Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve
1.941
S2F73

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
MAR 18 1958
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

February 1958
FOR RELEASE
FEB. 25, P. M.

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS - 83

In this issue:

Household Consumption Patterns for Vegetables, Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans and Peas p.20
Household Market for Sugar and Other Sweets p.36

AMS

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 17, 1958

SUMMARY

Domestic demand for food in 1958 is expected to continue about the same as last year. Food supplies will be close to the high 1957 level and civilian consumption per person will be about the same. Retail food prices are expected to average near those of 1957, reflecting the strong demand for food and a small increase in marketing margins.

Although civilians are likely to have about as much food per person as in 1957, some commodity shifts are in prospect. Meat consumption is expected to be slightly below last year's rate, with the moderate increase in prospect for pork a little more than offset by a small reduction for other classes of meat. Civilians probably will have a little more chicken and about as much turkey meat per person as last year, but moderately fewer eggs. Consumption of dairy products is expected to at least equal the 1957 over-all rate. Consumption of fresh citrus and frozen orange juice will be lower this year because of reduced supplies, but the rate for the other processed fruits will run about the same as in 1957. Little change from last

(Continued on page 3)

Published Quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1950-56, and preliminary estimate for 1957, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 Prel. 2/	1957 as a percentage of 1935-39	1957 as a percentage of 1956
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	99	101	104	108	109	112	117	113	155	97
Food grains 4/	54	81	77	98	96	92	81	85	81	150	95
Vegetables 5/	84	99	100	96	98	96	98	101	100	119	99
Fruits and nuts 6/	90	97	107	101	102	98	101	105	104	116	99
Sugar crops	107	116	93	94	105	117	107	107	123	115	115
Total food crops 7/	73	92	91	97	98	93	91	94	93	127	99
Meat animals	72	100	104	107	109	112	120	125	118	164	94
Poultry and eggs	63	111	118	117	118	124	122	134	136	216	101
Dairy products	88	101	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	126	101
Total food livestock 8/	75	102	105	107	110	113	117	123	120	160	98
Food marketings and home consumption	74	99	102	104	106	108	110	115	113	153	98
Civilian per capita food consumption 9/	91	100	98	100	101	101	102	103	102	112	99

1/ Indexes of volume of farm marketings and home consumption unrevised for changes based on 1954 Census of Agriculture for crops 1950 to 1953, inclusive. 2/ Estimates for 1957 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of January 1958. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs. 9/ Incorporates revisions stemming from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-57 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use				Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food		Nonfood 4/	Total		Stock change 6/	Deliveries 7/	Net purchases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/						
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956 10/	94.6	6.4	-1.0	100.0	65.7	1.3	25.1	92.1	7.0	9/	.9	.9
1957 11/	95.5	5.7	-1.2	100.0	65.8	1.2	24.4	91.4	7.8	—	.8	.8
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956 10/	109.0	7.4	-1.2	115.2	75.7	1.5	28.9	106.1	8.1	9/	1.0	1.0
1957 11/	109.6	6.5	-1.3	114.8	75.4	1.4	28.1	104.9	8.9	—	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary estimates.

year is also likely for processed vegetables and food fats and oils. The downtrend in consumption of cereal food products is expected to continue in 1958.

Food consumption last year shaded below the very high rate in 1956. Consumers had record quantities of chicken and turkey meat per person, and used more fluid milk, potatoes and processed fruits. Little change from the 1956 rates occurred for processed vegetables and food fats and oils. On the other hand, consumption rates for meats, manufactured dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, sweetpotatoes, and cereal food products were reduced slightly. Retail prices of food averaged moderately higher in 1957 than in 1956, reflecting somewhat higher marketing charges and some increases in prices to farmers for food products, as well as strong consumer demand.

Food exports in 1957 were much larger than a year earlier, but acquisitions by U. S. military agencies were about the same.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices this year are expected to average about the same as in 1957. During early 1958 the average of all retail food prices is being held above the year-earlier level by higher prices for some livestock products and several fruits and vegetables. Food supplies will be large through the year, although for some items--notably meat and eggs--they are not expected to equal corresponding 1957 totals. Demand for food will remain strong, reflecting both the larger domestic population to be fed and the high level of consumer income. Any downward drift in consumer expenditures for food will likely be due much more to a shading in the amount of services purchased with food than in the type and quality of food bought. Food processing and distribution charges are expected to increase a little in 1958 again.

Military acquisitions of food may be about as large as last year, but exports will likely be somewhat smaller.

The BLS retail food price index averaged more than 3 percent higher in 1957 than a year earlier. The increase reflected higher food processing and distribution charges and some increase in higher prices to farmers for food products.

Prices of meat increased more at retail from 1956 to 1957 than those of any other commodity group. Even so, average retail meat prices were exceeded in 4 other years since 1950; in 1956 they were the lowest since 1947. Sizeable, but more moderate advances last year were reported for fats and oils, cereals and bakery products, dairy products, and sugars and sirups. Egg prices were noticeably below those in 1956, and the lowest since the mid-1940's . Poultry meat prices also averaged lower in 1957, but those of beverages and fruits and vegetables were about unchanged.

Consumers' income was record large in total in 1957, but on a per capita basis purchasing power was about equal to the 1956 high. Economic activity for the year was at a peak, as was employment, despite some easing of both

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57, and forecasts for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Forecast for 1958	1958 as a percentage of		
							1935-39	1947-49	1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	162.8	166.8	158.9	154	121	104	97
Beef	55.6	65.6	82.0	85.4	84.3	80	144	122	95
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.9	98	81	90
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	57	81	93
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	66.8	67.5	61.6	62.5	111	91	101
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	2/	---	---	---
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	2/	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	2/	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	2/	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	371	369	360	348	116	90	97
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	21.4	24.7	25.3	25.9	193	139	102
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	264	176	100
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.3	27.1	26.7	26.7	84	90	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.0	121	104	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	141	113	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	16.2	15.9	15.0	15.1	90	75	101
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	355	356	355	108	99	100
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.0	182	96	101
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	45.4	42.4	45.6	44.6	44.7	45.0	99	106	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.6	51	81	101
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.6	297	154	100
Lard	11.0	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	85	75	99
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.5	89	109	101
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.2	10.3	11.2	11.3	174	155	101
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	101.9	99.7	94.5	2/	---	---	---
Citrus	49.2	54.8	41.9	38.4	36.6	33.4	68	61	91
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	20.0	19.3	19.3	2/	---	---	---
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	40.0	42.0	38.6	2/	---	---	---
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.6	21.5	22.6	2/	---	---	---
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.9	13.0	12.7	2/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.7	8.8	9.1	2/	---	---	---
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	2/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons 5/	140.2	147.8	133.8	136.4	131.8	2/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	104.6	108.6	106.0	2/	---	---	---
Melons	27.0	27.4	29.2	27.8	25.8	2/	---	---	---
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.5	43.9	43.5	2/	---	---	---
Frozen	6/ .4	2.9	6.6	7.3	7.6	2/	---	---	---
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	106	101	106	2/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	8.2	8.0	7.3	2/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.4	2/	---	---	---
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.4	.6	.8	2/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.5	98.4	97.2	97	100	102	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	35	64	87
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	117	91	101
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	131	94	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	133	86	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 7/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 8/	160	137	123	121	119	118	74	86	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	57	93	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	102	120	100
Beverages									
Coffee 9/	14.0	18.2	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.8	113	87	100
Tea	.67	.58	.64	.61	.61	.61	91	105	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	89	95	95
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	2/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture and 1954 Census of Manufactures and the use of population estimates not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 8/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 9/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

in the closing months. Consumer expenditures for goods and services were at an all-time high in 1957, but here too the fourth quarter rates were down a little from the previous quarter. An advance was indicated for services only. Food outlays slipped slightly in the last quarter of 1957.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat production this year is expected to be slightly below the near-record 1957 total. Civilian consumption in 1958 is forecast at 154 pounds per person, a little under last year's rate of 159 pounds. A probable small increase in pork consumption this year will be more than offset by a reduction for beef. Retail meat prices are expected to average as high or higher than a year earlier until late in 1958, when pork prices will likely be lower.

In 1957 meat production totaled 26.9 billion pounds, 4 percent less than the record of 1956. Supplies for domestic consumers were not down by as much as output because stocks were drawn on during the year and imports were higher. Exports, were unchanged. Civilian consumption of meat was 8 pounds below the record 166.8 pounds per capita rate of 1956. The consumption decline was spread over all 4 major classes of meat, with the greatest reduction--6 pounds per person--occurring for pork. The BLS retail meat price index averaged a little more than 10 percent above that for 1956, but was about at the middle of the range for the past 6 years.

Civilians are expected to have around 80 pounds of beef per person in 1958. This is 4 pounds below last year's rate but still higher than in any year prior to 1954. The higher grades of beef, marketed mainly as retail cuts, are expected to be as plentiful as last year, particularly after the winter season. The reduction in supplies will be mainly in the lower grades.

Beef supplies are expected to be 3 percent smaller than in 1957 because of the probable reduction in the number of cattle marketed for slaughter. Barring drought in major producing areas, the reduction will be mainly in cows and grass cattle, reflecting a further tapering off or ending of the downtrend in cattle numbers which began in late 1956. The greater proportion of higher grades of beef in the total annual supply is indicated by the continued large number of cattle and calves on feed this year, and the likelihood that fed cattle will be slaughtered at heavy weights.

The large supplies of medium and lower grades of beef in late 1956 and early 1957 reflected drought-induced heavy marketing of cattle for slaughter from major producing areas. Drought conditions were relieved in these areas by snow and rain during early 1957. Marketing of cattle off ranges and pastures for slaughter progressed at a slower rate than a year earlier once good grazing conditions developed, and has remained smaller since then.

Veal production is expected to be less than in 1957, because of the likelihood of both a smaller calf crop this year and the retention of a larger proportion of the crop for addition to breeding herds or for feeding. With supplies smaller, veal consumption in 1958 will be a little lower than the year-earlier rate of 8.7 pounds per person. The reduced calf crop this year will be the result of the heavy slaughter of cows in late 1956 and early 1957.

Civilian consumption of pork in 1958 is forecast at 62.5 pounds per person, one pound above the 1957 rate and a little below the average for the past 5 years. The increase over last year will occur in the second half of 1958.

Hog production is on the upswing, so moderately more pork is expected to be available this year than last. Through early summer 1958 the probable supply gain over a year earlier will likely be small as the 1957 fall pig crop--the source of pork supplies in the next several months--was only 2 percent greater than the preceding fall crop. However, the average slaughter weight will be rather heavy. Pork production in the final months of 1958 will exceed the year-earlier total by a wider margin if hog farmers' December plans for a 6 percent larger spring pig crop materialize.

Per capita consumption of lamb and mutton in 1958 is expected to be a little lower than last year, probably just below the 4 to 5 pound range of the past 6 years. The number of sheep and lambs on feed was 8 percent smaller this January 1 than last. Although total numbers were up 2 percent, supplies of lamb and mutton may remain below 1957 during much of 1958. The size of the reduction will depend on the number of ewe lambs retained for expansion of breeding herds.

Meat imports are expected to be larger and exports smaller this year than in 1957. The margin between domestic and foreign prices for meat will likely encourage heavier inshipments, with the largest gains over last year probable for boneless beef (mainly from New Zealand) and pork (from Canada). The boneless beef will be used primarily for processed meats, as domestic production of this quality beef (mainly cow beef) for such use is expected to be lower this year than last. Total imports of meats in 1958 probably will be equivalent to around 2 percent of domestic production.

Exports of meat and animal fats in 1957 included quantities committed under the Government's price-assistance program for meat animals in 1956. The meat animal prices in prospect indicate that government-assisted exports will be greatly reduced in 1958.

Retail meat prices are expected to average slightly higher this year than last. At present they are above those of early 1957 but may approximate year-earlier prices at times this spring and summer. Prices for Choice grade beef will decline seasonally this spring but are expected to average above those of a year earlier. The seasonal price rise this summer and fall will likely be moderate, as it was last year. For pork, the seasonal retail price decline which usually begins around late summer will likely carry pork prices below those of last fall. Lamb and mutton prices are currently higher than they have been for this time of the year since 1952.

Fishery Products 1/

U.S. civilian consumption of fishery products per person through early spring is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Total supplies will be a little larger than in early 1957 because of somewhat heavier stocks of canned items. Retail prices of fishery products in the next few months probably will average somewhat above the year-earlier record level, with increases likely to be greatest for the fresh and frozen items.

Civilians had almost as much fishery products per person in 1957 as in 1956. There was a slight reduction in the quantity of canned products consumed, but the rate for the fresh and frozen and the cured items remained about unchanged. Retail prices of fishery products in 1957, judging from the BLS Index of Wholesale Prices, averaged somewhat above those in the preceding year and were record high.

The total commercial catch of edible fish and shellfish in 1957 was somewhat smaller than a year earlier. The reduction was least for the species marketed mainly as fresh or frozen products and greatest for those used primarily in canning. To some extent the latter was reflected in a reduced pack of canned fishery products in 1957. The output of canned tuna was almost equal to the record volume packed in 1956, but this was a result of substantially increased use of imported frozen tuna. Commercial landings of tuna by the domestic fleet were much smaller than in 1956. The salmon pack was much smaller in 1957, with the substantial reduction in Alaska only partly offset by the considerable increase in the Oregon and Washington packs. Production of Maine sardines was somewhat smaller than in 1956 and the pack of California sardines (pilchards) was the fourth smallest since 1921. The estimated heavier stocks of canned fishery products at the end of 1957 than a year earlier to some extent reflect the reported slower movement of supplies of some items into distribution channels than in the same part of the 1956-pack marketing season.

Commercial freezings of edible fish and shellfish in the continental United States during 1957 were almost 4 percent smaller than in the preceding year. Stocks of frozen edible fishery products were more than 4 percent smaller at the end of 1957 than at the beginning.

Reports through mid-fall indicate that imports of fresh and frozen fishery products were a little larger than in 1956 and those of the canned commodities were up noticeably. Exports of canned salmon were much larger in 1957, while those of sardines were down substantially.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States Department of the Interior.

Poultry and Eggs

Prices of eggs, chickens (including broilers), and turkeys in 1957 averaged the lowest since World War II. Supplies and consumption of broilers and turkeys were at all-time highs. Egg production was slightly below the 1956 record, and supplies of 360 eggs per civilian were the lowest since 1944.

For 1958, retail egg prices are likely to average significantly higher than the 57.3 cents per dozen in 1957. Production to the summer will be smaller than last year at that time, and in mid-February wholesale prices of most grades in New York City were slightly above a year before. Broiler prices in early February considerably exceeded prices 2 and 3 months earlier, but may drift downward during the spring as supplies increase. Average turkey prices through mid-1957 are likely to continue considerably below levels in the first half of 1956 because of large storage stocks.

The February 1, 1958 laying flock numbered 4 percent fewer birds than a year earlier which indicates a similar reduction from a year ago in March-May egg production. Even for 2 or 3 months thereafter, the usual year-to-year increase in rate of lay per bird may not be great enough to offset the effects of fewer birds.

Farmers' February 1 intentions were for an increase of 6 percent in the number of chickens raised for laying flock replacement. Such an increase would merely sustain the national flock at last fall's level, and would provide for an average civilian per capita consumption of slightly below 350 eggs in 1958.

Broiler chick placements have been running about 10 percent above a year earlier. However, high mortality reduced marketings, and farm prices in the Del-Mar-Va area increased from 14.4 cents per pound in mid-December to 23.2 cents by the end of January. Continued strength in prices of red meats also helped hold broiler prices above late 1957.

Future broiler marketings are expected to return to a more normal relation to placements and prices are likely to decline from the levels of recent weeks. Consumption of all chicken meat per person this year is expected to average about 26 pounds compared with 25.3 in 1957.

Farmers intended as of early January to raise about the same total number of turkeys in 1958 as the record-large crop of 80.6 million birds in 1957. If carried out, this production and the record-large stocks remaining in storage would support consumption at about the 1957 record of 5.8 pounds per person. Farmers' plans call for an increase in the production of heavy (Bronze) turkeys that would slightly more than offset the prospective cut in output of light types. However, hatchery operations to date and testings of breeder flocks indicate that early-season activity has been sharply below last year. Even if turkey production is cut back this year, strong price trends are not likely until early summer when fresh stocks begin to outweigh marketings from storage. For hens, early February wholesale prices of about 41 cents per pound in New York were 3 cents above last year's levels, but prices for toms at 39-40 cents were 8 cents below last year.

Dairy Products

Supplies of dairy products in 1958 will be close to the record high of 1955. Stocks at the beginning of 1958 were somewhat greater than a year earlier, and milk production is likely to be higher in 1958. Retail prices of dairy products will to some extent reflect the lower support prices which become effective on April 1. The level of consumer incomes, as well as possible lower retail prices, would be strong influences on consumption of dairy products in 1958.

Milk production in 1958 may be a record at around 127.5 billion pounds up 1.1 billion from last year. This increase is expected from heavier output of milk per cow. At the beginning of 1958, there were 2 percent fewer milk cows and heifers on farms than a year earlier. Record supplies and relatively low prices of feed grains and hay will encourage farmers to feed cows at a heavy rate. The average price relationship between milk and feed was very favorable for milk production during the second half of 1957 and is expected to continue favorable.

Civilian consumption of milk and dairy products this year is expected to exceed slightly the 1957 milk equivalent rate of 695 pounds per person. With population higher this year, utilization of milk will likely be up about proportionately. Consumption of fluid milk and cream per person may be no higher than the 1957 rate. Fluid milk consumption will likely be up only slightly since most of the expansion of the Special Milk Program has already occurred; the per capita use of fluid cream will likely continue to trend downward. Civilians may take a little more butter and cheese per person this year than last. Declines in prices of these 2 items are the most likely among the major dairy products, and consumption rates of butter and cheese usually show relatively greater response to price changes. Consumption of other manufactured dairy products this year may differ little from the rates in 1957.

Per capita consumption of milk and manufactured dairy products last year was little below that in 1955 and 1956. Civilians took a little more fluid whole milk per person, with the increase in the aggregate about equal to the rise over 1956 in milk production. Indications are that use of flavored skim milk drinks again increased. Consumption rates were lower than in 1956 for each of the other major dairy products. The slight decline in the rate for butter was due to both the continued downtrend in use of farm butter and a reduction in the amount of Government-owned butter distributed to eligible domestic programs. The per capita consumption of butter obtained through commercial trade channels was a little above the 1956 rate. Retail prices of dairy products in 1957 average almost 3 percent higher than a year earlier. The smallest advance occurred for cheese.

Retail prices of milk and its products, as a group, are expected to average a little lower this year than last. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a lower support price level for butterfat and manufacturing milk, effective April 1 when the new marketing year begins. Its effect on retail prices of fluid milk and dairy products will vary among items and by areas.

Government purchases of dairy products for price support probably will be smaller than in 1957 as the increase in total use of milk and its products this year may be a little higher, on a milk equivalent basis, than the anticipated increase in output. Any fluctuation in milk output from the total which now seems likely will, of course, be reflected directly in the volume of surplus purchases. In 1957 price support acquisitions of butter and nonfat dry milk were 5 and 8 percent, respectively, larger than in 1956, while those of cheese were up about 28 percent. Dispositions of Government stocks to eligible domestic and export outlets were high, but not enough to prevent stocks from building up during 1957. Year-end Government holdings of dairy products in 1956 were the lowest since 1953; those in 1957 were the second lowest.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils will be nearly as large this marketing year (which began October 1957) as last. The slight reduction is due to lower carry-in stocks this year, since production probably will be about the same as in 1956-57. Retail prices of food fats and oils products during the remainder of this marketing year are expected to average close to those of a year earlier.

Production of both lard and soybean oil in the current marketing year is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1956-57. But the combined increase will not fully counterbalance the sharp decline in output of cottonseed oil. Butter production is likely to be close to the year-earlier total, though supplies will be larger in 1957-58 because of moderately heavier carry-in stocks. Domestic use and exports of food fats and oils in prospect this year will result in larger carryover stocks of butter and lard this October 1 than last, but less vegetable oils.

Civilian per capita disappearance of food fats and oils in calendar 1958 probably will differ little from the 44.7 pounds (fat content) of last year. Retail prices of butter and lard in 1958 will likely average slightly below those of a year earlier. The retail price level for shortening, margarine and other fats and oils food products will likely depend mainly on processing and distribution charges. Wholesale prices of lard and soybean oil, basic ingredients of these food products, are expected to be lower than a year earlier.

Exports of food fats and oils are likely to be smaller than in the past few years. Larger supplies will be available from other exporting countries, and strong anti-inflationary measures taken by many Western European countries and by Japan may further reduce demand abroad in 1958.

While prices of U. S. food fats and oils are likely to be lower than last year, commercial exports are expected to be considerably below those of a year ago. The level of our exports will depend largely on Government programs.

Total supplies of food fats and oils were abundant in 1957, with an increase in soybean oil more than compensating for the reduction in lard and cottonseed oil. Civilian consumption of these products was about the same as the 1956 rate. More important than this stability was the shift among the products used. Margarine consumption was 0.4 pound greater than in 1956, while the rate for butter was down 0.2 pound. Disappearance of lard and shortening each was half pound lower in 1957. However, for lard the reduction was in direct use; indirect use -- mainly as a component of shortening -- was a little higher. Disappearance of "other edible oils" rose about a pound, continuing the uptrend of recent years. The decline in the consumption of lard (direct use) and shortening likely reflects some shift to cooking oils. Retail prices of all major food fats and oils products increased from 1956 to 1957. The 15 percent rise for lard was the largest.

Exports of food fats and oils were very heavy in 1957, though a little under those of a year earlier. The outmovement of edible oils was at a near-record level, while that of soybeans reached a peak. Continued strong world demand coupled with limited supplies from other exporting areas and various U. S. Government programs facilitated our exports.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits in prospect for the first half of 1958 are somewhat smaller than a year earlier. The noticeable reductions in citrus fruits and some of their products reflect mainly the effects of freeze damage to crops in Florida since mid-December. Retail prices of fresh fruits are expected to average somewhat higher this winter and spring than last mainly because of the much higher level for citrus. Prices of most processed fruits probably will average closer to year-earlier levels.

There will be much less fresh oranges and grapefruit between now and next fall than in the same part of the 1956-57 marketing season. Supplies of oranges through mid-year will be low because of freeze damage in Florida and reduced output of navel oranges in California. Smaller supplies of fresh oranges for next summer are indicated by unfavorable production prospects for California Valencias. An important part of the freeze-damaged oranges in Florida was salvaged by processing into canned juice. Less fresh grapefruit will be available this winter and spring than last partly because of freeze damage -- which was less sever than for oranges -- and partly because early-season movement into consumption was somewhat heavier than in 1956-57.

Fresh deciduous fruits are expected to be a little more plentiful in the next few months than a year earlier. Stocks of apples and grapes were much larger this January 1 than last, but those of pears were down a little. Fewer fresh strawberries will be available than last winter and spring. Indicated acreage is down and freezing weather in Florida hampered development of the important winter crop of strawberries there.

About as much canned fruit and a little more frozen fruit and berries will be available this winter and spring than last. Supplies of canned citrus juices are expected to be larger than in 1957, but there will be less frozen concentrated orange juice. The supply prospects for processed citrus juices reflect both quality and utilization patterns of Florida oranges. In the utilization of freeze-damaged fruit emphasis initially was put to processing oranges into canned single-strength juice rather than into frozen concentrated orange juice. Florida oranges suitable for production of frozen juice appear to have a lower yield of juice per orange than they had in the 1956-57 pack year. Also, indicated production of Florida Valencias, which are used extensively for frozen concentrate, is much smaller.

Supplies of dried fruit during the remainder of the 1957-58 marketing year are expected to continue much lower than a year earlier because of the smaller pack in 1957. A decline in exports probably will be the principal effect. Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1957-58 is expected to average around 3.5 pounds, close to the rate of recent years.

Total production of fruit in 1957 was about the same as in the preceding year. A slight reduction from 1956 in the output of deciduous fruit was about offset by a small increase for citrus. Among the deciduous fruits, heavier outputs of apples, apricots and cherries were a little more than offset by relatively large reductions for grapes, peaches and plums. On the citrus side a large increase for lemons more than compensated for small reductions in grapefruit and oranges.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh fruit in 1957 was somewhat below the previous year's rate of 100 pounds. Among the important fruits, the rates for fresh peaches, pears and strawberries were higher than in 1956, and that of apples was about the same. Consumption of canned fruit was about 22.6 pounds per person, up a pound from a year earlier. Much of the increase over 1956 was in canned peaches, pears and fruit cocktail. Consumption of most other items was not greatly different. Supplies of canned fruit were large during the year because of the large stocks from the record 1956 pack. Production in 1957 is tentatively estimated to have been about 5 percent smaller than in the preceding year.

Consumption of canned fruit juices in 1957 averaged 12.7 pounds (single-strength basis) per person, a little below the rate for recent years. Citrus juices, as usual, made up more than half of the total. The pack of canned citrus juices in Florida in 1956-57 was a little larger than a year earlier. With stocks heavy at the beginning of the marketing season and consumption up only slightly, carryover stocks in fall 1957 were about twice as large as those in the previous year.

Frozen fruit and fruit juice consumption last year was record large at about 9 pounds per person. This was a little above the preceding year's rate. The increase over 1956 was in citrus juices, mainly frozen orange juice concentrate. Production of frozen citrus juice was about 4 percent larger than in 1956, while that of deciduous fruits and berries is estimated to have totaled about the same.

Consumption of fresh citrus fruit and canned and frozen citrus juices in 1957 was supplemented by that of chilled (not frozen) single-strength orange and grapefruit juices. Per capita consumption of the chilled citrus juices, at about 2 pounds, was sharply larger than in 1956. Around 5.6 million boxes of the 1956-57 Florida orange crop were used to make chilled juice. This was about 6 percent of the Florida orange crop.

Vegetables

Total supplies of fresh vegetables are much smaller this winter than last because of reduced production and smaller storage stocks of both cabbage and onions this January 1. The sharp cut in output is largely the result of weather damage to crops in Florida. Among the more important items substantially smaller harvests than last winter are in prospect for snap beans, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peppers and tomatoes. Much more moderate reductions are indicated for carrots and celery. On the other hand, output of cabbage promises to be moderately greater this winter than last, and those of lettuce and spinach about as large. Imports of winter vegetables from Cuba and Mexico are expected to exceed the year-earlier low volume and will be an important supplement to domestic supplies, particularly cucumbers and tomatoes. With demand expected to continue fairly strong, retail prices of most fresh vegetables will average much higher this winter than last.

Total supplies of processed vegetables available for distribution into mid-1958 are about the same as a year earlier. All major items appear to be plentiful, with canned snap beans, sweet corn and green peas in near-record supply. Demand for a number of processed vegetables strengthened somewhat this winter because of lighter supplies of some fresh items. Civilian consumption of processed vegetables in the first half of 1958 is expected to be a little above the year earlier per capita rate. Stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables at the end of the current marketing season are expected to be moderately below the very high levels of the previous season. Retail prices of processed vegetables are expected to average a little higher than a year earlier.

Supplies of potatoes into mid-1958 promise to be somewhat below the burdensome level in the first half of 1957. Stocks of old-crop potatoes on hand on February 1, at 67 million hundredweight, were 12 million hundredweight smaller than a year earlier. Winter production is down close to two million hundredweight, and acreage intentions point to somewhat smaller potato crops this spring. Retail prices of potatoes during the next few months are expected to remain at moderate levels, though substantially above the low ones of a year earlier.

Light supplies of sweetpotatoes are available for distribution through mid-1958 when the current marketing season ends. Marketings in the first part of the season were larger than a year earlier and prices averaged lower. By mid-December the marketings and price situation had reversed. With continued light supplies in prospect, prices into the spring are expected to advance and remain above those of 1957.

Total supplies of dry edible beans are somewhat smaller than a year earlier but adequate to maintain civilian consumption rates at the 1957 level. Less white beans but moderately more colored beans, particularly pintos, are available. Retail prices of most classes of beans are expected to be as high or a little higher than a year earlier, but pintos are likely to be lower.

Dry field peas continue in surplus supply. Civilian consumption of field peas in the first half of 1958 probably will be about the same as in the corresponding months of 1957. Retail prices are likely to remain near current levels.

Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables per person was a little lower in 1957 than 1956. Consumption rate for melons was down moderately. Demand remained strong in 1957, and retail prices of most items were higher than a year earlier. Among the more important vegetables, production was down materially for beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and shallots, and down moderately for celery and spinach. Asparagus, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant and escarole were in larger supply. Stocks of cabbage and onions at the end of 1957 were lower than a year earlier, because of reduced output of these storage crops in the last half of 1957.

Consumption of canned vegetables per person in 1957 averaged approximately 43.5 pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Supplies of a number of major items from the record large 1956 pack were very heavy during the year. Although production of canned vegetables was substantially smaller than in 1956, old-pack carryover stocks were sufficient to maintain total supplies at a high level in the second half of 1957. Among the items for which 1957-pack data are available, the outputs of canned whole tomatoes and tomato products were considerably smaller than the above-average packs of a year earlier; the reductions for corn and beets were large but more moderate. Output of canned asparagus, snap beans and green peas were each noticeably larger in 1957.

Consumption of frozen vegetables per person increased again in 1957 to a new record. Indications are that the pack in 1957 was much below the record 1,523 million pounds frozen in 1956, but total supplies were up a little because of the larger old-pack carryover stocks. The 1957 packs of green peas and asparagus were substantially smaller than in the previous season, and output of frozen cut corn was moderately smaller.

Supplies of potatoes were heavier in 1957 than in 1956 and consumption per person was moderately higher. Mainly because of the large supplies available into late summer, retail prices averaged substantially below the high levels of a year earlier when supplies were light. During the fall, however, the supply was lighter than the burdensome one of a year earlier because of reduced output, and retail prices were moderately above the low levels which prevailed in the fall of 1956.

Civilian per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes were substantially smaller in 1957 than a year earlier. Supplies available during the first half of the year--storage stocks from the 1956 crop--were significantly smaller than in the same months of 1956, and retail prices averaged materially higher. Production in 1957 was moderately larger than in 1956, and retail prices in July-December averaged near those of a year earlier.

Consumption of dry edible beans in 1957 amounted to about 7.4 pounds per person, moderately lower than in 1956. The lower consumption rate probably was due in part to the light supplies and relatively high prices of pintos. Exports were again relatively heavy, with considerable quantities of USDA-owned beans moving abroad under special Government programs.

Consumption of dry field peas per person was somewhat higher in 1957 than in 1956. Supplies in 1957 were smaller than a year earlier but above average. Exports were down sharply from 1956. The movement to foreign markets in September-November 1957 amounted to only 17 million pounds, less than a third that of a year earlier.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian per capita consumption of cereal foods in 1958 is expected to average a little lower than last year, continuing the long-term downward trend. However, with population larger, total consumption may be about unchanged. Retail prices of most cereal food products will likely be a little higher than in 1957 because of probable increases in processing and distribution charges. Last year retail prices of cereal and bakery products averaged 4 percent higher than in 1956, with the increase due mainly to advances in marketing charges.

Supplies of food grains during the remainder of the 1957-58 marketing year will remain much more than adequate to meet prospective domestic needs and exports. January 1 stocks of each grain were well above average, though wheat and rice were down from a year earlier.

Last year, domestic use of wheat for food and nonfood purposes totaled about 560 million bushels, compared with 606 million in 1956. Civilian consumption of wheat food products (measured in grain equivalent) was about the same as in 1956, although the per capita rate was down slightly. Exports in 1957 reached a near record of about 500 million bushels, 5 percent above the high level of the preceding year.

The retail price of wheat food products averaged moderately higher last year than in 1956, according to BLS reports. The increase was in total processing and distribution charges as the average farm price for wheat in 1957 was the same as a year earlier.

The wheat supply in 1957 was somewhat below the year-earlier record high level. The wheat crop was about 5 percent smaller than in 1956, as were stocks at the beginning of the year.

The use of rye in food products in 1957 was about as much per person as in the preceding year. The rye crop substantially exceeded that of 1956, as well as the 1946-55 average.

Civilian consumption of rice during the 1956-57 marketing year was 5.9 pounds per person. This was the third consecutive annual increase in the consumption rate and brought it to the highest level since 1940. Retail prices of rice averaged slightly lower than in 1955-56.

The rice crop in 1957 was 11 percent smaller than in 1956 and the smallest since 1950. With the crop down and carryover stocks lower than a year earlier, rice supplies in 1957-58 are substantially smaller though more than adequate to meet anticipated domestic needs and exports. Domestic consumption is expected to be about the same as the 1956-57 total, but exports may be about half the record 1956-57 out-movement.

Supplies of corn and barley were record large in 1957, reflecting heavy stocks at the beginning of the year and large crops. Supplies of oats were below average during the first half of 1957 and near average in the second half. The 1957 crop of oats exceeded the preceding year's below-average output by around 12 percent.

Per capita food use of corn products in 1957 was a little below the preceding year's rate, while those of barley and oats were the same. BLS retail prices of corn flakes averaged more than 5 percent above those in 1956, while cornmeal prices remained about unchanged. Retail prices of oatmeal were the highest of record last year, exceeding those of 1956 by almost 14 percent.

Sugar

Domestic marketings of sugar by primary distributors in 1957 totaled 8,734,000 tons (raw value), 170,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Actual consumption, however, is estimated to have been about as large as in 1956 since sugar stocks held by wholesalers, retailers and industrial users were heavily drawn on during 1957. Stocks in distribution channels had been built up in the latter part of 1956 following the Hungarian and Suez crises. Per capita rate of civilian sugar consumption is estimated to have been slightly lower in 1957 than in 1956.

The sugar marketing quotas for 1958, which govern the supply of new sugar which may be sold in the continental United States, have been set at 8,800,000 tons (raw value). This is equal to the quotas initially set for 1957. In 1957, however, to stabilize raw sugar prices, the quotas were raised on three occasions to a total of 9,300,000 tons. Subsequently, when the upward pressure on prices eased, the quotas were lowered--in three steps--to a total of 8,975,000 tons.

Both wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar averaged more than 4 percent higher in 1957 than a year earlier. Wholesale prices at New York have receded from the high level reached in July and August, but national retail prices have remained unchanged since that time. Some wholesale price weakness developed during 1957 in the mid-west and in the Pacific Coast territory, where competition between beet sugar and cane sugar is strong. The practice of selling sugar at wholesale below list price, which was prevalent in these areas during the last half of 1957, continues.

Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes, and Savings, Vol. XII, "Detailed Family Expenditures for Food, Beverages and Tobacco" (urban), has recently been published by the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, (price $9.00). This volume differs from Vol. III discussed in an article in NFS-77, pp. 16-19, in that it contains information on individual food items, omits classifications by family characteristics other than income and family size, and presents data on food purchased during one week in spring 1951, instead of the year 1950. It includes expenditure data for food bought to be prepared at home and food eaten away from home for 91 cities and expenditures by family size and income class for 9 classes of cities (large cities, suburbs of large cities, and small cities in the North, West, and South). The data in these reports are based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950.

Single copies of the reports on the survey of rural families in the North Central Region in 1951-52 may now be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Washington 25, D. C. AIB-113, Food Expenditures, Preservation and Home Production contains data on total food expenditures, home production and home canning and freezing of food in 1951 by rural farm and rural nonfarm families as related to income and other family characteristics. AIB-157, Food Consumption and Dietary Levels contains details on food items used at home in a week in spring 1952. Many of these data are comparable in coverage to those for rural farm and rural nonfarm North Central Region households in Reports No. 3, 8, 11 and 12 of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12, January 1958, is now available from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., as are the first eleven reports of the series. The first five deal with food consumption in the United States, the Northeast, the North Central Region, the South, and the West. Reports No. 6-10 are concerned with dietary levels in these same regions. Report No. 11 is *Home Freezing and Canning by Households in the United States--by Region.* Report No. 13, in preparation, is entitled *Home-Baking by Households in the United States--by Region.*

RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES BASED ON THE 1955 HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY 1/

Articles and Reports

"FAT--Amount and Source," *Agricultural Research,* Vol. 6, No. 7, January 1958, p. 11. 2/

"Rice Highlights of the 1955 Food Consumption Survey," *The Rice Situation,* RS-2, December 1957, pp. 29-30. 3/

"Household Use of Food Fats in the United States," *The Fats and Oils Situation,* FOS-187, November 1957, pp. 52-54. 3/

Speeches

"Changes in Farm Family Food Patterns," by Mollie Orshansky, November 21, 1957, Washington, D. C., 10 pp. and 19 charts. 4/

"Developments in Human Nutrition," by Ruth M. Leverton and Faith Clark, November 19, 1957, Washington, D. C., 7 pp. 4/

"Family Diets in the South," by Corinne LeBovit, November 15, 1957, Richmond, Virginia, 10 pp. and charts.

1/ See the past three issues of the *National Food Situation* for lists of earlier articles, reports, and speeches. Excludes those published in the *National Food Situation.* 2/ Available from the Information Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. 3/ Available from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. 4/ Available from the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS FOR VEGETABLES, POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS AND PEAS [1]

The objectives of this article are (1) to describe major variations in the household consumption of vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and dry beans and peas in the United States as revealed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey; [2] (2) to use the 1955 and earlier household survey data to analyze major changes in average consumption rates since the early 1940's; (3) to note indications of future directions in consumption patterns for these foods; and (4) thereby to illustrate some techniques of using the 1955 survey data.

Data from the food consumption survey illustrate the importance of these items in the household food dollar. In spring 1955 American households spent about 11 cents out of every dollar for food at home for vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and dry beans and peas. [3] On the average 8 cents out of the 11 went for fresh, commercially canned and frozen vegetables. The only notable variation in this overall measure from region to region was among the averages for rural households. Their data reflect dependence in differing degrees on home gardens or home-canned or -frozen vegetables and the wider variations in total food expenditures of rural households. The share of the food dollar going to vegetables generally increased with successively higher incomes, while the share going for purchases of potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and dry beans and peas decreased.

The household surveys provide data for comparing measures of economic and dietary importance of vegetables and potatoes in household food consumption. Although these foods in all forms accounted for about 12 percent of the value of all food consumed at home and 6 percent of the average amounts of the food energy (calories), they contributed a considerably greater share of the vitamin A (44 percent), ascorbic acid (42 percent), and iron (16 percent) in the foods eaten at home. [4]

Almost 63 percent of household expenditures for vegetables in spring 1955 went for fresh commodities. Commercially canned vegetables accounted for about 28 percent, and frozen 9 percent. Allocation of vegetable dollars

---

[1] By Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr., Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

[2] Food Consumption of Households in the United States, in the Northeast, in the North Central Region, in the South, and in the West, Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

[3] Percentage of household expenditures for food at home, excluding alcoholic beverages, during one week in spring 1955.

[4] That is, including vegetables and potatoes from all sources, purchased, home produced or gift or pay in all forms, whether separate or combined with other foods as in soups or other food mixtures. See Dietary Levels of Households in the United States, Report No. 6, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, p. 24.

Table 4.- Regional distribution of U. S. household market for vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas and of household population, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Item	All households	Northeast	North Central Region	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vegetables	100.0	30.5	31.1	25.1	13.3
Fresh	100.0	31.4	30.2	25.1	13.3
Commercially canned 2/	100.0	26.6	33.8	26.3	13.3
Frozen	100.0	36.5	28.5	21.5	13.5
Potatoes	100.0	28.0	37.8	23.2	11.0
Sweetpotatoes	100.0	21.1	27.2	42.5	9.2
Dry beans and peas 3/	100.0	19.4	24.0	46.4	10.2
Distribution of household population 4/	100.0	26.7	30.3	32.1	10.9

1/ Derived from data of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. Household market based on aggregate money value of purchased items used. 2/ Includes tomato and other vegetable juices and baby and junior foods, but excludes catsup and other tomato sauces, pickles, relishes, soups, food mixtures and canned dry beans and peas. 3/ Includes canned dry beans and peas. 4/ Based on number of housekeeping households participating in the survey and their average household size (21 meals at home equivalent to one person).

varied among regions. The Northeast spent the highest shares on fresh and on frozen vegetables, 65 and 11 percent, respectively, while the North Central Region allocated the largest share on canned, a little over 30 percent.

Households in the Northeast in spring 1955 spent more for fresh and for frozen vegetables, in proportion to their household population, than did other regions (table 4). The North Central Region accounted for 34 percent of the canned vegetable market (measured by expenditures) and 38 percent of the potato market. The South bought between 40 and 50 percent of the dry beans and peas and sweetpotatoes sold that spring to households, much more than the size of their total household population would indicate.

Significant Variations in Household Consumption

Consumption of each form of vegetable at home in spring 1955 varied considerably among households grouped by region, urbanization category and family income level. 5/ But such variations are interrelated and in turn are affected by other factors.

5/ Unless otherwise noted, the consumption rates given in this article refer to supplies from all sources of the foods used--whether purchased, home produced or received as gift or pay.

Household consumption rates in a given region, for example, are affected by such factors as climate, degree of urbanization, level of family income, relative prices at the time of the survey, social backgrounds of consumers, and the like.

Regional Rankings in Consumption Rates

Households in the West had the highest average consumption rate (quantity used per person) for all vegetables combined (fresh, canned and frozen) on a farm-weight-equivalent basis in spring 1955 (table 5). 6/ They ranked relatively high on each form of vegetable, but low on consumption of potatoes and sweetpotatoes (table 6). The Northeast, in second place on all vegetables combined, ranked high on frozen vegetables and also on potatoes. Households of the North Central Region were in third place for all vegetables combined, but ranked high for commercially canned vegetables and potatoes. They were lowest for fresh vegetables as many apparently used the canned forms or potatoes instead of fresh vegetables during the April-June survey period.

The South, lowest ranking of the four regions for all vegetables combined, had the highest consumption rate for fresh vegetables, edging out the West, but was low for processed forms. When the regions are ranked on the basis of the value of the fresh vegetables used, the South drops to last place. Apparently southern households, on the average, used more of the less expensive vegetables. The South was in first place in the use of dry beans and peas and of sweetpotatoes, but lowest for potatoes. Almost 50 percent of the southern households used some dry beans and peas during the survey week and 12 percent used some sweetpotatoes, both percentages much higher than for any other region.

Bankings by Urbanization Categories

Frozen and canned vegetables and fresh vegetables not grown locally are more generally available in urban areas in the spring of the year. Rural,

---

6/ In this article data for "potatoes and sweetpotatoes," and for "dry beans and peas" have been kept separate from "vegetables." These groupings, in general, exclude items combined with other vegetables or foods or processed into essentially different product--e.g. soups, prepared food mixtures, cole slaw, pickles, catsup, and potato salad. Melons are not considered to be "vegetables."

The quantity data for the vegetable forms have been converted to a farm-weight equivalent so as to make it feasible to combine the quantity data for the fresh and the processed items.

Baby and junior vegetable foods are included in canned. Canned baked beans are in the dry beans and peas category. Tomato and other vegetable juices are included in canned, unless otherwise noted. See technical note on fresh vegetables at the end of article.

Table 5.- Consumption of vegetables at home per person, by urbanization and region, all households, in a week, spring 1955 1/

(Farm-weight equivalent)

Urbanization and region	Total	Fresh 2/			Commercially canned				Commercially frozen
		Total	Tomatoes	Other	Total	Tomatoes, whole, puree, paste	Tomato and other vegetable juice	Other 3/	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
All urbanization	5.02	3.23	0.51	2.72	1.47	0.30	0.27	0.90	0.32
Northeast	5.20	3.19	.48	2.71	1.58	.45	.32	.81	.43
North Central	4.94	3.00	.49	2.51	1.64	.28	.32	1.04	.30
South	4.82	3.44	.56	2.88	1.17	.23	.15	.79	.21
West	5.44	3.32	.48	2.84	1.69	.25	.35	1.09	.43
Urban	5.34	3.27	.49	2.78	1.66	.38	.33	.95	.41
Northeast	5.45	3.27	.45	2.82	1.72	.51	.37	.84	.46
North Central	5.36	3.09	.47	2.62	1.86	.36	.40	1.10	.41
South	5.12	3.41	.56	2.85	1.39	.27	.20	.92	.32
West	5.41	3.38	.51	2.87	1.55	.19	.37	.99	.48
Rural nonfarm	4.61	3.02	.52	2.50	1.36	.25	.18	.93	.23
Northeast	4.49	2.85	.51	2.34	1.27	.28	.18	.81	.37
North Central	4.36	2.70	.49	2.21	1.48	.17	.25	1.06	.18
South	4.61	3.27	.57	2.70	1.18	.25	.12	.81	.16
North	5.76	3.29	.45	2.84	2.10	.41	.32	1.37	.37
Farm	4.47	3.47	.56	2.91	.91	.16	.08	.67	.09
Northeast	4.63	3.68	.68	3.00	.72	.16	.05	.51	.23
North Central	4.19	3.11	.59	2.52	.99	.10	.10	.79	.09
South	4.55	3.79	.53	3.26	.71	.17	.07	.50	.05
West	4.89	2.80	.32	2.48	1.91	.40	.25	1.26	.18

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Average quantities used per person were adjusted to a farm-weight equivalent by application of the following factors (pounds of farm weight in a pound product weight): Fresh tomatoes, 1.333; other fresh vegetables, 1.777; canned whole tomatoes, 1.892; canned tomato puree and paste, 4.200; tomato and other vegetable juices, 1.666; other canned vegetables, 1.554 and frozen vegetables, 2.288. 2/ Includes items in fresh form when first brought into household, but in other forms at time of consumption in spring 1955--e.g. home-canned or home-frozen vegetables. 3/ Excludes vegetables in catsup and other tomato sauces, pickles, relishes, soups and food mixtures, and canned baked beans, but includes baby and junior foods.

Table 6.- Consumption of potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry beans and peas at home per person, by urbanization and region, all households, in a week, spring 1955 1/

(Farm-weight equivalent)

Urbanization and region	Potatoes			Sweet-potatoes	Dry beans and peas 3/
	Total	Fresh	Other 2/		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
All urbanization	2.06	1.88	0.18	0.09	0.15
Northeast	2.18	1.99	.19	.06	.08
North Central	2.46	2.20	.26	.07	.10
South	1.62	1.54	.08	.12	.26
West	1.89	1.71	.18	.06	.15
Urban	1.90	1.69	.21	.09	.11
Northeast	1.97	1.78	.19	.08	.07
North Central	2.27	1.94	.33	.09	.08
South	1.46	1.34	.12	.14	.19
West	1.66	1.48	.18	.07	.14
Rural nonfarm	2.21	2.07	.14	.08	.20
Northeast	2.54	2.33	.21	.05	.10
North Central	2.61	2.35	.26	.04	.03
South	1.77	1.73	.04	.11	.32
West	2.31	2.10	.21	.05	.18
Farm	2.40	2.32	.08	.08	.22
Northeast	3.47	3.33	.14	.07	.10
North Central	3.12	2.96	.16	.04	.13
South	1.61	1.61	---	.11	.32
West	2.62	2.46	.16	.02	.17

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Average quantities used per person were adjusted to a farm-weight equivalent by application of following factors (pounds of farm weight in a pound product weight): Fresh potatoes, 1.075; frozen potatoes, 2.4; potato chips, sticks, 4.0; fresh sweetpotatoes, 1.155; canned sweetpotatoes, 1.114; canned baked beans, 0.31 and dry beans and peas, 1.0.

2/ Includes potato chips, sticks and frozen potatoes, but excludes potato salad.

3/ Includes canned baked beans.

and particularly the rural farm households, relied much more on home-produced vegetables, either from their spring gardens or from home-canned or -frozen supplies carried over from 1954.

Urban households for the country as a whole ranked high in their consumption rates per person for commercially canned, frozen, and all vegetables combined--followed by the rural nonfarm and farm households. Farm households led in the consumption of fresh vegetables mainly because of the high rates in the South, where rather large amounts of home-garden vegetables were already available in spring 1955. Farm households had the highest consumption rates for dry beans and peas and for potatoes and were followed in rank by the rural nonfarm and urban groups.

Variations With Income

Study of how consumption rates per person varied among households grouped by money income within each urbanization category and region during spring 1955 provides clues to future prospects for these items as incomes change over time. [7]

For the whole country in spring 1955, household consumption of all vegetables combined (farm-weight equivalent) tended to increase with income, particularly in the upper income range. Consumption rates for fresh vegetables averaged slightly higher at successively higher levels of income, except for a significantly higher rate among households with incomes above $10,000. Consumption of commercially canned vegetables was also responsive to higher incomes, but the relationship differed from that for fresh. The amount of canned vegetables consumed per person increased sharply from one income level to the next up to the middle incomes, but then leveled off. When whole tomatoes and other canned tomato products are excluded, the U. S. consumption rate for canned vegetables decreased in the upper income range, mostly the effect of lower urban rates of consumption. Use of frozen vegetables stepped up very sharply with income throughout the whole income range.

Among lower income households, the rates of consumption of fresh potatoes (bought fresh or home produced) increased from one income class to the next higher, but they decreased among households in higher income classes. Use of processed potatoes (frozen, chips, sticks, etc.) increased throughout the income range. Dry beans and peas were used less and less at successively higher income levels.

---

[7] In making the generalizations about consumption-income relationships for this article the overall patterns in the consumption data by income class were considered, avoiding the erratic variations that sometimes appeared in the data (note table 7). These relationships were studied by means of charts with the consumption rates for each income class plotted against the class average income on logarithmic graph paper. Use of such charts facilitates comparisons of rates of change in two variables.

At the same money income level there was considerably less difference among urbanization groupings in the quantities of vegetables used per person than in the overall averages for each urbanization group. Such overall averages were influenced by the differences in the distribution of households by money income levels. Urban and rural nonfarm households of the United States with equal money incomes consumed about the same amount of fresh vegetables per person, though the urban average per person (for all income classes combined) was about 8 percent higher than the rural nonfarm rate. But farm households with comparable money incomes, especially in the lower and middle range of incomes, did have higher consumption rates for fresh vegetables, mainly because of their greater use of home-produced vegetables in spring 1955. 8/

Throughout the lower and middle income range, urban households showed a higher level of consumption of commercially canned vegetables than did rural nonfarm households. Among lowest income rural nonfarm households, the consumption rate for canned vegetables was much lower than for urban households of comparable income. Then the rural nonfarm rate stepped up gradually at successively higher levels of income until the $6,000 family income point where it leveled off. The urban rate leveled off at the $3,000 income point after some rise among low-income classes. When consumption of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste and puree is excluded, rates of consumption for canned vegetables in rural households increased less with income. For urban households above the $6,000 level of family income, the consumption rate actually decreased. Farm households in the middle and upper income levels used much less canned vegetables than did nonfarm households, no doubt because of their high consumption of fresh vegetables and the availabilities of home-canned supplies from home production.

At each level of income, use of frozen vegetables varied considerably with degree of urbanization. Urban households depend much more on frozen items than do rural nonfarm households, which in turn use more commercially frozen vegetables than do farm households. These differences in frozen vegetable consumption are probably a result of the degree of the availability of frozen foods to households in each urbanization group and how accustomed they are to a wide selection of frozen vegetables.

The highest rates of consumption of fresh potatoes at each of the income levels were among the farm households. Differences between farm and nonfarm rates widened at successively higher income levels. Farm households showed a rather substantial increase in potato consumption with income, while consumption rates for fresh potatoes for the other urbanization groups varied little with income.

8/ See technical note on handling of fresh vegetables in the 1955 survey at the end of this article.

In spring 1955 consumption rates for dry beans and peas varied inversely with income in each of the urbanization groups. Urban households used much less than rural households across the whole income range.

From region to region urban averages of consumption of vegetables in the several forms varied considerably (table 5). Here again, among households at each level of money income, the rates of consumption were generally closer together. Variations in the averages apparently reflect primarily differences in the distribution of households among income classes and differences in the availability of certain forms of vegetables in spring 1955.

Except for the western urban households, the patterns and levels of consumption for all vegetables combined were generally similar among regions, (table 7). Most of the regional differences in rates of use of the various forms of vegetables at various income levels seem to be offsetting when all items are combined.

Variations in levels of consumption of all fresh vegetables among the regions by income level apparently depend partly on the extent of use of processed vegetables, partly on the particular combinations of vegetables used, and to some extent on certain deficiencies in the use of pounds as a summary measure for quantity. For example, the north central and western urban households at the lower as well as the upper end of the income scale used larger quantities of fresh vegetables per person than did households in the middle-income range. 9/ But the latter group used more processed vegetables than middle-income households in other regions. The southern urban rate of fresh consumption was more responsive to successively higher incomes, while the northeastern urban rate increased only slightly.

Urban consumption patterns for the totals of commercially canned vegetables also varied among the regions. North central households were the heaviest users throughout the income scale, while southern households used the least. The quantity used per person in the Northeast declined with higher income levels in spring 1955; whereas the southern rate increased. Consumption rates in the North Central Region and the West showed little response

---

9/ This apparent high level of consumption rates for fresh vegetables for the low-income households could be affected by the chance of having some households classified as low income which in 1954 were only temporarily low in income or which were living off savings. Consequently, their vegetable consumption patterns would have been much more like those in high-income households. In addition, the combination of the quantities of all the fresh vegetables used by adding pounds in farm-weight equivalents might have distorted the relationships somewhat. This common denominator did not take in into account the relative values of the items combined. For example, pounds of cabbage were counted equally with pounds of peas and of broccoli. More experimentation is needed on methods of efficiently combining the quantity data taking price into consideration, possibly using a standardized price for each item in each income class.

Table 7.- Consumption of vegetables and of potatoes at home per person, by income, urban households of 2 or more persons, in a week, spring 1955 1/

(Farm-weight equivalent)

Region and item	All households of 2 or more persons 2/	1954 money income after income taxes							
		Under $2,000	$2,000-3,000	$3,000-4,000	$4,000-5,000	$5,000-6,000	$6,000-8,000	$8,000-10,000	$10,000 and over
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States									
Vegetables	5.29	4.28	4.88	4.92	5.14	5.38	5.50	5.70	6.60
Fresh 3/	3.22	2.87	3.09	2.94	3.06	3.30	3.30	3.40	4.01
Commercially canned	1.66	1.23	1.58	1.68	1.67	1.71	1.65	1.71	1.65
Tomatoes and tomato products 4/	.71	.47	.62	.65	.71	.68	.67	.78	.95
Other 5/	.95	.76	.96	1.03	.96	1.03	.98	.93	.70
Commercially frozen	.41	.18	.21	.30	.41	.37	.55	.59	.94
Potatoes	1.89	1.53	1.53	1.73	2.02	2.01	1.97	1.78	1.84
Northeast									
Vegetables	5.39	3.95	5.06	5.22	5.45	5.72	5.34	5.21	5.83
Fresh 3/	3.24	2.50	2.99	3.11	3.11	3.56	3.40	3.17	3.62
Commercially canned	1.69	1.20	1.91	1.72	1.86	1.70	1.39	1.49	1.32
Tomatoes and tomato products 4/	.88	.56	.93	.80	1.02	.89	.71	.70	.79
Other 5/	.81	.64	.98	.92	.84	.81	.68	.79	.53
Commercially frozen	.46	.25	.16	.39	.48	.46	.55	.55	.89
Potatoes	1.96	1.75	2.04	2.27	1.92	1.81	1.91	1.64	1.98
North Central									
Vegetables	5.33	5.13	5.05	5.15	4.75	4.92	5.20	6.14	6.74
Fresh 3/	3.06	3.34	3.27	2.81	2.72	2.83	2.81	3.50	3.99
Commercially canned	1.86	1.54	1.67	2.04	1.78	1.75	1.84	2.11	1.74
Tomatoes and tomato products 4/	.76	.47	.57	.86	.68	.55	.64	1.01	1.04
Other 5/	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.18	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.10	.70
Commercially frozen	.41	.25	.11	.30	.25	.34	.55	.53	1.01
Potatoes	2.27	2.11	2.20	2.45	2.38	2.11	2.38	2.25	1.83
South									
Vegetables	5.03	4.00	4.57	4.47	5.62	5.65	6.13	5.43	7.91
Fresh 3/	3.32	2.72	2.99	2.93	3.62	3.88	3.90	3.25	5.22
Commercially canned	1.39	1.19	1.33	1.36	1.43	1.43	1.68	1.52	1.84
Tomatoes and tomato products 4/	.47	.46	.48	.33	.50	.47	.61	.79	1.05
Other 5/	.92	.73	.85	1.03	.93	.96	1.07	.73	.79
Commercially frozen	.32	.09	.25	.18	.57	.34	.55	.66	.85
Potatoes	1.43	1.23	1.33	1.41	1.67	1.65	1.64	1.52	1.68
West									
Vegetables	5.33	5.37	5.13	4.57	4.97	5.14	5.84	6.07	6.60
Fresh 3/	3.33	3.85	3.22	2.66	3.15	3.03	3.77	3.91	3.98
Commercially canned	1.52	1.02	1.61	1.57	1.41	1.84	1.50	1.29	1.73
Tomatoes and tomato products 4/	.56	.32	.52	.62	.48	.67	.61	.25	.86
Other 5/	.96	.70	1.09	.95	.93	1.17	.89	1.04	.87
Commercially frozen	.48	.50	.30	.34	.41	.27	.57	.87	.89
Potatoes	1.71	1.82	1.72	1.83	1.62	1.60	1.76	1.27	1.88

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Average quantities used per person were adjusted to a farm-weight equivalent by application of the following factors (pounds of farm weight in a pound product weight): Fresh tomatoes, 1.333; other fresh vegetables, 1.177; canned whole tomatoes, 1.892; canned tomato puree and paste, 4.200; tomato and other vegetable juices, 1.666; other canned vegetables, 1.554; frozen vegetables, 2.288; fresh potatoes, 1.075; frozen potatoes, 2.4 and potato chips and sticks, 4.0.

2/ Includes some households not reporting their income.

3/ Includes items in fresh form when first brought into household, but in other forms at time of consumption in spring 1955--e.g. home-canned or home-frozen vegetables.

4/ Includes canned whole tomatoes, tomato pruee and paste and tomato and other vegetable juices.

5/ Excludes vegetables in catsup and other tomato sauces, pickles, relishes, soups and food mixtures and canned baked beans, but includes baby and junior foods.

to income. When whole tomatoes, tomato juice, and other tomato products are excluded from the canned total, the Northeast showed an even greater inverse relationship with income, while the South's rate leveled off somewhat. The West's pattern was similar to that for total canned, but the North Central Region decreased its use, especially in the upper income range.

Consumption rates for commercially frozen vegetables were very much alike among the regions at the same income levels, although southern households at the low-income levels used much less than comparable urban households in other regions. Western low-income households were relatively heavy users of frozen vegetables.

The rates of decrease in consumption of fresh potatoes were comparable in the Northeast, the North Central Region, and the West among urban households at successively higher levels of income. But the general level of potato consumption across the income range varied among these 3 regions. North central urban households showed the highest level and average consumption per person and were followed by those in the Northeast and the West. Southern urban households yielded a consumption pattern which in general increased among households at successively higher income levels. 10/

Major Changes in Household Consumption of Vegetables Since Early 1940's

Analysis of the past and present consumption patterns indicates the direction that future changes in U. S. consumption rates may be expected to take. With annual data on per capita civilian food consumption, which includes consumption away from home, we can trace overall trends in consumption of major items and forms of vegetables. 11/ But such data do not give the detailed changes often needed by market analysts. Household food consumption surveys, such as the Department's 1955 survey, furnish information on differences in consumption rates among segments of the total population, for example, subdivided by region, urbanization category, and family income at one point in time. Study of changes in these consumption patterns from one survey to

---

10/ For other summarizations of these data, see following articles in The Vegetable Situation, "Consumption of Vegetables by Regions, Urbanization, and Family Income, Spring of 1955," TVS-125, July 1957, pp. 21-25 and "Consumption of Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans, and Dry Peas by Regions, Urbanization and Family Income, Spring of 1955," TVS-126, October 1957, pp. 23-29.

11/ Based on USDA food "disappearance" data, covering apparent consumption by the whole civilian population. See The Vegetable Situation, TVS-126, October 1957, pp. 32-37 and Supplement for 1956 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, USDA AH-62, pp. 22-27, 41.

the next yields insights into what is back of changes in the U. S. civilian consumption rates. 12/

This analysis of trends will be limited to the period 1942 to 1955, because they are the years of two comparable large-scale surveys. Since the early 1940's, civilian per capita consumption of vegetables in all forms combined (on a farm-weight-equivalent basis) has been fairly steady, except for a rise in the World War II years. Per capita consumption of commercially produced fresh vegetables has decreased around 10 percent, but the use of home-produced supplies has declined even more. Per capita consumption of dry beans and peas decreased over this period while the rates for canned and especially for frozen vegetables increased. Potato and sweetpotato consumption has fallen rather steadily since the early 1940's.

Because the household survey data are for one week in the spring of selected years, a review of the civilian supply situation existing at the time of the survey periods is in order. While supplies of fresh vegetables were relatively normal in both the spring of 1942 and the spring of 1955 and in other months of both years, the canned vegetable supply situation was definitely not normal in 1942. The large increase in military takings in the spring of 1942, the increase in canned vegetable prices and the general war situation greatly complicate the drawing of conclusions from comparisons of changes in the annual per capita figures from 1942 to 1955 and in the spring survey data for those years. Comparisons are also difficult because of some difference in the timing of data collection between the 1942 and 1955 surveys. Most of the spring 1942 data were for one week's food consumption in April or May while the spring 1955 data were distributed over April, May and June. Smaller fresh supplies in the earlier spring survey period for 1942 (i.e. April-May) probably lowered the level of consumption of fresh vegetables and shifted consumption toward canned items and potatoes. 13/

12/ Sources of earlier survey data are: Family Food Consumption in the United States (spring 1942), USDA MP-550, Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States (1948-49), USDA AIB-132, Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes Consumed by City Families (1948) and Vegetable Selections of City Families (1948), ARS Commodity Summaries No. 7 and 10, 1948 Food Consumption Survey.

13/ The household survey was limited to one week's food consumption in spring 1955. There are indications that spring survey data are fairly repretative of annual consumption rates for most food groups, although with vegetables (particularly for some items) there is more of a problem than with other foods. See Guide to Average Monthly Availability of 98 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Washington 5, D. C., Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States (1948), USDA AIB-132, pp. 9-10, 102-103, and Seasonal Patterns of Food Consumption, City Families, 1948, ARS Special Report No. 3, 1948 Food Consumption Survey, pp. 5-7.

Despite these problems, the survey data still are useful in tracing the changes back of the U. S. average consumption rates, as will now be demonstrated.

The spring 1942 and 1955 survey consumption rates for fresh vegetables were about the same level whereas disappearance data indicate a sizable drop from 1942 to 1955. The fact that the spring 1942 data were collected almost entirely in April and May probably explains much of this difference in trend. Most of the difference showed up in the rural households, which would have had relatively few home-garden vegetables during those months.

The overall average level of household consumption of commercially canned vegetables in spring 1955 was higher than in spring 1942 by about the same degree as in disappearance data. The increase in household consumption of canned vegetables came from the substantial rise in the rural rate of consumption which more than offset a decrease for urban households. Most of the urban decrease for 1955 was among lower income households. 14/ Upper income households kept about the same pattern of consumption-income relationships. These findings illustrate the light which survey data can cast on changes in the structure of demand for food.

The urban patterns of consumption in relation to income for spring 1942, 1948 and 1955 were quite similar except for the effect of the introduction of frozen vegetables. By 1948 fresh had lost ground probably to frozen among households in the upper range of income and by 1955 even the low-income households used considerably more frozen. In spring 1955 rural nonfarm and farm households showed about the same variations in consumption of canned vegetables with income. The level of consumption of fresh vegetables for households in all the income groups dropped from spring 1942 to spring 1955 and the levels of consumption of canned and frozen vegetables rose markedly.

The supply situation for potatoes and sweetpotatoes was rather normal for the time of the year when the 1942 survey was made and for sweetpotatoes in 1955. Supplies of early new potatoes in spring 1955 were somewhat low because of unfavorable growing conditions so that may have reduced the consumption rates of households in spring 1955. The rate of decrease in the household use of potatoes between spring 1942 and spring 1955 was rather similar in all urbanization groups. The drop appears to have been general across the whole income scale. Spring is normally a period of short supplies of sweetpotatoes so the household survey rates for both years are much below the annual rates for the disappearance data. Household data for sweetpotatoes are more erratic. They also show a sizable decrease in use, but it appears

---

14/ In order to make comparisons for households in 1942, 1948 and 1955 at the same real income levels, the levels of incomes reported in the earlier surveys were adjusted to 1954 dollars using the average changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index.

to be mostly at the highest and lowest income levels. Reduced consumption of sweetpotatoes by low-income households probably resulted from greater increases in the retail price of sweetpotatoes than for other foods.

The supply situation for dry beans and peas was fairly normal at the time of all three household surveys. The levels of consumption in 1942 and 1955 and the rates of change between those years for the disappearance and survey data were quite similar. The household data indicate that the rate of decrease in use over the period was somewhat greater in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The decreases seemed to have been fairly general across the whole income range within each urbanization category.

Indications From Survey Data of Future Changes in Vegetable Consumption

Among the major values of cross-section surveys, such as the 1955 survey, are the indications of future changes in overall consumption rates as incomes rise and populations shift. This section contains some preliminary findings from the survey about future prospects for several forms of vegetables and of potatoes.

More Reliance on Commercial Supplies

The historical trend toward more reliance on commercially produced supplies and less on home production will continue. In part this will result from further reduction in the proportion of the U. S. population living on farms, but survey data indicate that households in all urbanization categories are likely to do less home gardening as incomes rise and density of population cuts down on garden space. [15]

Brighter Prospects for Salad Vegetables Than for Fresh Vegetables Usually Cooked

As already indicated, there have been considerable shifts in the forms of vegetables used, e.g. the shifts among fresh, canned and frozen vegetables. In general, consumption per person of commercially produced fresh vegetables has dropped since the highs near the end of World War II. Apparently this loss was at first to canned vegetables as larger supplies became available to civilians and later also to frozen vegetables.

The fresh vegetables which are not in direct competition with the processed forms have held up relatively well. In order to get a better picture of this, fresh items have been divided into two groups, those usually served raw and those usually cooked. [16]

---

[15] The National Food Situation issue of April, 1958 will contain an article discussing the significance of home-produced vegetables to the vegetable market.

Since the end of World War II, per capita civilian consumption of commercially produced fresh vegetables usually served cooked has decreased steadily while the rate for those usually served raw decreased somewhat for awhile and then leveled off in the late 1940's.

Urban household consumption data show that from spring 1942 to 1948 and to 1955 the use of the fresh vegetables in the "usually cooked" group decreased from survey year to survey year, while those in the "usually served raw" group changed little or decreased only slightly. In each of the 3 surveys the consumption of the "raw" group of fresh vegetables increased among urban households at successively higher income levels, whereas "cooked" fresh vegetables varied little from one income class to the next in 1942 and 1948. In spring 1955 consumption of the "cooked" items was actually decreasing with income. Consumption of each group of vegetables by urban households varied less with income in spring 1955 than in the other two survey periods.

In spring 1955 households in the three urbanization categories used different amounts of purchased "cooked" and "raw" fresh vegetables at each income level. Among urban households, consumption of the "cooked" varieties varied little with income. Middle- and high-income households used somewhat more of the "raw" group of fresh vegetables per person than did low-income urban households, but the high-income households used about the same quantities of the "raw" as the "cooked" fresh items. Purchases of the "raw" group of vegetables by rural households increased with income much more than did purchases of fresh items for cooking -- probably because of the availability of home-canned and -frozen supplies of the latter category of vegetables.

Indications for Canned Items Vary

Future demand for canned vegetables will depend on the strength of two sets of forces. Further increases in the proportion of the population in the nonfarm classification will tend to increase average household use of commercially canned vegetables, since the urban rate of use in the past has been considerably higher than the farm rate. Home canning of vegetables will also decrease. On the other hand, in spring 1955 *consumption of commercially canned vegetables*, particularly other than tomatoes and tomato products, *tended to decrease somewhat at successively higher income levels*. Shifts to frozen and perhaps to fresh salad vegetables are likely to occur as consumer purchasing power rises.

---

[16] For this article it was assumed that tomatoes, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and one half of the cabbage and carrots were usually served in a raw form and that the residual of fresh vegetables was usually served cooked. This probably results in somewhat of a overstatement of the "cooked" group since detailed household data are not available on some other fresh vegetables usually served raw. See Household Practices in the Use of Foods, Three Cities, 1953, AIB-146, pp. 64-68.

See also Manchester, Alden C. and Podasy, Joseph C. Shifts in Supply Areas and Consumption Rates for Vegetables, 1939-55, an AMS Market Research Report soon to be published, for a classification based on competition of fresh with other forms of vegetables.

Canned tomato and other vegetable juices provide a rather different picture from the other canned vegetables. Consumption of these items per person increased among households at successively higher money income levels. Moreover, the prospects for further increases in income and off farm movement, as in the South, combined with increasing rates of use of canned vegetable juices by income and by degree of urbanization, point to possibilities of much further expansion in that region's market for these products.

Variations in consumption rates for canned mixtures of vegetables and other foods, soups and vegetable sauces and pickles, among households grouped *by urbanization and by income indicate a rather bright outlook for these items*. Although they have not been covered in this article, because of limitations of space and time, the survey data for them can be analyzed along the lines demonstrated here.

Further Increases for Frozen In Prospect

Household use of frozen vegetables in the near future appears likely to increase at a faster rate than that of other forms of vegetables, especially if real incomes increase. The use of frozen vegetables increased markedly at successively higher income levels in spring 1955. It appears likely that the availability of a wide selection of frozen vegetables will continue to increase, particularly in smaller cities and in towns. Further technical improvements in processing and handling would also tend to encourage increased use. All these factors taken together seem to indicate a substantial increase in frozen vegetable consumption. 17/

Survey Data Point To Further Declines For Potatoes

In spring 1955 the household consumption rate for potatoes decreased with increases in degree of urbanization (i.e. from farm to rural nonfarm to urban), and in nonfarm households decreased somewhat with successively higher income levels. Therefore, we may surmise that as households move up in income and more of the population reside in urban areas, still further decreases are likely in average use per person. Survey data on consumption of processed

---

17/ See "The Outlook for Frozen Foods," *The Marketing and Transportation Situation*, MTS-123, October 1956, pp. 17-43, for a detailed discussion of this.

potatoes, although still relatively small in 1955, indicate that these forms may offset the decreases in the use of fresh potatoes to some extent. Consumption of processed potatoes increased somewhat with both degree of urbanization and successively higher income levels.

Technical Note on Classification Change for Fresh Vegetables

In the earlier household food consumption surveys of 1942 and 1948, home-canned and home-frozen foods were combined with the commercially processed items. This classification scheme was changed for the 1955 household survey in order to obtain separate data for marketing analysis. All food brought into the household in a fresh form, regardless of its form at the time of consumption, was classified as "fresh." Consequently"fresh," in the 1955 survey included some home-canned and home-frozen foods.

This change necessitates special adjustments in the vegetable figures in the early surveys for comparisons with data from the 1955 survey. The problem is significant only for the rural urbanization groups, where home canning and freezing of vegetables is relatively important, especially for farm households.

Among farm households in spring 1955, home-canned or -frozen vegetables accounted for about one-fourth of the value of all fresh vegetables brought into the household. This proportion varied considerably by region, ranging from 14 percent for western farm households to 42 percent for those in the Northeast. In the other urbanization groups, home canning or freezing of vegetables was not nearly so important. 18/

18/ Calculated from unpublished data on spring 1955 food consumption. See Home Freezing and Canning by Households in the United States -- by Region and Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region, Reports No. 11 and 12, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, for data on extent of home canning and home freezing of vegetables for the year 1954.

THE HOUSEHOLD MARKET FOR SUGAR AND OTHER SWEETS 1/

In the spring of 1955 the household population of the United States used almost a pound and a half of sugar per person per week in their homes. Only a little more than half of this was brought into the house in the form of sugar; the rest came from the ice cream, soft drinks, candy, bakery products, jams and jellies or other processed foods used at home. In addition to this sugar, an average of about two ounces per person of other sweets, mainly sirups, was consumed.

These average rates of use were derived from the published reports of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Averages reveal very little of the structure of the market, for the 6,060 households interviewed exercised a good deal of individuality in the amount of sugar used and in the form in which it was purchased. Much more can be learned about this market by studying the systematic variations in consumption of sugar and other sweets found among households grouped by region, degree of urbanization, and family income.

Structure of the Household Market for Sugar

Study of survey data concerning the relationships between (a) consumption of sugar in direct and indirect forms, 3/ and (b) household characteristics such as region, degree of urbanization, and family income, has led to these findings about the household market for sugar:

(1) Farm households used more sugar in all forms combined, on a per person basis, than nonfarm households;

(2) Generally, households in the North Central Region used more sugar in total per person than households in any of the other regions. Households in the Northeast used the least;

(3) Although low-income households used more sugar as such per person than higher income households, those in upper income levels used more sugar in total per person because of larger quantities consumed in processed foods;

(4) Average use per person of sugar in total has not changed much in the U. S. during the past 15 years but more of the total now comes from processed foods.

1/ By Robert J. Lavell, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

3/ Direct consumption refers to sugar purchased as sugar though it may have been consumed in the form of a homemade cake. Indirect consumption refers to sugar consumed in purchased processed foods.

These findings are amplified in the following sections. The last section draws inferences from the review of past consumption patterns about future demand for these commodities.

Differences According to Degree of Urbanization

During the week of the survey in the spring of 1955, urban households reported using only a little over 1-1/3 pounds of sugar per person, direct and indirect, while farm households used almost 1-3/4 pounds (table 8). Rural nonfarm households consumed sugar at a rate between the two.

The effect of degree of urbanization is even more noticeable on the *form* in which sugar was used. Urban households obtained 2/3 pound, or almost *half* of their sugar, from processed foods. Farm households obtained only 1/2 pound, a little more than one-fourth of their sugar, from such foods. But farm households used almost 1-1/4 pounds of sugar as such per person, much more than was used in urban households. These differences by urbanization held in general even for households at the same income level. Farm households showed a strong preference for sugar partly because of a greater need for energy, and sugar is a relatively cheap source of quick energy.

Differences Among Regions

Ways of living and eating are still enough different in the major regions of the U. S. to show up in average consumption rates of sugar. For instance, among urban households use of sugar bought as such ranged from .57 pound per person in the Northeast to .87 pound per person in the South (table 8). Indirect use among urban households was least in the South and greatest in the North Central Region.

Total sugar consumption per person of all households in the regions amounted to:

1.56	pounds in the	North Central Region
1.49	"	South
1.40	"	West
1.29	"	Northeast

Not all these differences in consumption rates should be credited to differences in regional patterns of living. Part comes merely from differences in proportion of households in each urbanization category within each region. The 1955 survey revealed that consumption rates are generally more similar among groups of households in the same urbanization category, though living in different regions, than among households in the same region though living in town, open country, or on farms. This is illustrated by consumption rates

Table 8.--Direct and indirect use of sugar per person, in all households, grouped by urbanization and region, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Forms in which used	United States				Urban			
	All urbanizations	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Farm	Northeast	North Central Region	South	West
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Direct use	0.83	0.71	0.88	1.22	0.57	0.73	0.87	0.70
Indirect use 2/	.64	.66	.60	.49	.62	.73	.59	.67
Total use	1.47	1.37	1.48	1.71	1.19	1.46	1.46	1.37

1/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

2/ Sugar consumed in processed foods.

for each urbanization category in the North Central Region and the Northeast, the two regions which ranked highest and lowest in consumption of total sugar at home for all urbanizations combined:

Region	All households	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Farm
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
North Central	1.56	1.46	1.52	1.91
Northeast	1.29	1.19	1.47	1.90

The difference in urban consumption rates apparently reflects a basic regional difference in level of sugar use for the difference was present at each income level.

There was also a systematic regional difference in levels of consumption of sugar--north central patterns generally were the highest within each urbanization group, those for the South almost as high, and those for northeastern households the lowest.

Effect of Differences in Income

The pattern of rates of sugar consumption for households in successively higher income groups is one of the most important of the systematic variations. Consider first the patterns of rates of use with respect to income for U. S. urban households (table 9). Consumption per person of sugar purchased as such generally decreased as income increased, from .78 pound per person for those households with incomes less than $2,000 to .60 pound for those with incomes of $10,000 or more. 4/ But indirect use of sugar (sugar from processed foods) generally increased in successively higher income groups, from .42 pound to .84 pound per person in the lowest and highest income groups, respectively. Because the increase in indirect use was greater than the decrease in direct use, consumption per person of sugar in total increased slightly with income.

These patterns of direct and indirect use of sugar with respect to income generally held for all urbanization categories in all regions though the rate of increase or decrease varied according to the degree of urbanization. The decrease in direct use of sugar at successively higher income levels was most prominent in the urban patterns. Patterns of indirect use were generally the same in all urbanization groups, increasing as income increased, except that farm households above the middle income group had about the same consumption rate.

The level of the patterns of consumption of sugar in relation to income differed more between farm and nonfarm households than the patterns themselves differed. In each region the level of direct consumption was lowest in urban households and highest in farm households. Conversely, the level of indirect consumption was highest in urban and lowest in farm households.

Why There Are Differences in Rates of Use

The average rate of use of sugar for each group of households depends on (1) the proportion of households using sugar (it is an average calculated for the whole group, including those who don't use sugar) and (2) the quantities consumed by households who reported using sugar. Since practically all households used sugar purchased as such, the decrease in direct consumption per person in households in successively higher income groups resulted almost entirely from a decrease in average use among users. But the greater indirect consumption per person was due to a greater proportion of households in the higher income groups using processed foods containing sugar as well as to an

---

4/ Differences in direct use and total use of sugar among households grouped by income are so small that they may fall within the range of sampling and reporting error, which cannot be measured with available data. However, the fact that several surveys and the data from this survey for regional groups of households revealed the same general patterns of variations with respect to income substantiates these conclusions.

Table 9.- Consumption per person of sugar and other sweets in United States households of 2 or more persons grouped by urbanization and income, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Form in which used and urbanization	All households of 2 or more persons	Use per person in households grouped by 1954 money income after income taxes							
		Under $2,000	$2,000-3,000	$3,000-4,000	$4,000-5,000	$5,000-6,000	$6,000-8,000	$8,000-10,000	$10,000 and over
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Sugar									
Direct use									
Urban	0.71	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.71	0.68	0.71	0.64	0.60
Rural nonfarm	.87	.94	.92	.86	.91	.81	.82	.91	.74
Farm	1.22	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.19	1.25	1.14	1.39	1.06
Indirect use 2/									
Urban	.66	.42	.52	.62	.66	.69	.75	.77	.84
Rural nonfarm	.59	.39	.52	.64	.66	.67	.71	.81	.80
Farm	.49	.39	.52	.56	.57	.63	.61	.59	.72
Total use									
Urban	1.37	1.20	1.28	1.40	1.37	1.37	1.46	1.41	1.44
Rural nonfarm	1.46	1.33	1.44	1.50	1.57	1.48	1.53	1.72	1.54
Farm	1.71	1.60	1.76	1.84	1.76	1.88	1.75	1.98	1.78
Sirups, molasses and honey 3/									
Urban	.10	.14	.11	.12	.09	.09	.09	.07	.09
Rural nonfarm	.14	.20	.15	.14	.13	.14	.07	.11	.07
Farm	.25	.33	.25	.20	.15	.16	.18	.16	.14
Jams, jellies, preserves 3/									
Urban	.14	.12	.14	.16	.14	.15	.15	.20	.14
Rural nonfarm	.22	.19	.26	.23	.22	.18	.21	.21	.21
Farm	.23	.21	.22	.24	.27	.25	.22	.22	.23
Candy 3/									
Urban	.12	.07	.08	.10	.11	.15	.15	.16	.17
Rural nonfarm	.11	.05	.08	.14	.13	.14	.13	.17	.15
Farm	.10	.07	.11	.12	.11	.10	.13	.16	.08

1/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 1. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

2/ Sugar consumed in processed foods. Whether sugar or sirup is used depends on relative prices in many instances but for this measure it is all considered sugar.

3/ Product weight.

increase in average use of those using these commodities. 5/ Both factors contributed to differences in levels of consumption patterns among the several urbanization categories. Even the higher level of direct use of sugar by farm households came, in part, from a greater proportion of farm households using sugar, for over 98 percent of all farm households reported using sugar as such during the survey week while only 93 percent of urban households did.

Consumption rates were also influenced by differences in average composition of households. That is, some groups of households had a greater proportion of young children or very old people whose tastes and food requirements differ. Unfortunately, no data are available as yet from the 1955 survey to measure the relationships of these characteristics to consumption patterns with respect to income.

Finally, part of the differences in consumption rates found in different groups of households came from just plain differences in tastes and habits. Other studies indicate that from about one-half to two-thirds of the direct use of sugar was for table use and most of the rest of the direct use was for making desserts and other cooking uses other than baking. 6/ This means that eating habits not directly related to income also influenced sugar consumption rates.

Other Sweets

The structure of the household market for sirups, molasses, and honey was similar to that for direct use of sugar, except that consumption rates were much lower for these products (table 9). Urban households on the average used .71 pound of sugar as such per person, but only .10 pound of sirups, molasses, and honey combined. The patterns of use with respect to income and the relationships of levels of use among urbanization groups were similar to those for direct use of sugar.

5/ The top bank in each table of 1955 survey reports No. 1-5 gives the percentage of households reporting use of each item.

6/ Household Practices in Use of Foods. USDA AIB-146, pp.46-48, and Food Consumption and Dietary Levels of Rural Families in the North Central Region, 1952, USDA AIB-157, p. 61.

Patterns and levels of use of jams and jellies and of candy were generally similar to those described for all indirect use of sugar. 7/ The structure of the household market for candy is unusual in that the levels of use per person were very close for all urbanization groups. However, this refers to use of purchased candy only. Differences in use of home made candy would show up in the direct use of sugar rates. Further, this measure includes only purchased candy eaten at home or taken from home. Thus, candy bars purchased and eaten away from home were not taken into account.

Changes Since 1942

Some of the changes that occurred in the structure of the household market for sugar and other sweets from 1942 to 1955 are revealed by comparison of 1955 survey data with data from nationwide household food consumption surveys in the springs of 1942 and 1948. 8/ Though the earlier surveys were not so comprehensive as to items and area covered, enough data are comparable in the three to give an idea of major changes. These surveys indicate that the household population increased their consumption per person of sugar in total from a little over one pound in a week in the spring of 1942 to almost 1-1/2 pounds in the spring of 1955 (table 10). The magnitude of this apparent change is misleading. The 1942 survey was taken just after wartime sugar rationing started, when supplies were short and prices relatively high. Annual disappearance data show the sharp drop in use per person of sugar that began in 1942 and lasted through 1946. 9/ Average use per person of sugar in total was more nearly the same in 1948 and 1955 according to the survey data; both were years of normal supplies.

Patterns of Use Compared

In all three years urban households had similar patterns of consumption of total sugar in relation to real income. 10/ The three patterns all include a relatively rapid increase in use per person of sugar in total up to the middle income groups, then some leveling off (table 11).

Though patterns of consumption of sugar in total were similar in all three years, patterns of direct use were different. In 1942 direct use per person increased rapidly up to the middle income groups, from .41 pound per person to .59 pound, then decreased slightly in successively higher income groups. In 1948 the increase up to the middle income groups was less, from

---

7/ The sugar in these items was included in the calculation of indirect use of sugar.

8/ Family Food Consumption in the United States, USDA MP-550, and Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, USDA AIB-132.

9/ Supplement for 1956 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, USDA AH-62, p.29.

10/ Average income of each income group has been adjusted to 1954 dollars by using changes in the BLS Consumer Price Index to adjust the income reported in the surveys.

Table 10.- Consumption rates per person for sugar and other sweets in United States households grouped by urbanization, in a week, spring 1942 and 1955 1/

Commodity	All households 1942	All households 1955	Urban 1942	Urban 1955	Rural nonfarm 1942	Rural nonfarm 1955	Farm 1942	Farm 1955
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Sugar								
Direct use	0.60	0.83	0.56	0.71	0.63	0.88	0.68	1.22
Indirect use 2/	.45	.64	.50	.66	.39	.60	.39	.49
Total use	1.05	1.47	1.06	1.37	1.02	1.48	1.07	1.71
Sirups, molasses and honey 3/	.17	.13	.08	.10	.21	.14	.38	.25
Jams, jellies perserves 3/	.19	.18	.15	.15	.22	.22	.29	.23
Candy 3/	.08	.11	.09	.12	.08	.11	.06	.10

1/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 1 and Family Food Consumption in the U. S., Misc. Pub. No. 550. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person.

2/ Sugar consumed in processed foods.

3/ Product weight.

.80 pound per person to .92 pound. By 1955 direct use started to decline after the lowest income group. The relatively low rate of direct use of sugar by households in the low income groups in 1942 probably resulted in part from the relatively high price of sugar in that year--the price of sugar had increased almost 30 percent from the previous year.

Patterns of indirect use also differed in the three years. Indirect use per person in 1942 increased in households in successively higher income groups only up to the middle groups and then stabilized. In 1948 indirect use continued to increase in households above the middle income groups, but at a slower rate. By 1955 indirect use per person increased with income at about the same rate throughout the income scale.

Table 11.--Urban sugar consumption rates per person, direct and indirect forms, in households of 2 or more persons in the United States grouped by income, in a week in spring 1942, 1948 and 1955 1/

1942 income group (dollars)	Sugar			1948 income group (dollars)	Sugar			1955 income group (dollars)	Sugar		
	Direct	Indirect 2/	Total		Direct	Indirect 2/	Total		Direct	Indirect 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
All	0.55	0.48	1.03	All	0.84	0.62	1.46	All	0.71	0.66	1.37
Under 500	.41	.24	.65	Under 1,000	.80	.51	1.31	Under 2,000	.78	.42	1.20
500-1,000	.52	.31	.83	1,000-2,000	.92	.49	1.41	2,000-3,000	.76	.52	1.28
1,000-1,500	.59	.40	.99	2,000-3,000	.84	.56	1.40	3,000-4,000	.78	.62	1.40
1,500-2,000	.53	.47	1.00	3,000-4,000	.92	.69	1.61	4,000-5,000	.71	.66	1.37
2,000-2,500	.59	.54	1.13	4,000-5,000	.77	.64	1.41	5,000-6,000	.68	.69	1.37
2,500-3,000	.58	.53	1.11	5,000-7,500	.73	.65	1.38	6,000-8,000	.71	.75	1.46
3,000-5,000	.53	.55	1.08					8,000-10,000	.64	.77	1.41
5,000-10,000	.52	.57	1.09	7,500 and over	.64	.69	1.33				
								10,000 and over	.60	.84	1.44

1/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 1, Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, AIB-132, and Family Food Consumption in the United States, MP-550.

2/ Sugar consumed in processed foods.

These changes in patterns show how the shift to indirect use of sugar at the expense of direct consumption developed. Part of it came from higher real income and part from changes in buying and cooking habits. Even if the patterns had not changed at all, the increase in income would have led to increases in average indirect use at the expense of direct because in the later years there was a smaller proportion of low income households, in which the most direct and least indirect sugar consumption was found. Habits also changed partly because more prepared foods containing sugar are available today, and a greater precentage of households is buying them. As a consequence there is less home baking, and less making of homemade candy and other desserts requiring sugar, formerly important uses of sugar in family kitchens.

Changes in Levels of Use

The increase in average consumption per person of sugar in total came more from higher levels of pattern of use in relation to real income in recent years than from changes in the patterns themselves. Levels of both direct and indirect consumption per person were relatively low in spring 1942 as a result of the war. Levels were lower then throughout the income range in that year, which indicates that price reduced consumption of sugar in all households, not in low income households alone. But rationing had just begun and its effect cannot be properly evaluated.

The higher levels of patterns found in the later surveys are accounted for partly by the greater proportion of households using sugar directly and indirectly in the later years. In 1942 only 86 percent of the households reported using sugar as such, while over 95 percent did in the later surveys. The increase in proportion of households reporting use of processed foods containing sugar was even greater.

Other Sweets

Patterns of use with respect to income of sirups, molasses, and honey as a group show a general decrease in use per person in households in successively higher income groups in all three surveys. These products were not being rationed in the spring of 1942 and consumption rates at that time and in the spring of 1955 were about at the same level.

Patterns of use of jams, jellies and preserves as a group and of candy from all three surveys indicate generally increased use per person of these products in households at successively higher income levels. Sirup and molasses patterns were just the opposite, decreasing with income. Levels of consumption were much the same for jams and jellies in the three surveys, but were higher for candy in each succeeding survey reflecting in part substitution of purchased candy for home made candy.

Household Market for Sugar in 1975

What do these survey data contribute to projection of demand for sugar? The patterns of consumption developed from them give a basis for evaluating the effects of possible changes in income and population shifts on consumption of sugar.

For example, the 1955 patterns of consumption indicate a slight increase in total sugar consumption per person in households at sucessively higher levels of income. Accordingly, an increase in income should cause an increase in sugar consumption. By 1975 real income may be 50 percent greater. 11/ Assuming no changes in other economic and social factors affecting sugar use and no changes from the 1955 patterns of sugar consumption in relation to income, such an increase in income would increase total sugar consumption about 2 to 3 percent per person.

But the other economic and social factors will not remain unchanged. For one, the off-farm population movement is expected to continue. A population specialist has recently estimated that by 1975 the farm population will be 7 or 8 percent of the total U.S. population, compared to over 12 percent in 1955. 12/ Because of the difference in level of consumption according to degree of urbanization,described in this article, such a shift in population accompanied by a gradual shift from farm to nonfarm patterns and levels of sugar consumption would lower average consumption. Using the 1955 household survey data to measure the possible effects of this change, we find that it would cause a decrease in sugar consumption per person almost exactly offsetting the effect of increased income.

The survey data also indicate that we can expect more sugar to be consumed in forms of processed foods and less direct use per person under the conditions projected for 1975. The shift to indirect consumption will come from three factors. First, there has been a trend toward more indirect consumption in each successive survey, even for households in the same urbanization group and with the same income. Second, data from all three surveys indicate comsumption of sugar in indirect form was greater in higher income households than in ones with lower incomes. And finally, the three surveys show that urban households used more sugar per person in indirect form and less sugar bought as such than farm households.

There are still many factors that affect sugar consumption that cannot be evaluated by existing data. Household survey data cover only consumption at home, so the effect of changed conditions on consumption of sugar away from home is an unknown element. Another unknown element is the impact of future research findings on desireable levels of total food energy intake from the standpoint of health. These factors and others may be more influential in determining sugar consumption by 1975 than the consumption characteristics found in the survey data.

11/ From papers submitted to subcommittee on Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Joint Economic Committee, Nov. 22, 1957, p. 109.

12/ Applications of Demography; The Population Situation in the U.S. in 1975. "The Farm Population and the Agricultural Labor Force in 1975," by Louis J. Ducoff.

INDEX TO SPECIAL ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE *NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION* DURING 1957 1/

Supply and use of U. S. farm commodities:

- U. S. military procurement of food, NFS-79, Feb. 1957
- Household food consumption* in -
  - West, NFS-82, Oct. 1957
  - South, NFS-79, Feb. 1957
  - Northeast, NFS-79, Feb. 1957
  - North Central Region, NFS-80, April 1957
  - Urban areas, NFS-80, April 1957
- Household use* of -
  - Dairy products, NFS-79, Feb. 1957
  - Meat, NFS-80, April 1957
  - Nonalcoholic beverages,NFS-81, July 1957
  - Fats and oils, NFS-82, Oct. 1957

Nutrition studies:

- Dietary levels of households in the United States,* NFS-80, April 1957
- Nutritional review, NFS-82, Oct. 1957

Food supplies in foreign countries:

- World food situation, NFS-82, Oct. 1957

1/ Listings of special articles prior to 1957 appear in NFS-38, NFS-75, and NFS-79.

*Based on Household Food Consumption Survey, Spring 1955.

Table 12.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39, and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57, and forecast for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Forecast for 1958 2/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,569	14,462	14,200	13,800	199	143	97
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,578	1,632	1,520	1,400	135	96	92
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	758	741	710	675	78	94	95
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,991	11,221	10,500	10,900	149	106	104
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	26,896	28,056	26,930	26,775	165	121	99
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	695	690	3/	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil.lb.	337	484	410	441	3/	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	62	62	3/	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,167	1,193	1,135	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,404	5,494	5,415	5,375	161	106	99
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	3,583	4,256	4,375	4,575	264	166	105
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	288	492	817	958	1,025	1,025	356	208	100
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	125.5	126.4	127.5	120	110	101
Cheese 6/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,367	1,387	1,409	1,435	213	124	102
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,922	2,949	2,806	2,895	130	83	103
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,017	3,076	3,109	3,190	249	116	103
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,549	1,559	1,557	1,560	71	97	100
Lard 7/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,660	2,762	2,573	2,750	169	114	107
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,333	1,369	1,461	1,500	403	179	103
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,975	1,842	1,808	1,875	123	131	104
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	5,961	6,474	6,724	6,850	318	175	102
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	9,868	10,491	10,550	10,856	195	142	103
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,838	7,672	7,358	6,700	97	76	91
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,448	3,227	3,850	3/	---	---	---
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,445	3,932	3,958	3/	---	---	---
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,452	3,605	3,420	3/	---	---	---
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	1,917	2,015	2,150	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,499	1,592	1,637	3/	---	---	---
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	790	807	690	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 10/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,169	25,216	23,927	3/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,117	20,531	19,559	3/	---	---	---
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,052	4,685	4,368	3/	---	---	---
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,116	8,835	7,719	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	Mil.lb.	11/77	448	1,136	1,523	1,369	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	227	244	236	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	21	17	18	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,665	1,722	1,577	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas 12/	Mil.lb.	229	401	253	464	327	3/	---	---	---
Canned baby foods	Mil.lb.	37	469	669	683	720	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,386	2,510	2,561	2,725	140	132	106
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	935	1,004	947	1,140	150	91	120
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	29.1	21.2	26.5	3/	---	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	4,018	3,518	3,020	2,680	200	115	89
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	2,884	3,090	3,060	3/	---	---	---
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,503	1,163	1,308	3/	---	---	---
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	401	377	436	3/	---	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,548	1,607	1,505	3/	---	---	---

---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Forecast or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These forecasts are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1958 and are not official estimates of production. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board and an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table .--Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-55 and 1956-57 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
Jan.	93	97	107	80	124	113	109	183	108	115
Feb.	94	85	107	80	124	113	109	183	107	115
Mar.	93	85	107	80	124	115	109	188	107	115
Apr.	94	84	106	82	124	117	109	189	108	115
May	96	82	108	84	125	122	109	189	110	115
June	98	81	108	85	125	131	109	192	112	116
July	99	83	109	84	126	135	110	197	114	117
Aug.	100	86	109	84	126	121	110	198	112	117
Sept.	101	90	110	84	127	115	110	202	112	117
Oct.	101	91	111	84	127	114	110	203	112	118
Nov.	99	88	111	85	127	116	111	203	111	118
Dec.	98	84	111	85	127	117	111	202	111	118
1957 5/	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.
5/ Annual average computed by AMS.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Reserve
1.941
S2F73

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

April 1958
FOR RELEASE
MAY 2, A. M.

NFS-84

In this issue:
The Household Market for Poultry Products in the U. S.
Home Food Production: How and Where Important

AMS

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 25, 1958

SUMMARY

Domestic demand for food has been maintained so far during the current recession and is expected to continue fairly strong during the remainder of this year. Retail food prices during the spring and early summer will likely average somewhat higher than a year earlier, though the difference probably will be less than during the first quarter of 1958.

The general outlook is for continuing large supplies of food this spring and summer, though somewhat smaller than those of a year earlier. Total meat supplies are likely to be moderately under last year's high level, although about as much better grade beef will be marketed. More chicken meat will be available than last spring and early summer, but fewer eggs and turkey. The supply of dairy products will be only a little larger.

Processed fruits and vegetables will be a little less than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables will increase seasonally as summer approaches. Indications are for a very large crop of peaches from the southeastern States this year. Fresh citrus and frozen concentrated orange juice

(Continued on page 3)

Published Quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1950-57, and preliminary indication for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 Prel.	Indications for 1958 2/	1958 as a percentage of	
											1935-39	1957
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	99	101	104	108	109	112	117	113	114	156	101
Food grains 4/	54	81	77	98	96	92	81	85	81	94	174	116
Vegetables 5/	84	99	100	96	98	96	98	101	100	100	119	100
Fruits and nuts 6/	90	97	107	101	102	98	101	105	104	103	114	99
Sugar crops	107	116	93	94	105	117	107	107	123	123	115	100
Total food crops 7/	73	92	91	97	98	93	91	94	93	98	134	105
Meat animals	72	100	104	107	109	112	120	125	118	115	160	97
Poultry and eggs	63	111	118	117	118	124	122	134	136	138	219	101
Dairy products	88	101	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	113	128	102
Total food livestock 8/	75	102	105	107	110	113	117	123	120	119	159	99
Food marketings and home consumption.	74	99	102	104	106	108	110	115	113	113	153	100
Civilian per capita food consumption 9/	91	100	98	100	101	101	102	103	102	101	111	99

1/ Indexes of volume of farm marketings and home consumption unrevised for changes based on 1954 Census of Agriculture for crops 1950 to 1953, inclusive. 2/ Indications for 1958 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of April 1, 1958. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs. 9/ Incorporates revisions stemming from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-57 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use				Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food		Nonfood 4/	Total		Stock change 6/	Deliveries 7/	Net purchases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/						
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956 10/	94.6	6.4	-1.0	100.0	65.7	1.3	25.1	92.1	7.0	9/	.9	.9
1957 11/	95.5	5.7	-1.2	100.0	65.8	1.2	24.4	91.4	7.8	---	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956 10/	109.0	7.4	-1.2	115.2	75.7	1.5	28.9	106.1	8.1	9/	1.0	1.0
1957 11/	109.6	6.5	-1.3	114.8	75.4	1.4	28.1	104.9	8.9	---	1.0	1.0

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary estimates.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	1	The Household Market for Poultry Products in U. S.	18
Retail Food Prices	3	Home Food Production: How and Where Important	34
Commodity Reviews	5	Prospective Acreage Information ..	48
Articles and Speeches Based on the 1955 Survey	17	List of Tables	52

Continued from cover page -

will remain in shorter supply through the summer because of winter freezes. Supplies of food grains and fats and oils continue more than adequate to meet domestic needs.

The report on farmers' planting intentions for this year, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in mid-March, indicates the likelihood of increases in acreages over last year for several commodities for which supplies are heavy, such as wheat and soybeans.

Military takings of food from domestic supplies are expected to be as large this year as last. Food exports may be lower than in 1957, reflecting in part the improved food supply situation in some countries.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The BLS index of retail prices for food used at home averaged 118 (1947-49=100) during the first quarter of 1958. This exceeded the year earlier index by 6 percent and was the highest of record in each month of the quarter. The nonfood component of the BLS Consumer Price Index also was the highest of record during the first quarter. For food the increase over the January-March 1957 level was due mainly to sharply higher prices of meats, eggs, and fruits and vegetables. Smaller increases were reported for dairy products, cereals and bakery products, and sugar and sweets. Beverages were noticeably lower in price this January-March than last because of the sharp reduction for coffee, and prices of fats and oils were down moderately.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and preliminary indications for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Preliminary indications for 1958	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	162.8	166.8	159.0	151	119	102	95
Beef	55.6	65.6	82.0	85.4	84.4	78	140	119	92
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.8	96	80	89
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	57	81	93
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	66.8	67.5	61.6	61	108	89	99
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	92	96	99
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	371	368	358	348	116	90	97
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	21.4	24.6	25.6	26.0	194	139	102
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.6	255	170	95
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.3	27.1	26.5	26.5	84	90	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.1	48.5	48.3	48.3	122	105	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	141	113	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	16.2	15.9	15.1	15.1	90	75	100
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	354	351	350	106	97	100
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	18.0	182	96	101
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	45.4	42.4	45.9	45.3	44.5	45.0	99	106	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.6	51	81	101
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.7	300	155	101
Lard	11.0	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.4	85	76	98
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.6	90	110	102
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	10.9	10.7	11.0	169	151	103
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	101.6	100.2	97.4	96	69	73	99
Citrus	49.2	54.8	41.7	38.9	36.7	33	67	60	90
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	20.0	19.3	19.0	22	72	86	116
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	39.9	42.0	41.7	41	69	79	98
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.6	21.8	22.5	22.5	150	119	100
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.9	13.1	12.4	12.8	328	81	103
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.6	1,075	269	96
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	2/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons 5/	140.2	147.8	133.8	136.5	131.8	129	92	87	98
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	104.6	108.7	106.0	103	91	86	97
Melons	27.0	27.4	29.2	27.8	25.8	26	96	95	101
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.5	44.0	43.9	44.5	148	114	101
Frozen	6/ .4	2.9	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	1,900	262	101
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	106	100	107	104	80	91	97
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	8.2	8.0	7.0	7.0	32	56	100
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.5	85	112	101
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.4	.7	.7	.6	100	100	86
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.5	98.4	97.1	97	100	102	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	35	64	98
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	117	91	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	131	94	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	133	86	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 7/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 8/	160	137	123	121	119	118	74	86	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	57	93	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	102	120	100
Beverages									
Coffee 9/	14.0	18.2	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.7	112	86	101
Tea	.67	.58	.64	.61	.61	.61	91	105	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	89	95	95
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	2/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture and 1954 Census of Manufactures and the use of population estimates not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 8/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semoline flour. 9/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Retail food prices in the next few months probably will not be as much above the year-earlier level as they were in January-March. Prices of the better grades of beef will be somewhat lower than they were earlier in 1958, as will those of dairy products and fresh vegetables. Supplies of better-grade beef will be seasonally more plentiful. For the dairy items, prices will to some extent reflect the reduced price-support level in effect since April 1, while those of fresh vegetables will reflect more normal supplies than during the winter months.

Consumers' income in the next several months is expected to be at about the year-earlier level. However, it will be somewhat lower in terms of purchasing power this year because prices are up. Reductions from a year earlier in expenditures for consumer goods are occurring mainly in the durable items. The demand for food has been at a high level thus far this year and is expected to remain fairly strong.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Supplies of meat for civilian consumption will continue lower than last year. However, their seasonal decrease in the next few months will be less than usual. Production of beef will remain below the year-earlier total because more cattle are being withheld from slaughter for adding to herds. The reduction will be mainly in lower grades of beef. Supplies of better grades, which reach consumers mainly as fresh cuts of beef, will be about equal to those of last spring and summer. Pork output, which also has been below 1957, will be as large or a little larger in coming months. Meat prices are likely to be generally higher than last spring and early summer.

Civilian consumption of meat in January-March 1958 was down a tenth from the year-earlier per capita rate. This reflected reduced output. Increased imports and reduced exports this winter than last to some extent offset the effect on supplies of smaller production.

Output of each kind of meat was lower in January-March than in the first quarter of 1957. Beef output was down nearly 10 percent as marketings of both fed cattle and cattle directly off ranges and pastures were below a year earlier. Cattle had gone into feed lots late and had not reached the customary finish during the early months of this year. Accordingly, fed cattle were held for later marketing. In addition, producers are actively restocking their herds. They are adding both young stock cattle and cows. This may reverse the downtrend in cattle inventories by the end of 1958 and would provide for greater beef output in future years. Meanwhile, it cuts back the current beef supply.

Pork production in January-March was down about 6 percent from the first quarter of 1957, in line with smaller numbers of slaughter hogs on farms January 1. The 13 percent reduction in sheep and lamb slaughter in the first quarter, coming after a slight gain in lambs on hand on January 1, shows that the buildup in breeding flocks is continuing.

Less beef and veal will be available for civilian consumption this spring than a year earlier, but during the rest of 1958 this reduction in supplies will narrow. The shorter supplies will largely be confined to the lower grades of beef, since the continued withholding of cattle for herd expansion primarily affects the supply of beef of the lower grades. The better grades of beef will be in relatively larger supply since indications are that the marketings of fed beef this spring and summer will be about equal to a year earlier. The number of cattle and calves on feed April 1 in 13 important feed States was 12 percent larger than last April and producers indicated about as many would be marketed this spring. Consumption of beef per person for 1958 is currently forecast at 78 pounds, down nearly 6.5 pounds from last year. Veal consumption at 7.8 pounds per person will be around 1 pound below the 1957 rate.

The seasonal decline in pork production this spring will probably be smaller than usual. By mid-summer production will at least equal a year earlier. Thereafter it will be larger, as a result of the larger supply of hogs to be available for slaughter from the 1958 spring pig crop which is expected to be 5 to 6 percent higher than last year. In March, hog raisers in 9 Corn Belt States reported a gain of 12 percent in number of early spring (December-February) pigs saved, although the same producers reported plans for only 1 percent more sows to farrow in March-May. Pork consumption per person for 1958, now forecast at 61 pounds, will be almost as large as last year.

Lamb and mutton production this spring and summer is expected to be down a little from a year earlier despite a 2 percent gain in the early spring lamb crop. Favorable prospects for good pastures plus the expectation of well sustained lamb prices will encourage ranchers to continue to build up flocks. Slaughter this fall will at times exceed the relatively small slaughter of last fall. Lamb and mutton consumption per person for the year will total approximately 4 pounds, the lowest rate since 1951.

Total meat consumption in 1958 is expected to be about 151 pounds, 8 pounds less than last year and 1 pound below the 1948-57 average.

Retail prices of meat so far this year averaged significantly higher than during the same period of 1957. Meat prices are expected to stay above a year earlier during the spring and early summer. Prices of the better grades of beef will likely adjust downward this spring but will likely continue above a year ago. Pork prices are expected to continue close to present levels for some weeks, but will decline this fall and may drop a bit below last fall. Lamb and mutton prices will probably be above year-earlier levels throughout the year but only moderately so during the final months.

Fishery Products [1]

U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products in the next few months is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Average retail prices of these products this spring, judging from BLS wholesale prices, may top the year-earlier high levels.

Commercial fishing operations are now on a seasonal upswing which will continue until early or mid-summer. Weather permitting, landings of food fish and shellfish may be heavier this spring than last since the level of prices may encourage commercial fishermen to make more frequent fishing ventures, especially for groundfish. [2]

Stocks of fishery products in cold storage in the continental United States last winter--particularly groundfish fillets and blocks--were rather low in volume and high in price. As of April 1 there were a little over 100 million pounds in storage, 9 percent less than a year earlier. The seasonal build-up in storage stocks which begins in the spring may be a little heavier this year than last.

Imports of fishery products during the next few months will be a little larger than a year earlier if supplies are available abroad. In the past year world supplies of groundfish fillets and blocks, important items in international trade in edible fishery products, have been relatively tight. Some reduction in exports from the spring 1957 total is likely since our supplies of canned fish are much smaller this year.

Poultry and Eggs

Retail prices for eggs continue sharply above last spring. Broiler prices at the farm level are slightly below those of last April. Wholesale prices for the seasonally small marketings of turkeys average about the same as a year earlier, with toms lower and hens higher. These prices indicate a strong demand for eggs and poultry meat.

Current production of eggs is below a year ago, principally because of the 3 percent decrease from last spring in the number of layers on hand. Output will continue below a year earlier until perhaps September or October. Flock size is not likely to equal year-earlier levels until about the final quarter of 1958, when laying flocks will be replenished by pullets from this spring's hatch. Through April (allowing for an April hatch proportionate to eggs in incubators on the first of that month) the hatch of replacement chicks would be 5 percent above 1957.

---

[1] Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States Departments of the Interior.

[2] Groundfish include cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk.

In view of the larger-than-usual number of old hens in the present laying flock and the need to replace them, the prospective small increase in pullets raised will not markedly increase the size of the 1958-59 laying flock over the year before. Therefore, any increases in egg production in the last quarter would result from increases in rate of lay.

Prospective production indicates 1958 per capita egg consumption will be about 348 eggs, about 3 percent below the 358 eggs per person estimated for 1957. Per capita consumption so far this year is about 5 percent below the year before, but storage operations have been reduced sharply. On April 1, frozen egg stocks were a third below last year, and those of the less important shell eggs were 90 percent lower. These deficiencies, which are likely to be only partially offset in the next 2 months, are equivalent to about 3 eggs per person.

The 1958 peak of egg production may now have been passed. Retail prices for the next 4 or 5 months are likely to continue higher than last summer.

Although lower than in earlier weeks, chicken meat prices at the farm and at wholesale are firm. Supplies of broilers are almost 10 percent above 1957. Mid-March prices in producing areas -- 21.5 cents per pound, live -- were 1.7 cents above the year before. Since March, however, prices in some areas have fallen below the year before. Reduced supplies and higher prices of red meats than last spring probably have sustained the price of chickens.

Per capita consumption of chicken rose to a record 25.6 pounds (ready-to-cook basis) in 1957. This followed an 8 percent increase in the number of broilers produced during the year. This class of poultry provided about 75 percent of the 1957 chicken supply. Through the first half of 1958, broiler production will be ahead of last year by a greater percentage than the 1957 rate of increase. Demand for broilers usually increases in warm weather, and this may offset the prospective supply increases and result in little net change in average prices in the next 3 or 4 months from early April.

Turkey production in 1958 will recede from the 1957 record of 81 million birds raised. Stocks on April 1 were 5 percent below the year earlier but a third larger than on April 1 in any preceding year back to 1951. These large initial storage stocks will sustain 1958 consumption at almost the record 1957 level of 5.9 pounds.

At this season of the year, wholesale sales of turkeys are mostly of birds from storage. Prices of hens and light-weight turkeys exceed 1957 prices, while prices of toms are below a year ago.

Hatchings of poults September through March plus anticipated April hatchings (on the basis of eggs in incubators at the beginning of the month) indicate a 17 percent reduction, so far, in the number of poults started for 1958 slaughter, compared with 1957. Through the end of April, more than half of the year's crop of turkeys had already been hatched in 1956 and 1957. The precentage cut from 1957 in poult hatchings is not likely to be so sharp. the rest of the season as it has been so far.

Dairy Products

Supplies of dairy products for consumption in 1958 are somewhat greater than the record supply a year earlier. Expected small declines in retail prices may tend to stimulate use, though any per capita increase probably will be slight. Supplies will be well in excess of consumer takings at prevailing prices, and substantial quantities again will be purchased for price support.

Production of milk in the United States probably will rise to the sixth successive record in 1958. Stocks of dairy products at the beginning of 1958 (commercial and Government, combined) were much larger, on a milk-equivalent basis, than a year earlier, and total supplies for the year are the larges on record.

The number of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1958 was 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. But with ample supplies of roughages and feed concentrates and relatively favorable relationships between prices for milk and concentrate feeds, production of milk per cow promises to increase significantly again in 1958. Compared with prices for beef cattle, dairy prices currently are the least favorable since 1954, which may tend to accelerate the culling rate of dairy herds. But with exceptionally favorable milk-feed price relationships, it is reasonable to expect an increase of around 1 billion pounds in total milk output from the 126.4 billions in 1957.

The reduction in support levels on April 1 resulted in price declines of 1 3/4 cents per pound for butter and nonfat dry milk and 2 1/4 cents per pound for American cheese at the wholesale level. Some price declines also have occurred at retail, although complete data are not available to measure the extent of such declines. If the entire reduction in supports were passed on to the retail level, retail prices would decline 2 to 3 percent. Such a price reduction would generate relatively little increase in per capita consumption of manufactured dairy products.

Consumption of fluid milk products was well maintained through the first three quarters of 1957. Recent data for the fourth quarter indicate, however, that fluid milk use declined noticeably in a number of cities where heavy industries normally provide most employment. For 1957 as a whole, it is estimated that fluid milk consumption was 351 pounds per person, compared with 354 in 1956. The level of consumption will continue to be influenced by employment conditions during 1958. Since U. S. average retail prices for fluid milk will be affected relatively little by the lowering of price supports on manufacturing milk, per capita consumption of fluid milk probably will show no increase this year.

In March the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that CCC supplies of butter would be made available for relief distribution over the next several months. While CCC stocks of butter currently are substantially above a year earlier, they are only about one-fifth the record holdings of four years ago. Purchases of the several dairy products for price support in 1958 may be slightly smaller than in 1957.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils this spring and summer will be about as large as last year. Apparent consumption per civilian is likely to average a little above the year-earlier rate. Retail prices of fats and oils in general probably will be slightly lower this spring and summer than a year earlier, mainly reflecting lower prices for soybean oil, lard and butter.

Apparent civilian per capita disappearance of margarine, shortening, and cooking and salad oils is expected to be a shade higher this spring and summer than last. Supplies of the vegetable oils from which these food products are made are heavy. Use of soybean oil in the manufacture of shortening is up significantly so far this marketing year, largely displacing lard and to a lesser extent cottonseed oil. Prospective large exports of vegetable oils through the summer will reduce the heavy supply and tend to stabilize their prices.

Movement overseas of cottonseed and soybean oils and the oil equivalent of soybeans in the 1957-58 marketing year probably will total about 2.1 billion pounds compared with last year's record of nearly 2.2 billion. About 60 percent of the edible oils (not including the oil equivalent of soybeans) is expected to move out under P. L. 480 and ICA programs. Shipments of soybean and cottonseed oils under P. L. 480 so far this year are lagging more than commercial exports. However, recently concluded P. L. 480 agreements for large amounts of oil are expected to boost exports during the remainder of the marketing year.

Carryover stocks of food fats on September 30, 1958, the end of the current marketing year, are expected to be nearly the same as a year earlier, and otherwise the lowest for this date since 1951. The carryover of soybeans, not included in the above supplies, will be up sharply, and its oil equivalent probably will equal nearly half the food fat stocks.

Lard output in the current marketing year, beginning last October, is now expected to total 2,525 million pounds, about 100 million below last year. Hog slaughter in the early months of the marketing year was moderately lower than a year earlier. Slaughter this spring may average about the same as last spring. Retail lard prices through the summer probably will be a little lower than last year. Domestic disappearance of lard this marketing year is running somewhat below a year earlier. The use of lard in shortening is down sharply. Prices of lard and soybean oil this season have averaged well below a year earlier, and the price differential between these two food fats has been narrower than last year. The movement of lard overseas is continuing sharply below the year-earlier rate, as foreign competition has stiffened and world demand is lower.

Butter consumption may be slightly larger this spring and summer than last, with current supplies from commercial channels supplemented by relief distribution from Government stocks. Production has been running close to that of a year earlier. It may drop off slightly in reaction to lower price supports. After the April 1 drop in the support level, wholesale prices of butter declined 1.75 cents. Part of this reduction has been reflected at retail in a number of major markets.

For 1958 as a whole, civilian per capita disappearance of edible fats and oils is expected to average slightly higher than the year earlier. Last year the rate for butter, lard and shortening slid off somewhat, but there was a partial offsetting increase in the consumption of margarine. There was little change in the consumption of edible oils used in cooking and salad oils, in salad dressings (mainly mayonnaise and French dressing), potato chips and apparently in other ready-to-eat foods.

Prospects point to an increase in consumption of peanuts during the current marketing year. Use of shelled peanuts in candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter and other products is running about 8 percent greater than a year earlier. Use for peanut butter was up about 11 percent, and the amount of salted peanuts increased 7 percent. Total consumption of shelled peanuts in April-July 1958 is likely to be up somewhat from last year as these usage patterns continue.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh and processed fruits are expected to continue somewhat smaller this spring than a year earlier. Among fresh fruits, the reductions will be mostly in citrus and strawberries. Among processed items, they will be in all classes except frozen fruits. Retail prices probably will average somewhat higher than last spring, especially for items in light supply. Supplies of fresh oranges and frozen orange concentrate are expected to continue smaller, and prices higher, this summer than last.

Supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit from Florida will be much lighter this spring than a year earlier. The season of heavy shipments of grapefruit is about ended and that of oranges also will end earlier this spring than usual. The crop there was reduced by winter freezes and moved earlier to minimize losses from the winter freezes. With smaller production of California oranges--both Navels and Valencias--supplies from that State will continue lighter through early fall. Remaining supplies of fresh lemons are not quite as large as a year ago, but are expected to be adequate for expected needs this spring and summer.

On April 1, 1958, cold-storage holdings of fresh apples were much larger than a year earlier and those of fresh pears were not greatly different. Successive freezes severely reduced the 1958 Florida winter crop of strawberries; cold, wet weather retarded development and ripening of the early-spring production of other States. Prospective smaller mid-spring and late-spring acreage point to lighter supplies from these acreages than in 1957. This part of the strawberry crop provides most of the volume that is processed, largely by freezing, as well as that shipped to fresh markets.

Prolonged cold weather in the eastern States during the past winter delayed the bloom of early-season deciduous fruits particularly in the case of peaches in the southern States where a heavy bloom has developed. With a relatively mild winter in the Pacific slope States, damage from winter cold in these States, as in the eastern States, was minor. However, heavy rains in March and early April caused some damage to bloom and set of fruit in California. This spring as usual, fruit trees and vines in all areas still face such weather hazards as frosts and wet weather at blossoming and pollination time.

Total supplies of canned fruits for late spring and early summer, until supplies from the 1958 packs become available, are moderately smaller than the heavy stocks at this time in 1957. On April 1, 1958, canners' stocks of 9 canned deciduous fruits combined were about 10 percent smaller than comparable stocks a year earlier. Among important canned fruits, stocks of peaches, apricots, plums and applesauce were smaller, while those of apples and sweet and sour cherries were larger. Stocks of pears and fruit cocktail were about the same as a year earlier.

In Florida, canners' stocks of canned grapefruit sections on April 12 were about 12 percent larger than a year earlier, the result of increased carry-over stocks last fall and a decreased movement this season. But stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers on April 12, 1958 were about 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Moreover, supplies of citrus fruit available for later canning into sections and juice were much smaller than a year earlier, pointing to lighter output this spring than last. As a result total supplies of canned citrus juices for this spring and summer will continue smaller than in this period of 1957. Decreases from a year ago are indicated for all items, with the largest for tangerine juice. Both output and movement of Florida canned single-strength orange juice were much heavier through April 12 of the 1957-58 season than in the same period of 1956-57. Increased output in 1957-58 was the result mainly of accelerated utilization in order to minimize losses from freeze damage. Increased movement probably was induced by the reduced output of frozen concentrate at increased prices.

In Florida, the amount of frozen orange concentrate packed by April 12 of the 1957-58 season was about 3 percent larger than comparable output in 1956-57. With remaining supplies of Florida Valencias much smaller than a year ago, output of frozen concentrate is expected to be much smaller this spring than last. Stocks held by Florida packers on April 12 were about 6 percent under a year earlier. Hence, total supplies are expected to be considerably smaller this spring and summer than a year earlier. Retail prices this winter have gone up as supplies have shortened, so utilization by household consumers has declined. Supplies of frozen concentrate for lemonade, made mostly from California lemons, are expected to be adequate for the usual domestic requirements. The 1957-58 California lemon crop, though a little smaller than the 1956-57 crop, is considerably larger than the 1946-55 average.

Total supplies of frozen fruits and berries will be somewhat larger this spring than a year earlier. Among important individual items, supplies of cherries and berries other than strawberries are up this spring and those of strawberries are down. Total cold-storage stocks of frozen fruits and berries (excluding juices) on April 1, 1958 were 6 percent larger than a year earlier.

Supplies of dried fruits are smaller than a year earlier, but will likely continue adequate to meet the expected domestic demand until supplies from the new packs become available this summer or early fall.

Vegetables

Indications are that total supplies of fresh vegetables will be a little lighter this spring season than last. Supplies of canned and frozen items, although ample to heavy, are also moderately smaller than those of a year earlier. Because of delayed harvest and more than usual overlap from early-spring crops, prices of fresh vegetables in late spring may average below the relatively high prices of a year earlier; processed items are expected to average about the same. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes are also in lighter supply than a year ago, and retail prices during the next 6 to 8 weeks are expected to average substantially above the corresponding months of 1957.

Production of 7 spring vegetables for fresh market plus 11 early- and mid-spring crops which typically make up about three-fourths of total spring tonnage, excluding melons, is expected to be 4 percent less than last year and 3 percent below the 1949-56 average. Among the more important crops substantially smaller tonnages than last year are in prospect for spring carrots and green peppers, and slightly to moderately smaller tonnages of celery and spinach. Prospective production of early-spring broccoli, cabbage and onions is also down materially; cauliflower and lettuce, down moderately; and early- and mid-spring asparagus combined, down slightly. Among major vegetables on which estimates are currently available, only early-spring cucumbers are expected to be in materially larger supply than a year earlier. Moderately larger production is in prospect for early-spring tomatoes, and about the same to slightly larger output for snap beans and sweet corn. However, crops in some areas were started late and in other areas have been delayed by adverse weather. Consequently, for a number of spring vegetables remaining prospective supplies probably are larger than a year ago. Although production estimates are not available for melons, yields near the average of recent years on the indicated acreage would result in at least moderately more cantaloups and watermelons.

Consumer demand for fresh vegetables appears to be about the same as a year earlier. Because of delayed harvest of some crops, supplies of a number of items are expected to pick up rapidly during the next few weeks and prices are likely to decline more than seasonally. Barring further adverse weather, prices of fresh vegetables in late spring may average below the relatively high levels of a year earlier.

Supplies of processed vegetables available for distribution during the remainder of the pack year are moderately smaller than the unusually large supplies of a year earlier. But remaining supplies are substantially above the 1949-56 average, with most items in ample to heavy supply. Among major canned items, stocks of peas are much larger than a year ago, snap beans substantially larger and sweet corn slightly larger. Remaining supplies of sauerkraut are materially smaller than the very large supplies of a year ago, and indications are that tomatoes and tomato juice are also in substantially smaller supply. Stocks of frozen vegetables are also moderately smaller. Holdings of all frozen vegetables on April 1 amounted to 625 million pounds, compared with 665 million on April 1, 1957. Except for canned tomatoes and tomato juice and a few frozen items which may be a little higher, retail prices of most processed items into mid-1958 are expected to average about the same as a year earlier.

April 1 intentions reports indicate that processors plan to plant or contract a smaller acreage of vegetables for processing this year than last. Acreage intentions reports are now available for 9 major vegetables--green lima beans, smap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut (contract acreage only), sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, winter and early spring spinach, and tomatoes. Combined prospective acreage of these vegetables, which typically make up about 95 percent of the tonnage of the 10 processing crops regularly reported by the Department, is down about 9 percent from a year earlier. Should growing conditions this season be near the average of recent years, however, the total canned vegetable pack probably will be moderately smaller than in 1957, while the frozen pack is likely to be near that of a year earlier.

Fewer potatoes will be available for market this spring than last, when they were in burdensome supply. Nevertheless, supplies are expected to be adequate to maintain civilian consumption near the rates of a year earlier. Retail prices this spring are expected to average substantially above the low levels of last spring.

Storage stocks of fall crop potatoes on March 1 amounted to 47.7 million hundredweight, 11.5 million less than on March 1, 1957, and 4.9 million less than the 1950-56 average. Shipment data indicate that movement of old crop potatoes since March 1 probably has been as large as a year earlier. The early-spring harvest is indicated at 3.7 million hundredweight, 15 percent below last year. Acreage of potatoes for late-spring harvest is about 5 percent larger than last year, but the crop in several of the southeastern States and California has been delayed by weather. Yields near the 1955-57 average, by States, on the indicated acreage would result in a late-spring production at least moderately smaller than the large crop of last year. Acreage in early summer is also expected to be up slightly from a year earlier. Intentions reports in early March indicate potato growers in the late-summer and fall States combined are likely to plant a 1 percent larger acreage than last year. Yields near the 1953-57 average on the intended acreage would result in production about as large as in 1957 and somewhat in excess of anticipated trade demand.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes available for distribution into mid-1958 appear to be a little smaller than those of a year earlier. Shipments during the early part of the current season were somewhat larger than a year earlier, but since December movement has been lighter. Shipments during the remainder of the current marketing season are likely to continue below those of a year ago, and prices are expected to remain above those for the corresponding months of 1957.

If growers stay close to their March 1 planting intentions, sweetpotato supplies in the 1958-59 season probably will be smaller than in the current season. Although prospective acreage is up slightly 1952-56 average yields by States on the intended acreage would result in a production somewhat smaller than that harvested in 1957. Should this production materialize, prices next season probably would average moderately higher than in the current season.

Cereal Food Products

Despite large supplies of cereal food products, there is little likelihood of any increase in per capita use of these foods this year. In fact, the downward trend in flour and cornmeal consumption per capita may continue.

Consumption of wheat products in 1958 is expected to average 164 pounds per capita, in terms of grain, down about 3 pounds from last year and 10 percent below the average rate of the past 10 years. The current retail prices of wheat flour and bread are both up around 3 percent, compared with a year ago. Because of a reduction in the wheat loan rate for the 1958 crop, wheat prices will be lower following the next harvest. This may tend to offset increasing processing and distribution costs.

Record supplies of wheat are again in prospect for 1958. Substantial stocks from earlier crops are still on hand, and the 1958 crop may be one of the four largest we have ever produced. Although the acreage is restricted by allotments, marketing quotas and Soil Bank participation, yields per acre are expected to be very high, reflecting unusually favorable growing conditions.

Civilian consumption of milled rice during 1957-58 may average about the same as the 5.9 pounds per capita in 1956-57, when it was at the highest level since 1940-41. Retail rice prices in January-March 1958 averaged 18.1 cents per pound compared with 17.1 cents a year earlier. A lower loan rate will tend to limit price increases in the 1958-59 marketing year.

Stocks of rice from the 1957 and earlier crops are smaller than they have been for several years because of record exports in 1956-57 and lower production in 1957. Even so, they are greater than expected domestic disappearance, estimated at 27.2 million hundredweight of rough rice. Exports are still substantial, primarily from CCC stocks with Government financing, but a substantial carryover next August is to be expected.

A 1958 crop somewhat larger than in 1957 is indicated if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions and if yields are equal to the average of the past 3 years. Accordingly, rice supplies may be expected to continue plentiful.

Record large stocks of corn and barley and above average stocks of oats on hand will provide ample supplies of these grains for processing into food products and for other uses until the 1958 crops are harvested this summer and fall.

The per capita consumption of most corn food products probably will continue at about the 1957 level in 1958. Consumption rates for wet process products--corn sugar, sirup and starch--were a little higher in the early part of 1958 than in the same period of 1957. Per capita consumption of corn sugar has been declining since 1950 and in 1957 it was a fifth lower than 7 years earlier. Consumption of these products in 1958 is expected to at least be maintained at the 1957 level. Per capita consumption of cornmeal, on the other hand, has trended downward for a number of years and probably will decline slightly in 1958. Per capita consumption of oat cereals and barley food products are expected to be maintained in 1958 at near the 1957 levels.

The average retail price of corn flakes rose steadily during the past year and averaged 10 percent higher in the first quarter of 1958 than in 1957. Cornmeal prices were slightly higher in January-March this year than last, while rolled oats prices 1/ were up 4 percent.

Supply prospects for feed grains - Based on prospective plantings of March 1, farmers will increase their 1958 corn acreage slightly from 1957 when the acreage planted reached the lowest point in 70 years. But smaller acreages of other feed grains are planned: Oats down 8 percent; barley, 3 percent; and sorghum grain, 13 percent. This would give an overall reduction of 4 percent in the combined acreage for the 4 feed grains. With average growing condition this year, production of feed grains would be smaller than last year's record-output of 142 million tons. But, with the carryover into 1958-59 expected to be around 60 million tons, the supply of all feed concentrates in the new season would be more than 200 million tons for the third successive year. It may be only a slightly below the record 219 million tons for 1957-58. This would provide ample feed supplies for the production of meat animals and dairy and poultry products in 1958-59.

1/After adjustment for change in weight of package.

Even if a severe drought should develop in 1958, this record carryover, amounting to nearly one-half of an average crop, would be sufficient to maintain feed consumption in 1958-59 at the average rate of recent years.

Sugar

Consumption per person in 1958 is likely to be about the same as the 97 pounds (refined basis) consumed in 1957. U. S. average retail prices for sugar through March have remained generally unchanged since August 1957 at about 55½ cents per 5-pound bag.

Deliveries of sugar in the first quarter by refiners for consumption in the continental U. S. increased 6 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1957, when users were drawing on stocks of sugar build up at the end of 1956. There have been some increases in refined sugar prices at wholesale. In the Midwest and Far West various discounts and allowances below wholesale list prices in effect during the last few months of 1957 and early 1958 have been withdrawn, and list prices have advanced. Wholesale prices on certain factory packaged sugars have increased nationwide.

A strike of sugarcane workers in Hawaii has halted shipments of raw sugar to the mainland from that territory. The resulting gap in supplies for the western area is being filled by increased deliveries of beet sugar and, more recently, by cane sugar shipped in from Cuba and refined in California.

RECENT ARTICLES AND SPEECHES BASED ON THE 1955 HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY [1]

"Household Consumption and the Home Canning of Pickles and Relishes", speech by A. F. Wolf before the National Pickle Packers Association, Chicago, Ill., April 11, 1958, 7 pp. [2]

"Freezing Home-produced Meats," Agricultural Marketing, Vol. 3, No 4, April 1958, p. 14. [2]

"Home Baking," by Mollie Orshansky, Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5 March 1958, pp. 1-5. [3]

"Facts About Potatoes," by Lillian J. Fincher, Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5, March 1958, pp. 6-8. [3]

"Farmers' Production of Meat for Home Use," The Livestock and Meat Situation, LMS-94, March 1958, pp.23-26. [2]

---

[1] See the past four issues of the National Food Situation for lists of earlier articles, reports and speeches. Excludes those published in the National Food Situation.

[2] Available from the Marketing Information Division Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

[3] Available from the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

THE HOUSEHOLD MARKET FOR POULTRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES [1]

This article describes and analyzes some of the characteristics of the most important segment of the domestic market for chicken and eggs--housekeeping households--as revealed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. No special attention will be directed to turkey because too few households used the commodity in the period surveyed to provide adequate data for detailed study.

Some findings of this analysis of consumption of poultry products at home are:

1. Households in the Northeast made up the largest share of the national market for chicken and eggs [2] consumed at home.
2. Almost all households used eggs and half used chicken.
3. Consumption of eggs per person was highest in the West, both for those purchased and for those obtained from all sources.
4. Households in the Northeast and South had the highest average consumption of chicken per person. But those in the Northeast used the most purchased chicken per person.
5. Average use of eggs per person was about the same among households at different levels of income. The rate for purchased eggs was greater at higher incomes.
6. Households with higher incomes used more chicken per person than did those with lower incomes.
7. Urban households used more eggs and poultry at home per person in a week in spring 1955 than in a comparable period in 1942 and 1948.

The Commercial Market for Eggs and Poultry Used at Home by Households

Households in the Northeast made up the largest part of the national market for both eggs and poultry meat used at home in a week in spring 1955, and those in the West the smallest (table 4). In the Northeast, use of purchased poultry products at home per person was relatively high, and a high proportion of the large population there had bought their supplies. The household market for eggs in the West was small because of its small population. Actually per person use of purchased eggs at home by western households was higher than in any other region. In contrast, they consumed less chicken per person than did households in any other region.

Urban households were much more important than rural households as a market for eggs and poultry meat for use at home in spring 1955. Not only did urban households use more purchased poultry meat per person, but exceeded

---

[1] By Harry Sherr, Statistical and Historical Research Branch.

[2] Includes direct use of shell eggs plus a negligible quantity of processed eggs (shell equivalent). Unless otherwise indicated, the term "eggs" in this article includes direct use only.

Table 4.- Regional and urbanization shares of the United States market for eggs and poultry used at home by housekeeping households, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Item	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Eggs					
Percentage of U. S. market	100	31	28	27	14
Percentage of area market:					
Urban	72	79	74	61	74
Rural nonfarm	25	20	23	35	22
Farm	3	1	3	4	4
Poultry					
Percentage of U. S. market	100	36	27	27	10
Percentage of area market:					
Urban	76	84	77	64	79
Rural nonfarm	21	15	20	30	18
Farm	3	1	3	6	3

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5.

Table 5.- Percentage of food dollar spent for eggs and poultry for use at home by housekeeping households, by region and urbanization, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Item	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Eggs					
All households	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.3
Urban	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.5
Rural nonfarm	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.4
Farm	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.6
Poultry					
All households	4.8	5.6	4.0	5.1	3.9
Urban	5.4	6.2	4.6	6.0	4.2
Rural nonfarm	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.2
Farm	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.3

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5.

the average per person quantity which rural households had consumed out of supplies obtained from all sources. Urban egg purchases per person were not high enough to offset supplies rural households obtained without direct expense.

The urbanization pattern of the market for poultry products within 3 of the 4 regions conformed in general to that for the nation as a whole (table 4). The smaller urban share in the South reflected the proportionately smaller population living in cities.

The percentage of the food dollar spent on eggs and poultry meat used at home in a week in spring 1955 was greatest among urban households and least among farm households, primarily because of differences in supplies obtained without direct expense (table 5). This pattern applied to the nation as a whole and to each of the four regions.

Some Characteristics of the Household Market for Poultry Products

Statistics from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey indicate that practically all households used eggs during the week they reported on, and a little more than half of them used chicken. [3] Differences by urbanization in percentage of households using the item was greater for chicken than for eggs. A larger percentage of urban than rural households used chicken. The difference for chicken probably would have been narrower if the survey had covered more than a week or had been in a period other than spring.

Relatively fewer one-person households used poultry products than did larger households in all regions and urbanizations. This was particularly so for chicken.

Most Households Using Eggs and Chicken Purchased Supplies

More than 80 percent of the households which used eggs and chicken had bought these foods. This was because a high proportion of nonfarm households bought poultry products, and because these households represent the largest share of the total covered by the Survey. Among the four regions, the percentage buying eggs was highest in the Northeast and lowest in the South, reflecting in part the distribution of the regional population between urban and rural areas. A similar comparison for households using eggs from all sources indicated little difference among regions and urbanizations.

---

[3] Data on percentage of households using chicken appear in table 10 of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports 1-5. Similar data for eggs are in table 11.

Households Used Either Purchased Poultry Products or Supplies Obtained Without Direct Expense

Nearly all households which reported using poultry products at home either purchased all they used or obtained the entire supply without direct expense--i.e., produced chicken and eggs for own use or obtained them as gift or pay. Relatively few obtained supplies from both sources during the period reported. This has been observed for other times and places.

Here are some of the reasons why this occurred:

1. The time covered by the survey--a week-- is relatively short. If the period had been longer, or in a season other than spring, the "either/or" situation would likely be less pronounced.
2. Households keeping chickens for eggs maintain flocks sufficiently large to produce all the eggs and probably a large part of the chicken meat the household needs.
3. Spring is the peak production season of the year for eggs, and very few families with chickens would have to purchase supplementary quantities of eggs at this time of year.

Consumption of Eggs Per Person At Home Averaged Highest in West

Consumption of eggs at home averaged 7.3 per person during a week in spring 1955 (table 6). This was exceeded in all regions except the Northeast. Consumption by households in the West was highest at 7.9 eggs per person.

A little over three-fourths of the eggs consumed at home by households was purchased. For purchased eggs, too, households in the West consumed the most on a per person basis. Most of the eggs consumed by households in the Northeast and the West had been bought by them.

Farm households in each region used more eggs per person than did rural nonfarm households, and rural nonfarm generally more than urban, primarily because of variations in quantities obtained without direct expense. The reverse ranking held for purchased eggs (table 6).

In general, one-person households tended to use more eggs per person than did larger households (table 6). The only exceptions were rural nonfarm households in the Northeast and urban households in the West. The general relationship also held for purchased eggs. In large part the higher consumption by one-person households was due to the fact that this group includes a very large proportion of adults who are middle age or older, and and who had more meals at home during the week reported than did larger households. Most egg dishes are relatively easy to prepare.

Table 6.- Consumption of eggs at home per person by housekeeping households, grouped by income, region and urbanization, and source of supply, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Region and urbanization	All households	One person households 2/	Households of 2 or more persons 3/				
			Total	Under $2,000	$2-4,000	$4-6,000	$6,000 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
				All sources			
United States	7.3	9.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.5
Urban 4/	7.0	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.5
Rural nonfarm	7.3	10.1	7.2	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.3
Farm	8.9	16.3	8.8	8.4	9.3	9.2	8.6
Northeast	6.7	8.3	6.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.2
Urban 4/	6.6	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.4	7.3
Rural nonfarm	6.4	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.1
Farm	9.2	17.5	9.0	11.5	8.3	8.8	8.6
North Central	7.4	10.1	7.3	8.9	7.4	7.1	7.1
Urban 4/	7.0	9.4	7.0	8.8	6.4	6.9	7.2
Rural nonfarm	7.1	10.4	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.6
Farm	9.4	16.3	9.4	10.2	9.9	8.8	8.2
South	7.6	10.4	7.6	6.7	7.5	8.5	8.7
Urban 4/	7.3	9.1	7.2	5.6	7.0	7.8	8.5
Rural nonfarm	7.8	11.8	7.7	6.8	7.7	9.0	9.1
Farm	8.2	15.8	8.0	7.4	8.8	9.9	9.1
West	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.3	7.5	8.3
Urban 4/	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	8.0
Rural nonfarm	8.6	10.1	8.6	5.8	9.1	8.5	9.4
Farm	10.4	16.0	10.2	10.9	10.9	9.6	9.8
				Purchased			
United States	5.7	7.4	5.7	3.6	5.5	6.2	6.7
Rural nonfarm	5.6	6.5	5.6	4.2	5.4	6.5	6.4
Farm	1.5	3.9	1.5	.9	1.9	2.2	1.6
Northeast	6.1	7.4	6.1	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.7
Rural nonfarm	5.6	4.2	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.1
Farm	1.9	0.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.3
North Central	5.7	8.4	5.8	4.4	5.2	5.9	6.3
Rural nonfarm	5.9	7.8	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.3
Farm	1.5	5.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.8	.9
South	5.0	6.8	5.0	2.9	5.3	6.9	6.9
Rural nonfarm	5.1	5.6	5.1	3.7	5.2	7.1	6.9
Farm	1.2	1.4	1.2	.8	1.8	2.3	1.9
West	6.8	6.7	6.8	5.6	6.7	6.7	7.4
Rural nonfarm	7.4	9.7	7.3	5.8	6.8	7.9	7.6
Farm	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.3	3.7

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5. Includes negligible quantities of processed eggs, on a shell equivalent basis.

2/ Data by income available only for households of 2 or more persons.

3/ Money income in 1954 after income taxes.

4/ Home production of eggs by urban households is relatively minor.

"At-home" consumption of all eggs--total, direct and indirect--from all sources averaged 10 percent above the comparable level for "direct-use" eggs alone. "All eggs" includes an estimate of the egg content of commercially processed foods 4/ used by households. Such indirect use of eggs per person was heaviest among northeastern and north central households. Urban households used more eggs in processed foods for the obvious reason that they were heavier consumers of such commercially processed foods.

"At-Home" Consumption of Chicken Averaged Highest in Northeast

Households in the Northeast used more chicken at home per person in spring 1955 than did those in other regions (table 7). In the South, chicken obtained without direct expense accounted for a much larger proportion of the quantity consumed than it did in other regions.

Urban households used much more chicken at home per person in a week in spring 1955 than did rural households. For chicken obtained from all sources, the urban-rural difference in consumption probably would not have been as wide if the survey had been taken at another time of the year or had covered more than a week.

Use of Eggs and Chicken by Households Reporting Consumption

"At-home" use of eggs from all sources by households reporting their use averaged a little over two dozen per household, about the same as the average for all households covered in the survey 5/ (table 8). Almost every household reported using eggs. For purchased eggs the average rate for households reporting use was a little less than two dozen, but substantially more than the corresponding average for all households. Here, the differences was due entirely to the fact that relatively fewer rural than urban households had bought the eggs used in the period surveyed. However, rural households buying eggs used substantially more than did those in urban areas.

Consumption of chicken by households reporting its use averaged more than 3 pounds per household, considerably above the average for all households in the survey (table 9). As for eggs, the difference in average consumption of purchased chicken by all households and by those reporting

---

4/ Bakery products, prepared flour mixes and salad dressings.

5/ The data were calculated by dividing the averages for all households by the percentage using the commodity. These comparisions would be more meaningful on a per capita basis, but no separate tabulations of household size were made for households using individual foods or groups of foods.

Table 7.- Consumption of chicken at home per person by housekeeping households, grouped by income, region and urbanization, and source of supply, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Region and urbanization	All households	One person households 2/	Households of 2 or more persons 3/: Total	Under $2,000	$2-4,000	$4-6,000	$6,000 and over
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
				All sources			
United States	0.56	0.84	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.60
Urban 4/	.63	.94	.62	.65	.59	.61	.63
Rural nonfarm	.46	.68	.45	.47	.44	.41	.53
Farm	.50	.61	.50	.51	.47	.45	.65
Northeast	.61	.79	.61	.59	.52	.61	.64
Urban 4/	.67	.82	.67	.72	.60	.67	.67
Rural nonfarm	.44	.60	.43	.45	.34	.44	.50
Farm	.46	.93	.46	.51	.42	.43	.76
North Central	.54	.91	.53	.66	.45	.52	.57
Urban 4/	.60	1.07	.59	.67	.54	.59	.58
Rural nonfarm	.43	.74	.42	.61	.30	.37	.56
Farm	.51	.39	.52	.64	.45	.44	.71
South	.57	1.00	.55	.51	.59	.52	.62
Urban 4/	.68	1.19	.66	.66	.67	.57	.72
Rural nonfarm	.49	.81	.48	.43	.52	.48	.48
Farm	.48	.78	.47	.44	.49	.53	.49
West	.51	.49	.51	.43	.43	.49	.62
Urban 4/	.52	.61	.51	.35	.33	.54	.60
Rural nonfarm	.47	.18	.48	.43	.52	.34	.82
Farm	.58	.30	.59	.51	.52	.46	.64
				Purchased			
United States	.47	.71	.46	.32	.43	.49	.55
Rural nonfarm	.36	.48	.36	.30	.34	.36	.49
Farm	.12	.08	.12	.09	.13	.15	.17
Northeast	.58	.72	.57	.46	.47	.59	.62
Rural nonfarm	.36	.46	.36	.24	.28	.40	.41
Farm	.15	.00	.15	.13	.10	.15	.48
North Central	.44	.75	.43	.33	.34	.44	.51
Rural nonfarm	.34	.44	.34	.42	.21	.33	.54
Farm	.09	.00	.10	.07	.11	.14	.09
South	.43	.81	.41	.28	.49	.45	.54
Rural nonfarm	.38	.60	.38	.27	.43	.43	.45
Farm	.13	.22	.12	.10	.16	.23	.11
West	.43	.45	.43	.28	.32	.40	.58
Rural nonfarm	.35	.18	.36	.34	.37	.20	.82
Farm	.16	.04	.16	.17	.12	.11	.36

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Equivalent ready-to-cook basis.

2/ Data by income available only for households of 2 or more persons.

3/ Money income in 1954 after income taxes.

4/ Home production of chicken by urban households is relatively minor.

Table 8.- Consumption of eggs at home per housekeeping household, grouped by income, region and urbanization in a week in spring 1955 1/

Region and urbanization	All households	One-person households 2/	Households of 2 or more persons 3/				
			Total	Under $2,000	$2-4,000	$4-6,000	$6,000 and over
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
	a. All sources - average for all households						
United States	24.5	10.2	25.7	23.9	26.3	26.4	27.0
Urban	22.0	9.0	23.2	17.9	22.9	24.0	26.0
Rural nonfarm	25.4	11.5	26.6	22.3	28.3	29.0	27.5
Farm	36.1	24.1	36.5	33.0	38.6	40.7	41.4
Northeast	21.5	12.2	22.6	20.3	21.8	23.0	25.9
North Central	24.6	10.6	25.8	24.7	26.0	26.0	26.3
South	26.8	11.5	28.2	24.6	29.0	31.6	30.4
West	25.1	10.0	26.6	21.8	27.7	27.4	27.5
	b. All sources - average per household using eggs 4/						
United States	25.0	11.1	26.1	25.0	26.5	26.6	27.2
Urban	22.4	9.7	23.5	18.9	23.2	24.2	26.3
Rural nonfarm	26.0	12.5	27.1	23.4	28.7	29.3	27.5
Farm	36.9	27.5	37.2	33.9	38.9	41.4	41.9
Northeast	21.7	12.9	22.8	20.8	22.1	24.8	26.0
North Central	24.9	11.1	26.1	24.9	26.4	26.2	26.5
South	27.7	12.5	29.0	26.3	29.5	31.9	31.6
West	25.9	12.1	27.1	22.4	28.1	28.2	27.8
	c. Purchased - average for all households						
United States	19.0	8.0	19.9	11.8	19.9	23.0	24.1
Urban	22.0	9.0	23.2	17.9	22.9	24.0	26.0
Rural nonfarm	19.6	7.4	20.5	13.6	20.5	25.0	24.2
Farm	6.4	5.8	6.4	3.7	7.9	9.6	7.8
Northeast	19.4	7.7	20.4	13.9	19.4	21.7	24.5
North Central	19.0	8.9	19.8	12.1	18.4	21.8	23.4
South	17.6	7.4	18.6	10.7	20.5	25.6	25.7
West	21.5	8.2	22.9	15.4	22.4	24.5	24.2
	d. Purchased - average per household using purchased eggs						
United States	23.2	10.3	24.2	20.7	23.8	25.3	26.2
Urban	22.4	9.7	23.5	18.9	23.2	24.2	26.3
Rural nonfarm	25.3	11.5	26.1	22.5	26.8	28.3	27.0
Farm	31.1	22.1	31.2	26.2	31.6	34.1	32.2
Northeast	21.0	8.6	22.0	17.9	19.4	22.7	25.6
North Central	23.1	10.8	24.1	19.9	23.3	24.6	25.7
South	25.4	11.3	26.7	22.1	27.2	30.1	29.2
West	24.5	11.4	25.6	19.3	26.3	27.0	26.2

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports 1-5. Includes negligible quantities of processed eggs, on a shell equivalent basis.

2/ Data by income available only for households of 2 or more persons.

3/ Money income in 1954 after income taxes.

4/ Average use of eggs obtained without direct expense, per household using, number: U. S. - all urbanizations 32.5, rural nonfarm 37.4, farm, 39.0; all urbanizations in Northeast 32.3, North Central 33.5, South 32.2, and West 39.6.

Table 9.- Consumption of chicken at home per housekeeping household grouped by income, region and urbanization, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Region and urbanization	All households	One-person households 2/	Households of 2 or more persons 3/				
			Total	Under $2,000	$2-4,000	$4-6,000	$6,000 and over
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
a. All sources - average for all households							
United States	1.87	0.92	1.96	1.80	1.88	1.98	2.16
Urban	1.97	.99	2.07	1.81	1.98	2.12	2.11
Rural nonfarm	1.58	.78	1.65	1.53	1.65	1.60	1.98
Farm	2.03	.90	2.06	1.97	1.95	1.99	3.06
Northeast	1.94	.82	2.04	1.68	1.76	2.16	2.03
North Central	1.78	.96	1.85	1.83	1.58	1.89	2.13
South	2.00	1.11	2.08	1.85	2.28	1.97	2.18
West	1.61	.59	1.71	1.16	1.39	1.79	2.06
b. All sources - average per household using chicken 4/							
United States	3.52	2.27	3.61	3.51	3.46	2.59	3.81
Urban	3.47	2.21	3.57	3.00	3.40	3.71	3.72
Rural nonfarm	3.38	2.41	3.44	3.48	3.36	3.24	3.90
Farm	4.18	3.41	4.20	4.01	4.07	4.06	5.35
Northeast	3.80	2.20	3.91	2.33	4.15	4.01	4.41
North Central	3.65	2.75	3.72	3.76	3.66	3.66	3.81
South	3.22	2.18	3.29	3.43	3.34	3.03	3.09
West	3.47	1.63	3.60	3.04	2.98	3.71	4.03
c. Purchased - average for all households							
United States	1.56	.78	1.63	1.04	1.58	1.77	1.98
Urban	1.97	.99	2.07	1.81	1.98	2.16	2.11
Rural nonfarm	1.27	.54	1.36	.98	1.33	1.41	1.82
Farm	.50	.12	.51	.37	.55	.69	.80
Northeast	1.83	.75	1.92	1.30	1.64	2.11	2.25
North Central	1.45	.79	1.51	.94	1.22	1.66	1.88
South	1.51	.89	1.57	1.02	1.88	1.66	1.90
West	1.35	.55	1.43	.77	1.08	1.47	1.93
d. Purchased - average per household using purchased chicken							
United States	3.37	2.20	3.46	3.09	3.30	3.53	3.71
Urban	3.47	2.21	2.57	3.00	2.40	3.71	3.72
Rural nonfarm	3.29	2.37	3.33	3.36	3.21	3.18	3.97
Farm	3.25	1.71	3.26	3.06	3.21	3.49	4.06
Northeast	3.79	2.22	3.88	3.03	2.56	4.00	4.45
North Central	3.47	2.58	3.52	3.29	3.38	3.58	3.61
South	2.97	2.10	3.03	2.99	3.17	2.85	2.94
West	3.33	1.62	3.48	2.81	2.69	3.63	4.05

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5. Ready-to-cook basis.

2/ Data by income available only for households of 2 or more persons.

3/ Money income in 1954 after income taxes.

4/ Average use of chicken obtained without direct expense, per household using, pounds: U. S. - all urbanizations 4.25, rural nonfarm 3.52, farm 5.58; all urbanizations in Northeast 4.07, North Central 4.65, South 4.05, and West 4.26.

its use was relatively much greater than for chicken obtained from all sources. Here, too, the difference arose primarily from supplies rural households obtained without direct expense. Rural households which purchased chicken tended to use moderately less than did the corresponding urban households.

Households which used chicken and eggs obtained without direct expense consumed much more of these products per household than did those which used purchased supplies only (footnote 4/ in tables 8 and 9). Home production of poultry products is concentrated in rural areas. As the nation becomes more urbanized, average consumption of chicken and eggs may decline even though the quantity sold through commercial channels may increase.

Among households which used eggs obtained without direct expense in the week reported, those in the West used more per household than did similar ones in other regions. Farm households which used non-purchased eggs consumed moderately more than did rural nonfarm households.

The difference in the average number of eggs used at home by households using supplies obtained without direct expense and those using purchased supplies was smallest in the South and largest in the West. A similar comparison by urbanization indicates that the difference was smaller for farm than rural nonfarm households.

Consumption by households using chicken obtained without direct expense was highest in the North Central Region and lowest in the Northeast and South. The difference between "at-home" consumption of chicken obtained without direct expense and that from purchased sources was less per using household in in the Northeast than in any other region.

Among rural households, higher incomes seem to result in increased reliance on purchased supplies of chicken and eggs, and less on supplies from other sources.

Average "At-Home" Consumption of Eggs About Same At Most Income Levels; Chicken Consumption Higher At Higher Incomes

The apparent stability of egg consumption per person in relation to income for all U. S. households 6/ combined results from the particular combination of the income relationships of households in the 3 urbanization categories. They were: (1) Urban, average consumption significantly larger at successively higher income levels; (2) rural nonfarm, a rise with income up to the $3-5,000 income level then lower averages; (3) farm, higher consumption by households in middle income range. These U. S. patterns for each urbanization category reflect in turn the diverse regional patterns shown in table 8. These diversities apparently are tied closely to extent of home production.

6/ Data by income are available only for households of 2 or more persons.

Consumption of chicken at home person was higher at successively higher levels of income beginning with the $3-4,000 income group. The relatively smooth rise in average use after this income level reflects mainly the pattern among urban households. Chicken consumption among rural households in the period surveyed fluctuated widely by income. At most levels of income, use of chicken was heavier for urban than rural households. Consumption of purchased chicken by rural households tended to be much higher among households at higher income levels.

The leading role in "at-home" consumption of chicken per person at the various incomes was shared by households in the Northeast and South. Those in the Northeast tended to have the highest average for the purchased commodity.

The pattern of consumption of all eggs--total, direct and indirect--was very similar to that for direct use alone. This was because most eggs are brought into the home in shell form. Estimated indirect consumption of eggs per person tended to be higher at higher levels of income, reflecting patterns of consumption of commercially processed foods. This is also indicated by the fact that indirect use of eggs per person averaged highest among urban households at almost every income level, and least among farm households.

Comparison Between Chicken and Egg Consumption Averages From Survey and Disappearance Data

When necessary adjustments are made in survey data to bridge the differences in concept and coverage between them and the consumption data based on annual disappearance of chicken and eggs 7/, the two sets of data turn out to be fairly consistent.

Consumption of chicken at home by housekeeping households in a week in spring 1955 averaged 0.56 pounds per person, all converted to an eviscerated basis. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this was at an annual rate of 26.5 pounds 8/. According to disappearance data, the chicken consump-consumption rate for 1955 is 21.4 pounds (eviscerated basis) per person.

7/ Annual disappearance data are published in the 1956 Supplement to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, U. S. Department of Agriculture, A. H. No. 62, September 1957.

8/ Consumption of 0.56 pounds of chicken in a week is equivalent to an annual rate of 29.1 pounds. Based on the seasonal pattern of marketings of commercial broilers, chicken consumption in a week in spring 1955 was assumed to be 10 percent above the annual average. Thus, the adjusted average for consumption at home by households is estimated at 26.5 pounds per person. See article: "Seasonal Changes in Broiler Chick Placement and Marketing," The Poultry and Egg Situation, May 1956.

Much of the difference between the averages for chicken consumption derived from the survey data and from disappearance data arises from differences in the estimate of how much home-produced chicken is consumed. Survey statistics on home-produced food in 1954 indicated that the national average rate of chicken consumed from this source was 5.1 pounds (eviscerated basis). It is reasonable to assume that this level of consumption held in 1955. Disappearance data for 1955 included an estimate of only 2.2 pounds per capita for consumption out of home-produced supplies.

The estimate of consumption of purchased chicken in 1955 based on the survey data (21.4 pounds, eviscerated basis) was 10 percent higher than the estimated rate derived from disappearance data (19.2 pounds). A differential of this size can be attributed to differences between the average amount of chicken used per 1,000 meals served at home by housekeeping households and that served for meals away from home by this population, by non-housekeeping households and by persons living in institutions.

According to the survey, shell egg consumption at home averaged 7.3 eggs per person. But adjustments should be made to allow for the fact that eggs are eaten mostly for breakfast and few breakfasts are eaten away from home by the housekeeping population. 9/ On an adjusted basis, the survey average was 6.8 eggs. This compares with national average disappearance of 6.5 shell eggs per week in the spring quarter of 1955. Disappearance data relate to consumption at home and away from home by housekeeping and non-housekeeping households, as well as use of shell eggs by institutions and by food processors other than those who produce frozen eggs.

Surveys Indicate "At Home" Use of Eggs Greatest At Breakfast; Frying Most Popular Way to Cook Chicken and Eggs

The spring 1955 survey of food consumption was not designed to yield information on household practices in the use of these foods at home. But special surveys made at other times provide keys to household use of chicken and eggs.

A survey made in 3 cities in 1953 on household practices in the use of food at home 10/, revealed that:

1. The principal use of shell eggs was at the table as egg dishes, rather than as components of mixed dishes.

9/ A detailed discussion of the adjustment of the egg consumption averages from the survey and the reconciliation with the disappearance rate is available in an article by Marguerite C. Burk: "Introduction to 1955 Survey Data on Eggs," The Poultry and Egg Situation, May 1957

10/ Household Practices in the Use of Foods, Three Cities, 1953, U. S. Department of Agriculture, A. I. B. No. 146, April 1956. The surveys were made in a week in spring 1953 in Birmingham, Ala., and Indianapolis, Ind., and in fall 1953 in Everett, Wash.

2. From 35 to 45 percent of the households served eggs at breakfast only, and over half of the households in the survey served eggs at breakfast and other meals.
3. Of the shell eggs used at the table, from 75 to 80 percent were served at breakfast and the remainder at noon or evening meals.
4. More low- than high-income households in each of the 3 cities served eggs at breakfast only.
5. Of the eggs reported being used at the table nearly half were served as fried eggs. In both Everett and Indianapolis, the second most important form was "soft cooked or poached;" in Birmingham, scrambled eggs ranked second.
6. More high- than low-income households used soft-cooked or poached eggs. This may have been related to price and therefore to quality of eggs used at home.

In the fall of 1948, a survey of food consumption in 4 cities 11/ collected additional information from about 150 housekeeping households in each city on the food eaten at home at each meal and between meals on the day preceding the interview. Unpublished data of the Institute of Home Economics from this survey indicate that of the households reporting their menu for the day, at least half of them served eggs at breakfast and relatively few 12/ served them at the principal meal of the day.

Of the breakfast menus which contained eggs, in 3 of the 4 cities relatively more households served eggs alone than they did eggs in combination with meat or in addition to cereal or waffles. In Birmingham, a little over half of the households reported serving eggs and meat. This combination was the second in popularity for households in the Minneapolis - St. Paul area, but as many in Buffalo and San Francisco served eggs and meat as they did eggs in addition to cereal. The menus represent servings to the household. Accordingly, individual members could have eaten all or one or none of the selections served. Also, the menus apply to a day in fall 1948 in the 4 cities; they are not necessarily typical of breakfast menus throughout the year and the country.

Replies from a consumer survey 13/ on the poultry made in June and July 1956 indicate that in the preceding 12 months 94 percent of the

---

11/ The results of the urban surveys in 1948 and 1949 among housekeeping households of 2 or more persons are presented in Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Department of Agriculture, A. I. B. No. 132, October 1954. Menu data were obtained from housekeeping households consisting of 2 adults, no more than 2 children between the ages of 2 and 15 years, and no others. 12/ Of the number reporting their menu for the day, 3 percent each of the households in Birmingham, Buffalo and Minneapolis - St. Paul, and 6 percent of those in San Francisco reported serving egg dishes at the main meal of the day. The latter was mainly the evening meal. 13/ Selected Highlights From a Study of Consumers' Use of and Opinions About Poultry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, AMS-159, January 1957.

homemakers had served broilers or fryers as fried chicken. About 1 user in 3 indicated that this was the only way they served broiler-fryers. Forty one percent of the homemakers said they had served these birds baked or roasted, 26 percent had served them broiled, and 17 percent as barbecued.

Average Use of Poultry and Eggs At Home by Urban Households in A Week in Spring Higher in 1955 Than in 1942 or 1948

Urban use of shell eggs at home per person in a week in spring 1955 averaged higher than in a similar period in 1948 (table 10). The increase was general at almost all levels of income. The level of egg consumption in 1948 was significantly higher than in a week in spring 1942.

Relationships of average urban consumption of eggs per person to average income were about the same in 1948 as in 1955, rising at higher levels of income. The 1942 survey data indicated some rise up to the middle-income range and then a decline.

Indirect use of eggs at home per person was higher in spring 1955 than in 1948. In each of the three periods indirect use of eggs at home by urban households tended to rise with income.

Urban poultry consumption per person in spring 1955 was higher both for all households and for households at comparable levels of income than in 1942 and 1948. In each period, more poultry was used by households at higher levels of income than by lower-income groups.

This general rise in poultry consumption by urban households resulted primarily from increased supplies of commercial broilers and turkey, a smoothing out of the seasonality of chicken and turkey supplies, increased availability across the country and lower prices, particularly since the end of World War II. The effect on average U. S. consumption of the shift in population from rural to urban areas between 1942 and 1955 appears to have been negligible. The higher level of income and shift in distribution of income among U. S. civilians have contributed to increased consumption but not nearly as much as the changes in supplies. This conclusion is based on an analysis of the relationships between consumption and income indicated by the 3 sets of survey data.

Future Prospects For Poultry Products

Consumption patterns and relationships obtained from an analysis of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey provide another segment of information needed in evaluating the long-term prospects for poultry products. Using the survey data on consumption per person of chicken and eggs at each income level in each urbanization, and projections for 1975 of the level and distribution of income and the distribution of the population by urbanization, several conclusions can be drawn. Only a small increase in per capita consumption

Table 10.- Consumption of poultry products at home per person by urban housekeeping households of 2 or more persons grouped by income, in a week in spring 1942, 1948, and 1955 1/

Income group 2/	1942	1948	1955
	Shell eggs 3/		
	No.	No.	No.
Average, all incomes	5.1	6.8	7.0
Under $500	4.6	6.0	6.6
$500 - 1,000	4.7		
$1,000 - 1,500	4.2	6.2	6.4
$1,500 - 2,000	5.4		
$2,000 - 2,500	5.3	6.5	6.6
$2,500 - 3,000	5.4		
$3,000 - 4,000	4.9	6.8	6.7
$4,000 - 5,000		7.5	6.6
$5,000 - 6,000	5.0	7.0	7.3
$6,000 - 7,500			7.2
$7,500 - 8,000		7.4	
$8,000 - 10,000			7.6
$10,000 and over			8.2
	Poultry 4/		
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Average, all incomes	.36	.46	.76
Under $500	.23	.58	.46
$500 - 1,000	.25		
$1,000 - 1,500	.24	.42	.80
$1,500 - 2,000	.24		
$2,000 - 2,500	.30	.43	.67
$2,500 - 3,000	.39		
$3,000 - 4,000	.46	.42	.69
$4,000 - 5,000		.54	.71
$5,000 - 6,000	.64	.53	.82
$6,000 - 7,500			.80
$7,500 - 8,000		.70	
$8,000 - 10,000			.80
$10,000 and over			.87

1/ Compiled from AIB-132, Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, 1948 and Report No. 1 of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Food Consumption of Households in the United States.

2/ Disposable money income per family in current dollars in 1942 (first quarter income at annual rate), 1947 and 1954.

3/ Data for 1955 include negligible quantities of processed eggs, shell equivalent basis.

4/ Chicken and turkey, ready-to-cook basis.

of these poultry products from all sources can be expected in the next two decades to result from increased income or shift in population away from farms or both. However, income and urbanization changes are likely to increase substantially the per capita use of purchased poultry products since consumption of the purchased products is higher at higher levels of income and home production of food will likely be less important in the future.

Some rise in the consumption of chicken and eggs per person over the next two decades seems possible, though mainly for reasons other than change in income and its distribution or urbanization. For chicken an increase in the consumption rate is likely to reflect both the application of further technical improvements in broiler production and the increased availability of broilers throughout the nation. Changes due to these reasons may not be as sharp as they have been in the past 10 to 15 years when there was considerable technological progress in commercial production and marketing of broilers, and an important part of the reduced costs were passed on to consumers.

Continued improvement and application of technology in production and marketing of eggs will likely result in lower prices to consumers. This probably will bring about a small rise in average consumption of eggs per person in this country. A small increase in average use of eggs, combined with less production for home use, will result in a substantially larger demand for the commercially produced and marketed commodity.

The outlook for chicken and eggs has been presented in terms of changes in use per person. Because of the prospective population increase of over one-third by 1975, increases in the consumption rate will be magnified accordingly.

HOME FOOD PRODUCTION: HOW AND WHERE IMPORTANT [1]

American families in spring 1955 obtained 89 percent of the food they used at home from commercial market sources, 3 percent as gifts or payments in kind, and 8 percent from home production. The drop in the proportion home produced from 18 percent in spring 1942 to this 8 percent figure has been a significant source of the increased demand for commercially produced and marketed food supplies. The extent of this decline has varied among urbanization groups and among commodities.

Before we can form judgments about possible changes in demand still to come from this source, current variations in home food production must be considered and the significance of home production in comparison with commercially produced and marketed supplies of food appraised. Then historical changes in home food production must be examined and contributing factors evaluated in order to see what more they portend for commercial agriculture.

This article begins with a description of variations in the importance of home food production in spring 1955, then turns to 1954 data for an overall view of the extent of home food production and a more detailed discussion for vegetables, fruits, and melons. Its sequel, to be published in the July issue of the National Food Situation, will include (1) description and analysis of the extent of production of livestock products for home use, (2) a review of available data on historical changes in home production of all food items, and (3) a discussion of prospective changes in the competition between home-produced foods and commercially produced and marketed supplies for places on American dining tables.

The analysis draws on two sets of data. Detailed data on sources of food used at home during a week of spring 1955 by households grouped according to region, urbanization, and income are given in the first 5 reports on the Department's 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption. [2] To get a clearer picture of the extent of home food production in a whole year, households participating in the survey were asked a number of questions about which foods and how much they had home produced, canned, and frozen in 1954. This information has been published in Survey Report No. 11, Home Freezing and Canning by Households in the United States -- by Region and in Survey Report No. 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region. [3]

---

[1] By Marguerite C. Burk and Gertrude Gronbech, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

[2] Food Consumption of Households in the United States, in the Northeast, in the North Central Region, in the South, and in the West, Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

[3] Published October 1957 and January 1958, respectively.

Some highlights of our study of home food production thus far are:

(1) The proportions of food used at home in a week of spring 1955 that had been produced for home use in the several regions were--South, 12 percent; North Central Region, 9 percent; West, 5 percent; and Northeast, 3 percent. These percentages were greatly influenced by the proportion of families in each region who farmed.

(2) About 82 percent of the country's use of home-produced foods was accounted for by the South and North Central Region which included 62 percent of the housekeeping population.

(3) Only half as many households produced livestock products for their own use as produced fruits and vegetables. However, the value of such livestock products in 1954 was four-fifths larger than that of all fruits and vegetables.

(4) A third of all U. S. households in 1954 raised for their own use some vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes, amounting to slightly over 200 pounds per household.

(5) Fresh use of vegetables from home gardens varied from region to region, with rural nonfarm households in the South using much more than those in other regions and southern urban and farm households at or near the top in their categories.

Variations in Importance of Home Food Production

The significance of home-produced foods in relation to all food consumed at home varies widely across the country, depending primarily on the degree of urbanization of the area. Here are the proportions of food consumed at home in a week of spring 1955 which had been home produced, tabulated for families in each region and each urbanization category: 4/

Region	All urbanizations Percent	Farm Percent	Rural nonfarm Percent	Urban Percent
United States	7.6	40.9	7.7	1.2
South	12.4	42.6	10.6	2.1
North Central	8.6	41.5	7.5	1.0
Northeast	3.4	38.3	5.2	.6
West	4.8	33.4	4.4	1.5

4/ The urban category covers families living in communities of 2,500 or more population and in suburbs of large cities. Rural nonfarm includes families living outside urban areas and not operating a farm.

Back of these percentages lie variations in the proportion of families in each category producing any food for their own use and variations in the extent of such activities. In spring 1955 almost all farm families used some food they had produced for their own use. The U. S. average amounted to $10.77 per farm family in a week, 40.9 percent of all food they consumed at home. Three out of five rural nonfarm families reported some home-produced food, whereas only one in five urban families did. For U. S. rural nonfarm families, the average value of home-produced food was $1.79 per family for a week, compared with 28 cents for U. S. urban families. Among all U. S. housekeeping families, two out of five had home-produced food—averaging $1.84 in a week.

Although most farm families had some home-produced food, the value of such food varied from the $9.86 average per western farm family in a week of spring 1955 to $12.02 per farm family in the Northeast, with the South reporting $10.15 and the North Central Region $11.38.

Regional variations in the relationship between home-produced food and all food used in a week were greater for rural nonfarm and urban families. The ranges in actual dollars for a week were from $1.17 (West) to $2.33 (South) for rural nonfarm and 15 cents (Northeast) to 43 cents (South) for urban families. The two regional lows reflect low proportions of families home-producing.

Who Produces Food for Home Use and Why

Because of the problem of seasonality of spring data, we turn now to 1954 data on home food production for more complete information on the extent of home production in terms of who produces food for home use and why. Contributions to the aggregate U. S. value of home-produced food in 1954 of each region and urbanization group are given in table 11. This table also shows the relative importance of livestock products and vegetables and fruits in the total.

Urban Households Produce Little of Their Own Food

Although one in five urban households 5/ produces some food for home use, very few produce any livestock products. On the average they reported production of $17 worth of food for their own use in 1954. 6/ For many urban

---

5/ The term "household" applies to one person or a group of persons sharing a common food supply. In survey terminology, a family may be a person living alone or a group of persons living together and drawing from a common fund for their major items of expense.

6/ This figure includes rough approximations of the value of home-produced fruit used fresh and the value of reported quantities of other foods. See p. 3 of Survey Report No. 12.

Table 11.- Percentage contribution to U. S. aggregate value of food produced for home consumption by region, urbanization, and food group, 1954 1/

Region and food group	All urbanizations	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States				
All food	100.0	61.6	29.1	9.3
Livestock products	64.5	46.7	14.6	3.2
Vegetables, fruits	35.5	14.8	14.6	6.1
South				
All food	51.7	30.4	17.4	3.9
Livestock products	35.9	22.7	10.7	2.5
Vegetables, fruits	15.8	7.7	6.7	1.4
North Central				
All food	30.2	21.4	6.4	2.5
Livestock products	18.5	16.3	2.0	.2
Vegetables, fruits	11.8	5.0	4.4	2.3
Northeast				
All food	12.0	6.2	4.0	1.7
Livestock products	5.8	4.6	1.0	.2
Vegetables, fruits	6.1	1.6	3.0	1.6
West				
All food	6.1	3.6	1.3	1.2
Livestock products	4.3	3.1	.9	.3
Vegetables, fruits	1.8	.5	.5	.8

1/ Derived from table 2 of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region, using the approximations for all fruits given on page 3 of that report and the data on number of households shown in table 1, page 8.

households, particularly those in metropolitan areas, space is not available for gardening. Neither is it feasible or permissible to raise livestock in most urban communities. Probably because this basic requirement of space has no direct relation to income, no general relationship between home production by urban households and level of income is apparent in the survey data.

Urban households in the South produced food for their own use with a greater average retail value per household than those in other regions (section a, table 12). This is largely because a much higher proportion of the urban households in the South produced livestock products. Fewer of the urban households in the Northeast, with its many metropolitan areas, produced food for home use than in the other regions.

Home Food Production Popular among Rural Nonfarm Households

The rural nonfarm population was somewhat less than half as large as the urban population in 1954 but produced more than three times as much food for home use (table 11). The reasons for this difference in home food production are known in broad outline. Space is available for more families to carry on such activities than in urban areas and many areas have no ordinances against livestock production. Some families have moved into rural areas in order to garden and raise livestock for recreation or to supplement their money incomes. Other families formerly operated farms, sometimes on the same place, so they have both facilities and know-how. The influence of income is indicated by the fact that rural nonfarm families in the lowest income groups had produced more food for their own use in spring 1955 in terms of dollar value than did those with higher incomes.

Rural nonfarm households in the South produced much more food, particularly livestock products, than those in other regions (table 12, section b). Fewer households in the West had home-produced vegetables and fruits, and they produced a much smaller quantity than did those in other regions.

Farm Households Still Produce Much of Their Own Food

Farm households in 1954 used 62 percent of all U. S. food that was produced for home use (table 11). Only 13 percent of the housekeeping population lived on farms so their greater emphasis on home food output is readily apparent. Farm people produce some foods primarily for their own use rather than for sale. In addition, they have a ready supply of many of the foods they produce for sale. Almost all farm households reported some home-produced food in 1954.

Table 12.- Proportion of households having home-produced foods and average value per household in 1954, by region and urbanization 1/

Region	Proportion having home-produced food		Average value of home-produced food per household	
	Livestock products	Vegetables, fruits	Livestock products	Vegetables, fruits
	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
		a. Urban		
United States	3	20	6	11
South	9	19	18	10
North Central	1	25	1	14
Northeast	1	14	1	8
West	2	27	4	11
		b. Rural nonfarm		
United States	23	56	58	58
South	37	55	113	71
North Central	16	62	27	59
Northeast	13	55	18	51
West	17	38	38	22
		c. Rural farm		
United States	92	90	450	143
South	92	92	480	164
North Central	92	91	418	129
Northeast	96	94	466	158
West	88	76	402	67

1/ Data for 1954 based on table 2 and approximations for all fruit on p. 3 of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region.

In 1954 farm households in the South produced more food for their own use than those in other regions (table 12, section c). In spring 1955, they did not have as much home-produced food, including carryover from 1954, as those in the North Central Region and the Northeast. However, because they bought and used less food in the spring, they ranked first in the proportion home produced.

Farm households in the South produced much larger quantities of milk for home use than those in other regions. This included milk used in making butter, which would be overstated relative to other regions where farm people exchange their milk or cream for butter at the cooperative creameries without cost for churning. This butter was classified with purchases in the 1955 survey.

Urbanization Differences Reflected in Regional Averages

More southern and north central households are in rural areas and more of them produce food for their own use--and in greater quantity and variety--than those in the rest of the country. As table 13 shows, the South, which has the highest proportion of rural households, led in the average value per household of home-produced food in 1954, with the North Central Region next in line. These two regions accounted for 82 percent of all home-produced food in the U. S. in 1954, although they included only 62 percent of the country's housekeeping population.

Table 13.- Proportions of rural households in area totals and average value of home-produced food per household in 1954, by region

Region	Proportion of all housekeeping households in area, spring 1955 1/		Average value of home-produced food per household, 1954 2/		
	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Livestock products	Vegetables, fruits	Total 3/
	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	11	27	69	38	108
South	16	33	126	56	181
North Central	14	26	65	41	107
Northeast	4	23	23	24	47
West	7	21	40	17	58

1/ From p. 27, the National Food Situation, February 1957.

2/ From 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region.

3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Value of Livestock Products Almost Twice That of Vegetables and Fruits

In 1954 households in the United States produced livestock products for home use valued at 65 percent of the aggregate value of all food produced for home use. Vegetables and fruits accounted for 35 percent of the aggregate. 7/ About twice as many households raised vegetables or fruits for their own use as produced milk, eggs, poultry, or meat. However, the value of the livestock products was 82 percent greater than that of garden products.

Among urban households, few of whom raise livestock, the value of the vegetables and fruits exceeded that of the livestock products. In the South and West, livestock products were more important items of home production by rural nonfarm households in 1954 than fruits and vegetables, but the converse was the case for the North Central Region and Northeast. For farm households livestock products were three times as important as fruits and vegetables in production of food for home use in 1954.

Details of home production of livestock products will be developed in the second article reporting this study, planned for the July issue of the National Food Situation.

Vegetables Other Than Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

For vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes, households bought 83 percent of the total supply used during a week in the spring of 1955, valued at retail prices. Some was received as gifts or as pay, and the rest had come from their own gardens -- about 13 percent. Home-produced supplies included vegetables in season and those canned, frozen, and stored from earlier production.

Farm households purchased almost half of all the vegetables they used in spring 1955; rural nonfarm households, three-fourths; and urban households, over 90 percent. In the West there was less difference between the proportion purchased by rural and urban households than in other regions; farm households bought somewhat over 80 percent of the vegetables used, and nonfarm households over 90 percent.

Becauce of the earlier season, its more rural character, and its lower incomes, the South was the region with smallest purchases of fresh vegetables for home use during the week reported on by households in spring 1955. 8/

7/ The 1954 data collected do not cover such items as cereals, honey, and nuts, which have been relatively small in recent years.

8/ The coverage of the fresh vegetable category in the data for a week, spring 1955 was based on how vegetables were brought into the kitchen, whether fresh or commercially processed. Therefore, some vegetables which had been home canned or frozen are included with fresh in the 1955 figures.

In the South the proportion of purchased fresh vegetables in total fresh vegetable consumption for all households combined was 64 percent. Next came the Northeast and North Central Region with 76-78 percent. Home production had least impact on purchases of fresh vegetables in the West, where over 90 percent of the vegetables used had been bought by the households.

Home Production of Vegetables in 1954

Turning now to 1954 data on home production, we find that a third of the households in the United States had done some vegetable gardening. This proportion varied by degree of urbanization: A sixth of the urban, half of the rural nonfarm, and almost 90 percent of the farm households produced some vegetables for home use. There were regional differences too. In the West fewer rural households raised some of their own vegetables -- only two-thirds of the farm households and one-third of the rural nonfarm households. In the South and the North Central Region 40 percent of all households raised some vegetables compared with about 25 percent in the West and the Northeast.

Among urban and farm households there was relatively little variation with income level in the proportion producing some vegetables for their own use. But more of the lower income rural nonfarm households raised vegetables for their own use than those with higher money incomes.

Our data provide no clear-cut answers to a question of vital importance to marketing people: Why do families produce their own vegetables? Even the knowledge that higher income rural nonfarm families do less vegetable gardening does not gainsay the possibility that proximity to stores with good produce departments is more important than incomes. Higher income people might be living closer to supermarkets, on the average. Also, other factors such as facilities, opportunity for extra jobs, weather, education, health, and size of family affect families' decisions about gardening.

The 1954 survey data do provide detailed statistics on the extent of home production of vegetables for fresh use. Because a new approach was used to get data covering a whole year, we describe it here. 9/ The schedules used by interviewers carried a detailed list of vegetables. To determine how much of each item had been used fresh in 1954, each housewife was asked for how many weeks the household had had tomatoes (for example) from the garden and about how often each week she had served fresh tomatoes when they were available in the garden. She also reported how many persons in the household ate at home most of the time in 1954. Multiplication of these three sets of data

---

9/ Estimation of the total amount of vegetables used fresh from home gardens during a whole season is practically impossible. In contrast, most housewives can recall their use of individual foods in the preceding week quite well, so this basis was used for the detailed data for spring 1955, reported in Reports No. 1-5. Fresh use of vegetables in 1954, as given in Report No. 12, excludes all quantities of vegetables canned or frozen.

yielded the total number of servings of fresh tomatoes for each household in the year. For groups of households these data on servings were converted to poundage terms by means of estimates of retail weights per household serving each item. 10/

The retail value 11/ of all vegetables produced for home use in 1954 averaged $27 per household, with regional figures ranging from $35 in the South to $11 in the West. Farm households in the Northeast produced a third more vegetables other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes, in terms of value, than did southern farm households. However, the average value of all vegetables and fruits home produced by southern farm households was higher than in any other region. Western households of each urbanization category averaged markedly below the U. S. average. Outside the West, regional averages per rural nonfarm household were in the $40 range.

On a poundage basis, the average use of fresh vegetables per southern household was about a third higher than the average for all north central households, and far higher than in other regions. These two regions are fairly similar in degree of urbanization. The difference in average use of fresh garden vegetables resulted from higher average production per farm and rural nonfarm household in the South. Farm households in the Northeast used as many pounds of home-produced fresh vegetables per household as their counterparts in the South.

A third more home-produced vegetables were used fresh by rural nonfarm households in the South than in the Northeast and North Central Region, and more than 3 times as many as in the West. The urban averages for the 4 regions varied from 29 pounds per household in the West to 47 pounds in the North Central Region.

The average amount of vegetables produced in urban home gardens for fresh use varied irregularly among households grouped by income. The averages for rural nonfarm households tended to decrease at successively higher levels of income, whereas among farm households there was no clear-cut relationship between income and home-production of vegetables for fresh use.

Significant Differences by Type of Vegetable

The three most popular vegetables home produced for fresh use in each urbanization category were tomatoes, snap beans, and onions, with tomatoes being produced by 3 in 4 farm households, by almost half of the rural nonfarm households, and 14 percent of the urban.

10/ Given on page 4 of Report 12. These sizes of servings were substantially larger than institutional servings because most families serve generous helpings of home-produced vegetables.

11/ For procedure used in valuation and prices, see pages 85-87 of Report No. 12.

The relative emphasis on individual vegetables produced in home gardens for fresh use is quite different from the way they line up in commercial marketings as fresh. Whereas tomatoes account for a third of the home-produced poundage used fresh, they constituted a tenth of the fresh vegetables sold in 1954. 12/ Lettuce and cabbage are more important commercial items than they are in home gardens, but sweet corn is much less important as a commercial fresh item.

In 1954 three out of five farm households raised sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, and peas (individually, not necessarily in combination). Half of them raised radishes, cucumbers, carrots, beets, and dark green leafy vegetables.

In the West carrots were the vegetable most commonly raised. Farm households in that region raised a smaller variety than farm households in other regions. Possible contributing factors are the arid character of much of the region, greater specialization in agriculture, and availability of good produce in commercial truck crop areas.

More of the farm households in the South raised dark green leafy vegetables, lima beans, and okra than in the other regions. In fact, mustard greens, collards, and okra are grown mainly in the South. Fewer of the farm households in that area grew carrots than in other regions, but yellow squash was more popular. Farm households in the Northeast raised a greater variety of vegetables than those in other parts of the country.

After the big three, rural nonfarm households selected lettuce, cabbage, radishes, and sweet corn. Quite popular among urban households were carrots, lettuce, and radishes. Regional variation in types of vegetables raised by nonfarm households followed rather closely regional differences in choices among vegetables by farm households.

Effects of These Variations in Home Production on U. S. Totals

Here again the proportional distribution of U. S. households by region and by urbanization offsets some of the variation among such groups in home production of vegetables for fresh use. The average amount of fresh garden vegetables used by U. S. urban households in 1954 was only 39 pounds per household, compared with 227 pounds for rural nonfarm and 493 for farm, but urban home production contributed 17 percent of the U. S. total (table 14).

This table is significant both as a description of the present picture of home production of fresh vegetables and as an indicator of potential areas of market development for commercially marketed vegetables.

12/ As reported in Supplement for 1956 to Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States.

Table 14.- Percentage contribution to U. S. total home production of vegetables for fresh use, by region and urbanization, 1954 1/

Urbanization	United States	South	North Central Region	Northeast	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All households	100.0	45.8	31.3	18.3	4.6
Farm	39.2	20.3	13.2	4.3	1.4
Rural nonfarm	43.5	20.6	12.0	9.4	1.4
Urban	17.3	4.8	6.1	4.6	1.7

1/ Derived from poundage data in table 14 of 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region; excludes potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Totals computed from unrounded data.

As our population becomes more highly urbanized, home gardening will decline. As rural incomes rise, rural nonfarm and farm families are likely to expend less effort on their gardens. But not all of the decrease in fresh use of home garden output will be taken up by the commercial fresh market. Some demand will flow to processed vegetables. Also, households relying on purchased supplies of fresh vegetables use significantly less. 13/ In the next article we will quantify some of these ideas.

Comparison of Fresh Use With Stored, Canned and Frozen

Two-thirds of the vegetables raised for home use were used fresh and almost a fourth canned. Half of the remainder was frozen and half was stored. Tomatoes were the most popular item for fresh use and for canning. The more rural character of the South and North Central Region contributed to higher average use per household of home-produced vegetables in total (fresh, canned, frozen, stored) in those regions than in the Northeast and West.

13/ Illustrated by chart 1, page 12 and table 69, page 160, of Food Consumption and Dietary Levels of Rural Families in the North Central Region, 1952 by Mollie Orshansky, Corinne Le Bovit, Ennis C. Blake, Mary Ann Moss. AIB No. 157. Institute of Home Economics. ARS. November 1957.

Among households raising vegetables, two-thirds canned and a fourth froze some. The proportion preserving vegetables by canning or freezing was highest for farm households and lowest for urban households. Relatively few households in the West canned or froze vegetables. The proportion of farm households freezing vegetables increased with income.

Certain regional factors seemed to predominate over the force of urbanization differences in how home-produced vegetables were used. Here are some examples. For tomatoes, northeastern households in each urbanization used relatively more canned and less fresh than those in other regions, whereas western households used more of theirs fresh. Southern households in all urbanizations were very heavy users of fresh dark green leafy vegetables. We found that rural nonfarm and farm households in the same region generally handled their garden produce in comparable ways.

Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

In the spring of 1955 U. S. households purchased 90 percent of the potatoes and 84 percent of the sweetpotatoes they used. Carryover of home-produced supplies is pretty low by that time and new potatoes were not ready for digging in the northern part of the country. Farm households depended on their own supply for 3/10 and rural nonfarm households for 1/10 of the potatoes they used. Rural households in the South relied more on home-produced supplies and those in the West less than rural households in the rest of the country.

In 1954 households in the United States produced potatoes and sweetpotatoes valued at $5 per household. For farm households the value per household was $27, and ranged from $4 in the West to $42 in the South. A much larger proportion of households in the South raised each of these vegetables than in the other regions, especially sweetpotatoes. Also, southern households raised a larger average quantity.

The proportion raising potatoes and sweetpotatoes and the amounts produced for home use decreased for successively higher income groups of rural nonfarm households. Among farm households, the relationships of home production to income were not clear-cut but irregular.

Home production of potatoes and sweetpotatoes by farm, rural nonfarm and urban households in 1954 amounted to about 1/10 of all potatoes consumed by the U. S. civilian population. 14/

14/ Computed from disappearance data. The per capita data for potatoes and sweetpotatoes published regularly in table 3 of the *National Food Situation* include quantities produced by farm households for their own use.

Fruits and Melons

In the spring of 1955 U. S. households reported that they had purchased 87 percent of the fruit they used, home produced about 8 percent and received the balance as gift or pay. Fruit produced for home use was a very minor item in the food supply of urban households, but it amounted to a ninth of the rural nonfarm and about a fourth of farm use in a spring week. These supplies were primarily home canned and frozen because most fruits are not harvested until July or later.

In 1954 a fifth of the families had some home-produced fruit, and the average value per household was $6 -- more in the South and the North Central Region, less in the Northeast and the West. The average value per household varied from $2 per urban household in the United States to $25 in farm households. However, fruit accounted for 11 percent of the value of home-produced food in urban households -- 4 percent in farm households. Fewer farm households raised fruits (71 percent) than raised vegetables (89 percent). Among farm households producing fruit for their own use, 63 percent canned fruits and fruit spreads, and 20 percent froze some fruit for out-of-season use. The average amount canned per farm household was 20 quarts of fruit and 10 quarts of fruit spreads; the amount frozen, 8 pounds.

The 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption obtained much less detailed information on fresh fruit production for home use than on vegetables, except for melons. Families reported whether they raised fruits other than melons for fresh use but not how much. But they did provide a considerable amount of information on their canning and freezing of fruit, as briefed above and published in Survey Report No. 11. 15/

Value data for home-produced fresh fruits were approximated from the reported information on melons and by reference to data for vegetables. It was assumed that the proportion of fruits canned or frozen (excluding melons) was twice as large a share of all home-produced fruits as the proportion of vegetables so preserved. 16/ Though far from precise, this appears to provide a reasonable set of approximate values.

For melons, extensive data of home production are available from the survey. Melons were raised by almost half of the farm households of the South, a fourth of those in the North Central Region, and less than 15 percent in the Northeast and West. Watermelons were more popular among farm households than cantaloups in the South, but almost equally popular in other regions.

Melons were in season longer and were served more often each week during the producing season in the South. The heavy weight of melons adds up so fast that it is not surprising to find that among farm households home producing melons use averaged 576 pounds in the South.

15/ See also "Home Freezing and Canning by Households in the United States" by Mollie Orshansky and Mary Ann Moss, Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5, October 1957, pp. 12-15.

16/ Further description given on page 3 of Report No. 12.

Table 15.- Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1957, and prospective plantings for 1958,

Crop	Planted acreage			Prospective plantings 1958 1/	Prospective 1958 as a percentage of		
	1935-39	1947-49	1957		1935-39	1947-49	1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total 2/	323,739	333,852	318,919	319,277	99	96	100
Corn, all	97,044	85,766	73,985	75,143	77	88	102
Wheat, all	73,236	80,188	49,919	56,505	77	70	113
Winter	51,577	59,252	37,535	43,917	85	74	117
Spring, all	21,659	20,936	12,384	12,588	58	60	102
Oats	40,591	43,009	43,020	39,658	98	92	92
Barley	13,365	12,059	16,537	16,034	120	133	97
Flaxseed	1,938	4,911	5,562	4,607	238	94	83
Rice	1,007	1,810	1,370	1,456	145	80	106
All sorghums	15,254	11,852	26,958	23,519	154	198	87
Potatoes	3,123	1,939	1,419	1,424	46	73	100
Sweetpotatoes	804	501	292	294	37	59	101
Beans, dry edible	1,917	1,929	1,464	1,544	81	80	105
Soybeans, for beans	3,042	10,858	20,738	4/22,800	750	210	110
Soybeans, grown alone 5/	7,262	12,304	21,804	23,985	330	195	110
Hay, all 3/	67,940	73,101	73,776	72,533	107	99	98
Tobacco 3/	1,647	1,676	1,123	1,096	67	65	98
Peas, dry field	281	414	284	249	89	60	88
Peanuts, picked and threshed 3/	1,659	2,994	1,554	6/1,500	90	50	97
Peanuts, grown alone 5/	2,173	3,560	1,805	1,795	83	50	99
Sugar beets	891	845	918	915	103	108	100

1/ From March 1958 Prospective Plantings Report and December 19, 1957 Winter Wheat and Rye Report.

2/ Includes "Soybeans, for beans" and "Peanuts, picked and threshed."

3/ Harvested acreage.

4/ 1958 indicated solid equivalent acreage adjusted for the percentage harvested for beans by using the 1957 percentages, by States.

5/ For all purposes.

6/ Assuming the 1952-56 average relationship of acreages planted alone to acreages for picking and threshing, by States.

Table 16.- Prospective and actual acreages planted in major crops, 1955-57, with percentage comparisons 1/

Crop	1955 Prospective	1955 Actual	1955 Actual as percentage of prospective	1956 Prospective	1956 Actual	1956 Actual as percentage of prospective	1957 Prospective	1957 Actual	1957 Actual as percentage of prospective
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total	290,818	292,885	101	289,199	285,498	99	283,398	282,701	100
Corn, all	82,033	81,097	99	78,686	78,219	99	74,410	73,985	99
Spring wheat	13,960	13,951	100	14,605	16,231	111	12,784	12,384	97
Oats	47,664	47,523	100	46,063	44,691	97	43,514	43,020	99
Barley	15,776	16,335	104	14,773	14,835	100	16,008	16,537	103
Flaxseed	5,743	5,219	91	5,465	5,866	107	5,839	5,562	95
Rice	1,800	1,846	103	1,597	1,602	100	1,440	1,370	95
All sorghums	21,322	23,979	112	24,198	21,513	89	26,490	26,958	102
Potatoes	1,434	1,460	102	1,394	1,406	101	1,421	1,419	100
Sweetpotatoes	354	352	99	323	290	90	282	292	104
Tobacco 2/	1,561	1,494	96	1,366	1,365	100	1,132	1,123	99
Beans, dry edible	1,788	1,602	90	1,535	1,476	96	1,466	1,464	100
Peas, dry field	295	313	106	377	360	95	355	284	80
Soybeans 3/	19,981	19,658	98	21,760	21,671	100	22,745	21,804	96
Peanuts 3/	1,914	1,898	99	1,923	1,840	96	1,834	1,805	98
All hay 2/	74,360	75,360	101	74,305	73,302	99	72,766	73,776	101
Sugar beets	833	798	96	829	831	100	912	918	101

1/ Based on the prospective planted acreages indicated by farmers' reported March 1 intentions.
2/ Acreage harvested.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Data are partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Table 17.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and preliminary indications for 1958 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Preliminary indications for 1958 2/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,569	14,462	14,200	13,400	193	139	94
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,578	1,632	1,520	1,400	135	96	92
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	758	741	710	675	78	94	95
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,991	11,221	10,500	10,650	145	104	101
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	26,896	28,056	26,930	26,125	161	118	97
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	711	690	675	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil.lb.	337	484	410	441	431	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	62	62	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,183	1,193	1,166	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,404	5,479	5,390	5,375	161	106	100
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	3,583	4,241	4,413	4,600	266	167	104
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	288	492	817	956	1,045	990	344	201	95
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	125.5	126.4	127.5	120	110	101
Cheese 6/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,367	1,387	1,409	1,435	213	124	102
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,922	2,949	2,806	2,895	130	83	103
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,017	3,076	3,109	3,190	249	116	103
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,549	1,559	1,559	1,560	71	97	100
Lard 7/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,660	2,762	2,573	2,575	158	106	100
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,333	1,369	1,461	1,510	406	180	103
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,975	1,842	1,808	1,900	124	132	105
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	5,961	6,474	6,724	6,750	313	173	100
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	9,868	10,491	10,552	10,581	191	139	100
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,838	7,672	7,358	6,700	97	76	91
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,448	3,227	3,850	3,400	78	90	88
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,444	3,932	3,958	3,900	84	87	99
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,459	3,608	3,459	3,450	202	133	100
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	1,917	2,014	2,150	2,000	601	90	93
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,499	1,592	1,608	1,450	1,368	349	90
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	790	814	690	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 10/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,169	25,216	23,927	24,000	129	106	100
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,117	20,531	19,559	19,400	130	105	99
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,052	4,685	4,368	4,600	128	113	105
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,116	8,821	7,746	7,600	188	125	98
Frozen	Mil.lb.	11/77	448	1,136	1,523	1,357	1,390	1,805	310	102
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	227	244	236	230	108	93	97
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	21	17	18	17	46	68	94
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,665	1,722	1,577	1,740	128	94	110
Dry field peas 12/	Mil.lb.	229	401	253	464	327	270	118	67	83
Canned baby foods	Mil.lb.	37	469	669	683	720	725	1,959	155	101
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,386	2,510	2,561	2,775	142	134	108
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	935	1,004	947	1,190	157	95	126
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	29.1	21.2	26.5	24.0	53	104	91
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	4,018	3,518	3,020	2,681	200	115	89
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	2,884	3,090	3,060	2,900	141	104	95
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,503	1,163	1,308	1,128	108	87	86
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	401	377	436	394	165	141	90
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,548	1,607	1,505	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1958, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board and an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 18.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-55 and 1956-57 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
Jan.	93	97	107	80	124	113	109	183	108	115
Feb.	94	85	107	80	124	113	109	183	107	115
Mar.	93	85	107	80	124	115	109	188	107	115
Apr.	94	84	106	82	124	117	109	189	108	115
May	96	82	108	84	125	122	109	189	110	115
June	98	81	108	85	125	131	109	192	112	116
July	99	83	109	84	126	135	110	197	114	117
Aug.	100	86	109	84	126	121	110	198	112	117
Sept.	101	90	110	84	127	115	110	202	112	117
Oct.	101	91	111	84	127	114	110	203	112	118
Nov.	99	88	111	85	127	116	111	203	111	118
Dec.	98	84	111	85	127	117	111	202	111	118
1957 5/	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958										
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home. 5/ Annual average computed by AMS.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

NOTICE
If you no longer need this publication, check here /___/ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

LIST OF TABLES

Table Page

1 Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and per capita food consumption 2
2 Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities 2
3 Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities 4
4 Regional and urbanization shares of U. S. market for eggs and poultry 19
5 Percentage of food dollar spent for eggs and poultry 19
6 Consumption of eggs at home per person, by income, region, urbanization, and source of supply 22
7 Consumption of chicken at home per person, by income, region, urbanization, and source of supply 24
8 Consumption of eggs per household, by income, region and urbanization 25
9 Consumption of chicken per household, by income, region, and urbanization 26
10 Consumption of poultry products at home per person in urban households, by income, in a week in spring 1942, 1948, and 1955 32
11 Percentage contribution to U. S. aggregate value of food produced for home consumption by region, urbanization and food group, 1954 37
12 Proportion of households having home-produced food and average value per household in 1954, by region and urbanization 39
13 Proportion of rural households in area totals and average value of home-produced food per household in 1954, by region 40
14 Percentage contribution to U. S. total home production of vegetables for fresh use, by region and urbanization, 1954 45
15 Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1957, and prospective plantings for 1958 48
16 Prospective and actual acreages planted, 1955-57 49
17 Production of major food commodities 50
18 Retail food price and total consumer price indexes 51

.941
2F73

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

July 1958
FOR RELEASE
JULY 29, P. M.

NFS-85

In this issue:
Household Market for Grain Products
Home Food Production: Part II
Supplement for 1957 to Consumption of Food in the United States

LIBRARY
AUG 1 - 1958
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 22, 1958

SUMMARY

Consumer demand for food is expected to continue high this summer and fall. Supplies of some foods -- particularly meats and fresh fruits and vegetables -- will be somewhat larger than in the first half of 1958. Retail food prices are likely to average below those of January-June but slightly above those in the last half of 1957.

Meat supplies are now on the seasonal upswing. Compared with a year earlier, consumers are expected to have more pork and top grades of beef per person, but less veal and the lower grades of beef. More chicken meat and about as many eggs are in prospect, but less turkey. Per capita supplies of dairy products this summer and fall are expected to be at the year-earlier level.

Supplies of food from crops will be as large this summer and fall as last. Food crop production, according to July 1 indications, will be at a very high level. A large part of the increase over last year will be in crops such as wheat, for which consumption rates have been declining gradually. Among the items which

(Continued on page 3)

Published Quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1950-57, and preliminary estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 Prel. 2/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1957
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 3/	73	100	100	104	108	109	112	117	112	115	158	103
Food grains 4/	54	81	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	101	187	129
Vegetables 5/	84	98	99	94	95	95	97	101	99	97	115	98
Fruits and nuts 6/	90	97	104	100	98	99	103	105	104	104	116	100
Sugar crops	107	116	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	118	110	97
Total food crops 7/	73	91	91	96	96	93	91	97	91	99	136	109
Meat animals	72	100	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	113	157	94
Poultry and eggs	63	112	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	142	225	104
Dairy products	88	101	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	112	127	101
Total food livestock 8/	75	102	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	118	157	98
Food marketings and home consumption.	74	100	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	113	153	100
Civilian per capita food consumption 9/	91	100	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	111	99

1/ Indexes of volume of farm marketings and home consumption are revised for changes based on 1954 Census of Agriculture. 2/ Indications for 1958 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of July 1, 1958. 3/ Food and nonfood items. 4/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 5/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 6/ Except peanuts. 7/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 8/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs. 9/ Incorporates revisions stemming from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-58 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use				Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food							
					Civilian	Military 3/	Nonfood 4/	Total		Stock change 6/	Deliveries 7/	Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957 10/	94.1	6.4	-.5	100.0	66.0	1.2	24.5	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958 11/	96.4	6.5	-2.9	100.0	68.1	1.1	23.9	93.1	6.1	9/	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957 10/	108.5	7.4	-.6	115.3	76.1	1.3	28.2	105.6	8.9	9/	.8	.8
1958 11/	108.1	7.3	-3.2	112.2	76.4	1.2	26.8	104.4	6.9	9/	.9	.9

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the 1954 Census of Manufactures, and the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary estimates.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	1	Home Food Production: Part II	32
Retail Food Prices	3	Supplement for 1957 to Food Consumption in the United States	56
Commodity Reviews	5		
Articles and Speeches Based on the 1955 Survey	17		
The Household Market for Grain Products	18	List of Tables	86

Continued from cover page -

are expected to be in heavier supply than in the last half of 1957 are edible oils, potatoes, melons, and fresh deciduous fruits. Consumers will likely have about as much fresh and processed vegetables and processed deciduous fruits per person. Sharp reductions from the high levels of a year earlier are in prospect for processed fruit juices. Fresh oranges will be in much shorter supply this summer than last. Cereal food products will continue plentiful.

Exports of food will likely be somewhat lower this year than last. The reduction will be primarily in food grains, but also in food fats and oils.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices averaged much higher this January-June than last and were record high. Prices for each food group except beverages and the edible fats and oils products were above those of a year earlier. The sharpest increases over 1957 occurred for meats, eggs, and fruits and vegetables. The higher prices through mid-1958 were mainly the result of the shorter supplies of meats, eggs, fresh vegetables, and fresh and processed citrus fruit, and the continued strong demand. The marketing margin for food continued its upward trend and averaged more than 4 percent higher than in the first half of last year.

Present plans are to issue the Supplement for 1957 to Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Products (Agriculture Handbook No. 91) about the middle of September. This Supplement will carry only the final figures for 1956 and preliminary estimates for 1957. Requests for copies should be addressed to Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and preliminary estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Preliminary estimates for 1958	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	162.8	166.7	159.0	150	118	101	94
Beef	55.6	65.6	82.0	85.4	84.5	79	142	120	93
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.4	91	76	84
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	59	83	95
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	66.8	67.4	61.5	60	106	88	98
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.9	90	94	98
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	371	368	358	344	115	89	96
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	21.4	24.6	25.6	28.2	210	151	110
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.7	259	173	97
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.3	27.1	26.5	26.4	83	89	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.1	48.5	48.1	48.0	121	104	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.0	143	114	103
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	82	68	91
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	354	349	348	105	97	100
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8	180	95	99
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	45.4	42.4	45.9	45.3	44.4	45.0	99	106	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	50	80	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8	303	157	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.3	85	75	98
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.7	91	111	103
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	10.9	10.7	11.0	169	151	103
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	101.6	100.3	98.1	94.5	68	71	96
Citrus	49.2	54.8	41.7	38.9	36.7	31.0	63	57	84
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	20.0	19.3	19.3	22.2	73	87	115
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	39.9	42.1	42.1	41.3	70	80	98
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.6	21.8	22.4	22.2	148	117	99
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.9	13.1	12.2	12.8	328	81	105
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.5	1,063	266	94
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	55	82	100
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons 5/	140.2	147.8	133.8	134.9	130.4	132.1	94	89	101
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	104.6	107.1	104.6	101.6	90	84	97
Melons	27.0	27.4	29.2	27.8	25.8	30.5	113	111	118
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.5	44.0	43.9	45.0	150	115	103
Frozen	6/ .4	2.9	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	1,925	266	103
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	106	100	109	105	81	92	96
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	8.2	8.0	7.1	7.2	33	57	101
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	88	115	103
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.4	.7	.6	.5	83	83	83
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.5	98.4	97.1	97	100	102	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	35	64	98
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	119	93	102
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	131	94	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	133	86	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 7/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 8/	160	137	123	121	119	118	74	86	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	57	93	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	102	120	100
Beverages									
Coffee 9/	14.0	18.2	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.8	113	87	101
Tea	.67	.58	.64	.61	.61	.61	91	105	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	86	93	93
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	2/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. Incorporates changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture and 1954 Census of Manufactures and the use of population estimates not adjusted for underenumeration. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 8/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semoline flour. 9/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Since the end of World War II the annual peak in retail food prices has usually come during the summer. Current indications are that the peak this year may have occurred in the spring. Retail food prices in the months ahead are expected to average a little higher than in the last half of 1957, but lower than in the first half of 1958. Consumer disposable incomes are likely to be maintained at a high level and demand for food will continue strong. Seasonal increases in supplies of meats and fresh fruits and vegetables will reduce prices somewhat.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meats

Meat supplies will soon begin to rise seasonally, but will likely continue moderately below those of a year earlier. There probably will be a little more pork and better grades of beef this summer and early fall than last, but less of the lower grades of beef. Retail meat prices are seasonally high this summer and only small price changes are likely before fall.

Per capita civilian consumption of meat in 1958 is expected to total 150 pounds, down 9 pounds from last year's rate and the least since 1952. The decline from 1957 largely reflects the reduction in output for all classes of meat in the first half of 1958. During the second half of 1958, the consumption rate probably will average around 3 pounds lower than a year earlier.

Pork production was about 5 percent smaller this January-June than last because of smaller late-spring and summer pig crops in 1957, and greater withholdings of sows and gilts. However, pork production in recent weeks has exceeded the year-earlier level and will continue higher this summer and early fall. The pattern of 1958 spring farrowings indicates that slaughter in late fall and early winter will likely be only a little below that in the same part of 1957. The spring pig crop is estimated to be 2 percent larger this year than last, but farrowings were much heavier in the first part of the season (December-February) this year, and moderately lower in the latter part (March-May). Heavier average slaughter weights will help boost pork output during the next several months.

Beef production thus far in 1958 has been smaller than a year earlier because of the 9 percent reduction in cattle slaughter. The latter reflected both the continued build-up in breeding herds and reduced marketings of fed cattle. Fed cattle are the principal source for the retail cuts of fresh beef in most cities. During the remainder of 1958, slaughter of fed cattle will likely be heavier and that of grass-fat cattle lighter than a year earlier. Accordingly, prospects are for larger supplies of Choice grade beef cuts than in the latter half of 1957, and less of both the lower grades and processing beef.

Veal supplies this summer and fall will be well below those of a year earlier. A large proportion of the 1958 calf crop is expected to be retained in breeding herds and feed lots, as was done last year.

Sheep and lamb slaughter will increase seasonally this summer and may total close to that of last summer. This year's lamb crop, which provides most of the slaughter supplies during the summer months, is expected to be a little larger than in 1957.

Reflecting prospective heavier supplies, prices of Choice beef are expected to trend downward -- in contrast to the usual summertime rise -- but average above the year-earlier level during the remainder of 1958. Pork prices will soon begin their seasonal decline -- a little earlier than usual -- but will likely average as high this fall as last. Retail prices of lamb also will weaken seasonally, but remain moderately above the year-ago level this fall.

Through mid-1958 retail meat prices remained well above those of a year earlier, reflecting lower production and continued strong demand. So far this year the average price of Choice beef has been from 10 to 15 cents per pound and pork 5 to 8 cents per pound higher than in the corresponding months a year earlier. Retail pork prices at mid-year were the highest for this time of year since 1954.

Net imports of meat this summer and fall may be down slightly from the year-earlier relatively high rate because of increased domestic supplies. For the year as a whole, however, they may be somewhat larger than in 1957. Last year, net imports were equivalent to around $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person. A large part of the receipts from abroad were the lower grades of beef for processing.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian consumption of edible fishery products per person during the summer and early fall may be a little under the year-earlier rate. With the population larger this year and supplies of processed fishery products likely to be down some, retail prices probably will at least equal the high level of a year earlier.

The total commercial catch of fish and shellfish usually begins to increase in early spring and reaches a peak at about midyear. This year the rise has been less than usual because of the cold, late spring and absence of fish and shellfish in the established commercial fishing areas. Unless the commercial catch this summer and early fall is especially large, the seasonal build-up in stocks of processed items will undoubtedly be lower than in recent years. Imports of canned and frozen fish and shellfish, which are an important supplement to domestic production, may be no larger than a year earlier.

Through late spring, total supplies of edible fish and shellfish were a little lower than in the same part of 1957. Commercial landings were down somewhat, with the slight increase for the species marketed in fresh or frozen forms more than offset by the reduction for those used mainly in canning.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

As of early spring, imports of fresh and frozen tuna for canning were noticeably lower than a year earlier. Imports of frozen groundfish [2] and ocean perch fillets through the end of May about equalled the year-ago level. Domestic stocks of processed fishery products were down, reflecting reduced levels of production and imports, and the continued relatively strong demand for these products.

Poultry and Eggs

Prices for eggs, chickens, and turkeys in the first half of 1958 have been higher than the year before, although only eggs have been in shorter supply than during January-June 1957. Broiler production has been up about 11 percent over last year. Total turkey consumption has been maintained by stocks from storage, offsetting smaller production than last year.

The higher prices for poultry meat, despite generally larger supplies, reflect the higher prices for red meats. Despite 11 percent larger slaughter than last year, retail broiler prices in the first 6 months of 1958 have aver-averaged a little above those of a year earlier.

Farmers' recent chick placements have been above last year by an even greater margin than earlier in the year. On July 15, the number of broilers growing and the number of eggs in incubators were 22 percent above a year earlier, indicating a similar increase in supplies in the 3 months following. At that level, supplies would exceed April-June by about the same percentage.

Demand for broilers usually turns downward at the end of summer. With the considerable increase in the number of birds now growing, prices for broilers later this year are likely to be lower than now. Last year, weekly broiler supplies dropped 10 percent from mid-summer to November-December and retail prices fell by more than 12 percent. The latest available 1958 monthly retail price computed by AMS is 49.8 cents for June, compared with a 1957 low of 44.6 cents per pound last November.

Turkey prices so far this year have been sustained by higher prices for red meats and the 21 percent decline in production of small turkeys in January-June from last year. But stocks of large turkeys in storage earlier this year were the highest on record. Those stocks have been reduced at a faster rate than last year, resulting in a larger disappearance of turkey in the first half of this year than in the same months of 1957.

Turkey supplies for the last half of 1958 will be below a year ago because the total turkey crop for 1958 is likely to be about 7 or 8 percent smaller than last year's record of 81 million birds. The reduction is entirely among early-hatched birds. Slaughter in November and December is likely to be up to or above year-earlier levels. Prices are not likely to rise much further above last year because much of the adjustment will occur by way of reduced diversion of current slaughter into storage.

---

[2] Includes cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk.

The egg price and supply situation, relative to last year, turned about soon after mid-year. In June, production exceeded last year, and some prices in July were occasionally below a year ago. Earlier in 1958, supplies had been smaller than in 1957, and prices higher. However, as a result of sharp increases in May and June hatches over last year, the number of chickens raised will considerably exceed 1957. During the third quarter, monthly output will run above and average prices are likely to be below the corresponding year-earlier levels. This turnabout will be sustained by a larger hatch this spring of replacement-type chicks -- last spring farmers raised only 394 million such chickens, the least in over 40 years of record-keeping.

To date in 1958, per capita egg consumption has been 3 percent below 1957. Annual consumption now is estimated at 344 eggs, compared with 358 in 1957. Prices so far in 1958 have been 21 percent higher than last year at the farm level, and about the same percentage at retail also. In mid-June, the U. S. average farmer's price of 33.9 cents per dozen contrasted with 28.9 cents a year earlier. In the next few months, egg prices may rise seasonally, but not as much as last year. By the end of 1958, they are likely to be below 1957 levels.

Dairy Products

U. S. civilian consumption of milk and manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent) in the second half of 1958 may be up some in total from a year earlier. Per capita consumption is expected to be close to that in the latter half of 1957 and the population will be larger. Retail prices of milk and other dairy products in the months ahead will likely average at the year-earlier level.

Milk production during January-June was equal to that of a year earlier. But a small increase may occur in the second half of 1958, which would bring the total for the year a little over the record high reached in 1957. Increased milk production in the months ahead would reflect higher rate of output per cow. The number of milk cows on farms is smaller than last year. Supplies of feed concentrate per animal unit are record large, pastures are in excellent condition and supplies of roughages promise to be large again this year. The milk-feed price relationships are expected to continue above average.

Per capita use of fluid milk by U. S. civilians apparently has been a little lower this year but total use is up slightly because of population growth. The slackening in the rate of use per person may reflect the effects of unemployment in a number of important consuming areas. Civilian consumption of fluid whole milk in the second half of 1958 is expected to have the same pattern as the first half. Retail fluid milk prices averaged moderately higher in January-June this year than last, and will likely continue higher during the coming months.

Production of manufactured dairy products may be a little lower this year than last. Less milk was available for the manufactured products in the first half of 1958 since milk production was the same as a year earlier and consumption of fluid whole milk was up a little. The reduction was distributed among all items except ice cream. Production of cheese and butter began the year a little above that in early 1957 and dropped moderately below during the April to mid-June period. In early July output of each of these 2 items averaged closer to the corresponding year-earlier levels.

As of mid-1958 the rate of butter use was close to that of a year-earlier. Civilians used considerably less evaporated milk per person than in the first half of 1957. The rate for cheese,on the other hand, has shown a significant increase over last year. This increase may be due to substantially higher meat prices than in the first half of 1957. The approximate maintenance of last year's per capita rate for ice cream is rather surprising in view of the levelling-off this year in consumer incomes. Civilian consumption of manufactured dairy products per person in 1958 is expected to follow the changes from 1957 indicated by the January-June pattern.

The retail price of manufactured dairy products averaged somewhat higher this January-June than last. The support price for manufacturing milk was reduced 5 percent beginning April, but butter is the only major item for which a noticeable reduction had occurred up to mid-year.

The retail price of evaporated milk was about the same in April-June as in January-March, but noticeable higher than a year earlier. The increases over the April-June 1957 levels for cheese and ice cream were much more moderate.

With little if any increase in milk production and larger aggregate consumption for most products, especially for cheese, sales of dairy products to the CCC in the first three months of this marketing year (which began in April) have run about 1/3 below a year earlier. CCC disposition of cheese has substantially exceeded acquisitions, and stocks are smallest in 5 years. Butter stocks are somewhat larger than a year earlier, but are not excessive in view of foreseeable outlets. Purchases of nonfat dry milk by CCC are running slightly above the record high of last year.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils are expected to continue near last year's level in coming months, with soybean oil making up for declines in cottonseed oil. Little change is expected for butter. Disappearance data indicate that apparent civilian consumption of food fats and oils per person was slightly higher this January-June than last. During the remainder of 1958 it is expected to continue at the year-earlier rate. For the year as a whole, domestic disappearance per person is forecast at 45.0 pounds (fat content), nearly a half pound above that in 1957.

Through mid-1958, retail prices of fats and oils food products averaged slightly below those of a year earlier. Prices in the coming months are expected to be relatively stable at current levels. However, a worsening in international relations could cause prices of fats and oils to rise sharply.

The pattern of civilian use per person of food fats and oils in the second half of 1958 is expected to parallel closely that in the first half. During January-June 1958 apparent use of margarine, shortening, and salad and cooking oils was above the rate for the first 6 months of 1957 while that of butter and lard showed little change. For 1958 as a whole, margarine use per person probably will set a new record while butter use will remain virtually unchanged. So far this year, the use of lard in the manufacture of shortening is down sharply, being replaced by lower-priced soybean oil.

The seasonal tapering off in lard output will soon end. Production in the second half of this year is expected to be a little larger than in the same period last year, reflecting an increase in hog slaughter. The spring pig crop, which moves to market in the late summer and fall for slaughter, is estimated to be 2 percent higher than in 1957. Butter output in the last half of 1958 probably will be close to that of a year earlier. Current indications point to a heavy output this year of oilseeds that are crushed for vegetable oils. Crushing of the 1958 oilseed crop will begin picking up volume, seasonally, this fall.

Exports of food fats and oils so far this marketing year are lagging somewhat behind the previous 2 years. Reduced foreign demand for U. S. food fats and oils primarily reflects stronger competition from other areas which produce these products for the world market plus a slowing down in the rate of increase of consumer income abroad. Total exports of food fats and oils (including the oil content of soybeans) from the United States in 1957-58 are expected to be about 2.6 billion pounds, around 300 million less than in 1956-57. Over 60 percent of the edible oils is expected to move out under P. L. 480 and ICA programs. Exports could increase sharply if the international situation encourages countries to purchase fats and oils for stockpiling.

Peanut supplies in the 1958-59 marketing year are expected to continue much larger than needed for edible and farm uses. During the 1957-58 season, now ending, apparent civilian per capita consumption of shelled peanuts was about 7 percent higher than in 1956-57 and the largest in recent years. Use of shelled peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter showed the greatest increase, though the quantities used in salted peanuts and in candy also were up. The volume of peanuts crushed for oil during the season was somewhat smaller because fewer CCC-owned peanuts were diverted to crushing.

Fruit

Production prospects as of midyear pointed to a little larger supplies of deciduous fruit but somewhat less fresh citrus fruit this summer and fall than last. Processed fruit generally will continue in lighter supply until the new packs become available in summer and early fall. Retail prices for most of these items, especially the processed, probably will at least equal the year-earlier level. Those of canned and frozen citrus juices are expected to continue much higher than last summer.

According to production indications as of July 1 the 1958 peach crop may top last year's near-average harvest by one-fifth, and be the largest since 1947. The California Clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is expected to exceed by 12 percent the quantity harvested last year. Commercial production of apples, grapes, and strawberries may each be somewhat larger than a year-earlier. But output of "other deciduous fruits" such as cherries, pears, and prunes is indicated to be moderately to considerably smaller. These reductions are mainly the result of both prolonged rains at pollination time in California, and of spring frost and wet weather in the Great Lakes States. Thus, supplies of "other deciduous fruits" for processing as well as for fresh use will be lighter than last year.

Considerably fewer fresh oranges will be available this summer than last, and at much higher prices. The crop of California Valencias, which represents most of the supplies available during the summer, was such smaller than last year. Also, practically no Florida oranges remained after midyear, in contrast to relatively light supplies continuing into midsummer 1957. Higher prices this summer may encourage importers to bring in more fresh oranges than last summer when imports were relatively light. The higher prices will likely result in a smaller proportion of the remaining supplies of California Valencias being processed or exported, and more being utilized in the fresh form.

Supplies of grapefruit, usually at the seasonal low point during the summer, are even smaller than last year. With the Florida grapefruit season ending much earlier than last year and prices very high, summer grapefruit from California moved into consumption much earlier than usual. Fewer lemons are available than a year ago, but enough for anticipated needs of consumers. The sharply reduced supplies of Florida limes are the result of freeze damage to trees last winter.

Somewhat less canned fruits will be available during the early part of this summer than last,but supplies are expected to be close to the year-earlier level beginning in late summer. Carryover stocks of a number of important deciduous fruits were much smaller than the heavy ones of a year ago, and packs of some early-season items will likely be down this year. Packers' stocks of canned apples and sweet cherries were heavier this midyear than last, but the increases were much more than offset by decreases in canned applesauce, apricots, red sour pitted cherries, peaches, pears and purple plums. In addition, stocks of canned citrus sections and salad held by packers in Florida in early July were smaller than a year earlier. Total stocks of fruit cocktail were much the same as a year earlier. Among fruits for which lighter packs seem likely this year are sweet and sour cherries, apricots, pears and purple plums. But heavier packs are probable for peaches, apples and applesauce.

Supplies of processed citrus juices will continue well below the heavy ones of a year earlier until late fall. Output was reduced and movement of packers' supplies of the canned single-strength juices into marketing channels has been much heavier thus far this year. Among the 1957-58 packs of canned single-strength citrus juices that of orange juice in Florida was 6 percent higher than in the preceding season, but the reduction for the other items was enough to bring the total down 8 percent. The heavier pack of canned single-strength orange juice reflects the effort of growers and processors to salvage oranges damaged by the freeze last December. About a fifth less frozen concentrated orange juice was packed in Florida this marketing year than in 1956-57 because of the smaller crop of oranges. Citrus comprises the major part of the volume of processed fruit juices available to consumers in the United States.

Prospects are for total supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) to be about as large this summer as last. Cold-storage holdings on July 1, 1958 were 11 percent larger than a year earlier. Much of the increase consisted of cherries, strawberries and other berries. Total output of frozen strawberries this year may not differ greatly from that of 1957 since consumer demand for the product has been well maintained and there were plenty of berries again this year for processing. However, the pack of red sour pitted cherries is expected to be down considerably mainly because of the relatively light crops in Michigan and Wisconsin. Early-season prospects for the total pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1958 point to a small reduction from last year's pack, which was the second largest of record.

Supplies of dried fruits from the relatively small 1957 pack are expected to continue light this summer. Much of the reduction in the 1957 pack was in raisins and prunes, but exports were reduced more than domestic consumption

Another relatively light pack seems likely in 1958, since many of the fruit crops are smaller this year than last in California where most of the dried fruits are produced. Prospective production of California prunes for drying is down 21 percent from last year, and a sizable reduction also is expected for apricots. Production of other dried fruits will remain uncertain until later in the season.

Indications on July 1 pointed to a considerably larger harvest of walnuts in 1958, but for sharp cuts in the almond and filbert crops. Unfavorable weather reduced the set and hampered the development of almonds. The 1957 filbert crop was a record.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables this summer are expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but those of melons promise to be up substantially. Potatoes may be somewhat more plentiful. Supplies of processed vegetables are expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but prospects are for slightly fewer sweetpotatoes and substantially less dry field peas during the remainder of 1958. Fewer dry beans are currently available, but once harvest of the 1958 crop gets under way, supplies will be larger than a year earlier. If these prospects materialize, retail prices of fresh vegetables and melons may average a little lower this summer than last, and those of potatoes may be about the same. Prices of processed vegetables and sweetpotatoes are expected to average moderately higher.

Fresh vegetable supplies will be at their seasonal peak this summer. Production of 18 summer vegetables is expected to be about the same as last summer. These crops make up about two-thirds of total summer tonnage. Among the more important items, a moderately larger tonnage than last year is in prospect for early summer tomatoes. Small percentage increases also are indicated for sweet corn and cabbage. A substantial decline in tonnage is expected for snap beans, carrots, celery and cucumbers, and a much more modest one (percentagewise) for lettuce.

Significantly more melons will be available this summer than last. Prospective production of early-and mid-summer cantaloups and summer watermelons are up sharply from a year earlier. Last year's early-summer cantaloup crop was the smallest one for the season since before World War II, and was due mainly to reduced acreage in Arizona.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh vegetables in the first half of 1958 was substantially below the year-earlier rate. The winter crop was considerably smaller this year than last due to freeze damage and excessive rains. The spring crop (excluding melons) was almost as large as that in 1957, but because cool weather delayed growth, harvesting of a portion of the crop overlapped into the summer season. Retail prices of fresh vegetables were very high during the winter and early spring. Barring adverse weather, production of fresh vegetables in the second half of 1958 may be about the same as that of a year earlier.

According to current indications, supplies of processed vegetables in 1958-59 will be close to the level of 1957-58 and substantially above the average for recent years. For canned vegetables the reduction in supplies of green peas, sweet corn and a number of less important items probably will be about offset by increases for whole tomatoes and some tomato products. Midyear stocks of canned vegetables were moderately smaller this year than last, and those of the frozen products were down substantially. The acreage planted to processing vegetables is lower this year. If yields are near the average of recent years, the total tonnage harvested will be about the same as last year. Retail prices of processed vegetables averaged a little higher this January-June than last and are expected to continue above last year during the remainder of 1958.

Consumption of processed vegetables during the first half of 1958 was at least moderately larger than a year earlier, with use of frozen up sharply. The increased movement over last year appeared to be due largely to curtailed supplies and high prices of fresh vegetables. For the year as a whole civilian consumption rates of both canned and frozen vegetables are likely to be a little higher than those of 1957.

Indicated production of summer potatoes is 45.9 million hundredweight, 10 percent more than last year and 7 percent above the corresponding 1949-56 average. Prices during the next 6 to 8 weeks may average near those of a year earlier. Acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is 7 percent greater than last year.

Per capita consumption of potatoes in 1958 is likely to average a little below the rate of a year earlier when supplies were heavy and prices low throughout the year. Retail prices of potatoes during the first half of 1958 fluctuated widely but were generally above the relatively low levels of a year earlier.

Production of sweetpotatoes is currently estimated at 17.5 million hundredweight, 3 percent less than last year. Because of stock changes during 1958, consumption is expected to be close to the 1957 per capita rate. Retail prices of sweetpotatoes in January-June were well above those of a year earlier, and are expected to continue higher in the months ahead but by a narrower margin.

Supplies of dry edible beans in the 1958-59 season are expected to be about an eighth larger than last season, but below the heavy supplies of 1949-56. An increase of 16 percent in indicated production will more than offset an expected decline in beginning stocks.

Consumption of dry edible beans per person may be slightly higher in 1958 than in 1957.

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1958-59 season promise to be substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier and about in line with domestic and export sales in most recent years. Per capita consumption in 1958 is likely to be a little smaller than in 1957.

Cereal Food Products

Cereal food products will continue in abundant supply. Retail prices in the months ahead will average higher than in the same part of 1957 and close to those in the first half of 1958.

Record supplies of wheat are in prospect for 1958. Very large stocks from earlier crops are still on hand and this year's crop -- currently estimated at 1,343 million bushels -- is 2/5 greater than last year's and the second largest of record. The Durum wheat portion of the total crop is expected to be down sharply from last year and the third smallest in the past two decades. The Durum crop is the source for semolina, the basic material for macaroni and spaghetti.

Carryover stocks of wheat next July 1 will be much larger than they were on the same date this year. Domestic use in 1958-59 is estimated at 593 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier, but exports may be down somewhat because of improved crops in Europe.

Civilian consumption of wheat products in 1958 is estimated at 164 pounds (grain equivalent) per person. This is down about 3 pounds from last year, which is equal to the average annual decline in the preceding 10 years. The current retail prices of bread and wheat flour are a little higher than a year earlier. Wheat prices may be lower this marketing year than last, which may tend to offset increasing processing and distribution costs.

Supplies of rice are expected to be heavy in the 1958-59 marketing year, which begins August 1. The carryover of old-crop rice is expected to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but the decline will be much more than offset by the larger crop in prospect for 1958. July 1 indications pointed to a 9 percent larger crop this year than last. Civilian consumption of rice in the marketing year now ending is estimated at about 5.9 pounds (milled basis) per person, the same as in 1956-57.

Record supplies of corn and barley are in prospect for 1958-59, while those of oats are near average. Production of each of these grains is likely to be somewhat smaller this year than last, but carryover stocks of oats and barley on July 1 were large and a record carryover of corn is in prospect for October 1.

Consumption of corn sirup and corn sugar apparently has been much larger this January-May than last. Processors reported that shipments of corn sirup to domestic consumers during the period were 10 percent greater than a year earlier, and those of corn sugar were up 13 percent.

For the year as a whole, civilian food use of corn sirup and corn sugar is expected to be a little above the 1957 rate. In recent years total and per capita consumption of corn sirup has trended upward. Total consumption of corn sugar has barely been maintained and the per capita rate has declined from 4.0 pounds in 1953 to 3.5 pounds in 1957. The long-term downward trend in corn meal consumption per person is expected to continue in 1958. Much of the decline in recent years has been in farm households which produce corn for own use. Civilian consumption of cornmeal has declined from around 15 pounds per person at the close of World War II to 8.4 pounds in 1957.

Domestic consumption of oat and barley food products in 1958 is expected to continue at about the 1957 per capita rates.

The average retail price of cornmeal has been relatively stable during the past year, but those of both corn flakes and oatmeal increased.

Sugar

Domestic marketings of sugar by primary distributors during the first half of 1958 were virtually the same as a year earlier. In part this reflected the prolonged cool spring this year. To meet requirements during the period of heavy demand in the summer, sugar marketing quotas were raised from 8.8 million tons (raw value) to 9.0 million tons. Beverage manufacturers and processors of fruits and vegetables make their greatest demands on sugar supplies at this time.

The advances in wholesale prices for sugar announced in April and May in some areas of the country have held and are being reflected at retail. These price increases represent a widening of the margin between raw and refined sugar. While raw sugar prices through June averaged 1.5 percent lower than in January-June 1957, refined sugar prices were up about 1 percent. The average retail price for a five-pound bag of sugar in May was 55.8 cents, up 0.2 cents from January and 0.8 cents from May 1957.

RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES BASED ON THE 1955 HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY 1/

"Use of 1955 Food Survey Data for Research in Agricultural Economics" by Marguerite C. Burk and Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr., Agricultural Economics Review, Vol. X, No. 3, July 1958, pp. 79-98. Reprints available. 2/

"How Well Do We Eat?" speech by Faith Clark before the American Home Economics Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1958, 10 pp., including charts. 3/

"Dietary Levels of Households in the United States, With Some City-Farm Comparisons" by Corinne LeBovit, Family Economics Review, ARS 62-5, June 1958, pp. 11-13. 3/

"Meat Consumption is Least Below Mason-Dixon Line" by Harold F. Breimyer, The Agricultural Situation, Vol. 42, No. 6, June 1958, pp. 10-11. 2/

"What's Happening to USA Food Consumption?" by Berta Friend and Corinne LeBovit, Nutrition Committee News, May-June 1958, pp. 1-7. 3/

"Changes in Farm Family Food Patterns" by Mollie Orshansky, Farm Family Spending in the United States, AIB-192, June 1958, pp. 7-13. 3/

Consumption Patterns for Meat by Harold F. Breimyer and Charlotte A. Kause, AMS-249, May 1958, 37 pp. 2/

1/ See the last five issues of The National Food Situation for lists of earlier articles, reports, and speeches. Excludes those published in The National Food Situation.

2/ Available from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

3/ Available from the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Home Baking by Households in the United States--by Region, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report 13, June 1958, is now available from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., as are the first 12 reports of the series. The first 5 deal with food consumption; Reports 6-10, with dietary levels; Report 11, with home freezing and canning; and Report 12, with food production for home use. The reports include data for the United States and for the Northeast, the North Central Region, the South, and the West.

THE HOUSEHOLD MARKET FOR GRAIN PRODUCTS 1/

This is another article in a series dealing with the structure of the household market for major foods. 2/ These articles are based mainly on published data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey 3/ in which statistics pertaining to the eating habits of over 6,000 households throughout the country were collected and tabulated. In summary, findings concerning the household market for grain products are:

1. About a tenth of housekeeping households' expenditures for food at home in the spring of 1955 went for grain products, including somewhat less than 2 percent for flour and mixes, 2 percent for cereals and pastes (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles) and about 7 percent for commercial bakery products.

2. Urban households in every region used the smallest quantity of grain products, farm households the largest.

3. Because of relatively fewer urban people in the South, coupled with lower incomes and strong preferences for these foods, overall consumption of grain products averaged highest in that region. Average use of cornmeal was 16 times as great in the South as in any other region; use of rice was 3 times as great.

4. Of the 20-percent decline in average consumption of all grain products from 1942 to 1955, 2 to 3 percent can be attributed to increased urbanization, 8 to 9 percent to higher incomes, and the remainder to factors underlying changes in consumption at each real income level within urbanization catagories.

5. Prospective increases in degree of urbanization, income, and availability of other foods indicate a continuation of the downward trend. There are no indications yet as to the level and time when U. S. average consumption of grain products will stabilize.

Household Market in 1955

In the spring of 1955 about 10 percent of the money spent for food at home by housekeeping households went for grain products -- flour, breakfast cereals, cornmeal, rice, bakery products, and others. On a flour equivalent basis 4/ this amounted to 9.4 pounds per household, or 2.8 pounds per person,

---

1/ By Robert J. Lavell, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ In the *National Food Situation* starting with the October 1956 issue (NFS-78).

3/ Food Consumption of Households in the United States, in the Northeast, in the North Central Region, in the South, and in the West, Reports 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

4/ Includes the dry weight of flour and cereal in prepared products and baked goods.

during the week of the survey. Less than a third of this was bought as flour, a little over a fourth as cereals and pastes, and about 40 percent as commercial bakery products.

Since consumption of these products varied from household to household, these overall measures do not show the structure of the market: Who buys how much of what? But the detailed data from the survey enable us to sort out systematic variations in consumption associated with variations in certain socio-economic elements such as family size, income, degree of urbanization, and region in which the family lived.

Measuring the Structure

The 9.4 pound figure for U. S. consumption of all grain products mentioned previously averages wide variations in consumption from region to region, from one urbanization category to another, and from one income level to the next. A first approximation of the effect of region on consumption of grain products can be made by comparing statistics on average consumption per household in households grouped by region:

Region	Average use per household during survey week (Pounds)
Northeast	7.06
North Central Region	8.57
South	13.00
West	8.18

If region alone were the only factor affecting consumption of grain products, it could be fairly said that living in the South caused households to use almost twice as much of grain products as living in the Northeast did. But family size, income, and degree of urbanization also influenced consumption of grain products. Variation among these factors from one regional group to the next account for only part of the differences in average consumption per household.

Elimination of variations in consumption due to differences in average household size is a step toward finding the effect of region alone. This is done by dividing average household consumption in each group by the average household size of the group, giving average consumption per person in each group:

Region	Average use per person during survey week (Pounds)
Northeast	2.21
North Central Region	2.59
South	3.69
West	2.60

This puts the regional groups on approximately the same basis so far as household size is concerned, though there still remains the relatively small effect of differences in proportion of children and old people, who usually eat less than active adults.

Each regional group average is based on all surveyed households in the region -- all urban households and all rural nonfarm and all farm households. Because degree of urbanization is associated with relatively large variations in consumption of grain products, differences in proportion of households in each of the urbanization categories from one regional group to the next also affect regional averages. When households in each regional group are further subdivided according to urbanization category, we get the following average per person consumption of grain products in each subgroup:

Region	Urban (Pounds)	Rural Nonfarm (Pounds)	Farm (Pounds)
Northeast	2.06	2.46	3.00
North Central Region	2.38	2.72	3.11
South	2.94	4.06	4.74
West	2.43	2.93	3.06

This tabulation indicates that urban households on the average used the least quantity of grain products per person, and farm households the most, within each region. Consumption in the South still shows up much larger than in the other regions, though regional differences are not so great within each urbanization category as among averages of all households in each region combined. This results from differences in the proportion of households in each urbanization category. The South had the smallest proportion of urban households (users of least grain products per person)and the largest proportion of farm households (users of the most). The Northeast had the largest proportion of urban households and the smallest proportion of farm households.

A further breakdown of each subgroup to show average consumption per person of grain products by groups of households at successively higher levels of income gives the variation associated with differences in family income shown in the following tabulation.

Income level 5/	Northeast (Pounds)	North Central Region (Pounds)	South (Pounds)	West (Pounds)
		Urban households		
Under $2,000	1.89	2.29	3.31	2.23
$2-3,000	2.14	2.21	3.14	2.75
3-4,000	2.13	2.56	2.86	2.74
4-5,000	2.02	2.52	2.76	2.45
5-6,000	2.26	2.38	2.71	2.29
6-8,000	2.20	2.39	2.51	2.52

5/ Money income after income taxes.

Income level	Northeast (Pounds)	North Central Region (Pounds)	South (Pounds)	West (Pounds)
		Rural nonfarm households		
Under $2,000	3.16	2.76	4.57	3.43
$2-3,000	3.06	2.96	4.02	2.90
3-4,000	2.21	3.03	3.95	
4-5,000	2.28	2.50	3.84	2.98
5-6,000	2.57	2.75	3.56	
6-8,000	2.18	2.77	3.24	2.63
		Farm households		
Under $2,000	3.40	3.41	5.12	3.19
$2-3,000	3.06	3.26	4.44	3.15
3-4,000	2.74	3.28	4.22	
4-5,000	2.70	3.08	3.95	3.07
5-6,000	2.99	2.92	4.22	
6-8,000	3.02	2.88	3.56	2.62

These data indicate that per person use of all grain products, on a flour equivalent basis, tended to be smaller in households at successively higher levels of income except for urban households in the Northeast and the North Central Region. Since the urban category had the smallest proportion of low-income households in each region, and the farm category the largest 6/, it follows that differences in distribution of households by income were partly responsible for differences in average consumption rates in the several urbanization categories within regional groupings. Here, too, consumption rates were greater in the South than in the other regions in the three urbanization categories, even at the same income levels. These regional variations, as well as the urbanization and income variations, are reasonably true measures of the influence of these economic and social factors on consumption rates of grain products.

The preceding analysis demonstrates the wide variation in consumption rates of grain products in the U. S. household market in the spring of 1955. But this is only a bare outline of the structure because the factors mentioned influenced consumption of individual items in different ways. For instance, consumption per person of flour decreased as income increased, but that of bakery products increased (table 4). We turn next to consideration of the market structure for more meaningful groupings of items — those grouped by use and content.

Structure for Groups of Items

The effect of income, of degree of urbanization, and of region on consumption differed for each group of foods made from grain. To simplify the analysis, data from the North Central Region only will be used to illustrate the effects of income and of urbanization on consumption.

Family income influenced consumption rates in two ways. Higher incomes caused a greater proportion of households to use bakery products, ready-to-

---

6/ About 2/3 urban, 3/4 rural nonfarm, and 7/8 farm households in the South, had money incomes of less than $4,000. In the other regions roughly 1/3 urban, 1/2 rural nonfarm, and 2/3 farm households had money incomes below that level.

Table 4.- Consumption per person of grain products in North Central Region, in urban, rural nonfarm, and farm households, grouped by income, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and family income	Flour 2/	Flour equivalent of bakery products	Breakfast cereals			Rice	Corn-meal 3/	Pastes 4/
			Total	Ready-to-eat	Hot			
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Urban								
Households of 2 or more persons	0.51	1.33	0.25	0.19	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.14
Under $2,000	.51	1.25	.24	.17	.07	.05	.04	.11
$2-3,000	.61	1.04	.26	.20	.05	.05	.05	.11
3-4,000	.53	1.42	.25	.18	.07	.08	.09	.14
4-5,000	.59	1.36	.27	.20	.07	.04	.06	.14
5-6,000	.59	1.28	.26	.20	.06	.02	.04	.13
6-8,000	.43	1.40	.27	.20	.07	.04	.03	.14
8-10,000	.53	1.18	.19	.17	.03	.03	.00	.22
10,000 and over	.28	1.37	.19	.15	.04	.06	.02	.18
Rural nonfarm								
Households of 2 or more persons	.84	1.33	.31	.23	.09	.03	.04	.11
Under $2,000	1.06	1.17	.34	.18	.16	.01	.09	.06
$2-3,000	.93	1.39	.33	.24	.09	.03	.05	.15
3-4,000	1.23	1.21	.33	.23	.10	.05	.02	.13
4-5,000	.73	1.27	.28	.24	.04	.02	.03	.09
5-6,000	.52	1.55	.36	.29	.07	.04	.02	.19
6,000 and over	.56	1.72	.31	.22	.09	.03	.03	.07
Farm								
Households of 2 or more persons	1.44	1.03	.36	.24	.12	.04	.08	.10
Under $2,000	1.74	.94	.38	.22	.16	.05	.18	.08
$2-3,000	1.60	1.07	.39	.27	.12	.04	.02	.09
3-4,000	1.68	1.00	.32	.22	.10	.03	.08	.11
4-5,000	1.40	1.05	.34	.24	.10	.01	.04	.10
5-6,000	1.05	1.19	.42	.29	.12	.06	.01	.11
6,000 and over	1.25	1.06	.35	.27	.09	.03	.02	.11

1/ Source: 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report 1. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person. 2/ Includes small amount of flour equivalent of cake mix and other mixes. 3/ Includes hominy grits. 4/ Includes macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.

eat breakfast cereals, and flour mixes, but a smaller proportion to use flour, hot breakfast cereals, rice, cornmeal and paste products.

Family income also influenced the quantities used in each household. Average use per person within each group of households depends on these two factors: (1) The proportion using in the group and (2) the average amount used by the using households.

Considering only urban households in the North Central Region for the moment, it can be seen in table 4 that use per person of flour bought as such 7/ generally was smaller at successively higher income levels. A smaller proportion of high-income households than of low-income households used flour, but more of the reduction was accounted for by a decline in the average quantity of flour those households used. On the other hand, per person use of all bakery products, on a flour equivalent basis, was greater in households at successively higher levels of income Both the proportion of households that used bakery products and the average quantity they used increased with income and accounted equally for the increase. 8/

The proportion of households using ready-to-eat cereals increased with income, but the average amount used in using households decreased. Thus per person use was greatest in the middle income groups. Use of hot breakfast cereals in urban households in the North Central Region varied little from one income level to another.

Compared with per person use of rice and cornmeal in the South, relatively little of these products were used in the North Central Region. What little variation in per person use associated with differences in income that occurred in the North Central Region (a slight decrease in the upper income groups) came almost entirely from a drop in the proportion using these items in the upper income groups. The average quantity used by using households was roughly the same at all income levels. 9/

The increase in use per person of paste products (macaroni, spaghetti, noodles) with income resulted from a rise in both proportion using and average amount used by users.

The preceding analysis sheds light on some of the factors behind variations associated with different levels of income in per person use of several groups of grain products. Another source of the variation, particularly in use of flour and bakery products, is found in differences in baking practices.

7/Includes flour in flour mixes.

8/For more details on use of wheat see "Some Highlights of 1955 Food Consumption Survey," The Wheat Situation, April 1957.

9/For more details on use of rice see "Rice Highlights in the 1955 Food Consumption Survey," The Rice Situation, December 1957.

These differences apparently developed either from economic pressure or from cultural backgrounds that held out against modern food marketing developments. The 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey yielded data on home baking practices as well as use of bakery products. 10/

The proportion of urban households in the North Central Region baking bread or rolls and the proportion baking quick breads was greatest in the lowest income group and decreased in successively higher income groups (table 5). The proportion baking cakes and pie crusts at home increased with income. However, the actual quantity of all baking at home generally decreased as income increased. This explains in part both the decrease in use of flour and the increase in use of commercial bakery products in the upper income groups.

Degree of urbanization, as well as the other conditions we have mentioned, influenced differently the consumption of each of the seven groups of grain products. This factor is tied in with a number of circumstances that influence consumption of grain products, such as nearness of food marketing facilities, prevalence of home production of food, and eating habits traditionally associated with living on farms or in town. The following categories were used: Urban, for households in cities and towns of 2,500 or more and fringe areas around large cities; rural nonfarm, for households in smaller communities and in open country but not operating farms; and farm operator households.

Let us first consider patterns of consumption of grain products with respect to income, that is, the relative increase or decrease in consumption per person from one income group to the next. In general, these patterns were much the same for all urbanization categories, but the level of consumption differed. For example, though flour used as such decreased with income in all urbanization categories in the North Central Region (table 4), farm households with incomes of less than $2,000 used three and one-half times as much per person as urban households at the same money income level, and rural nonfarm households used twice as much per person as the urban households. At the same income level urban households used 1.25 pounds per person flour equivalent of bakery products, rural nonfarm households used 1.17 pounds, and farm households only .94 pound.

At each money income level, farm households generally used the most of each group of grain products except bakery goods, paste products, and rice, and urban households used the least, with the same exceptions. But comparisons among urbanization groups at the same money income level do not show the full affect of degree of urbanization. Money income was used as a convenient basis on which to group households in the survey to reflect several levels of living, though the same money income did not necessarily indicate the same level of

---

10/ Orshansky, Mollie, "Home-baking," Family Economic Review ARS, March 1958 and Home Baking by Households in the U. S. -- by Region, Report 13, Household Food Consumption Survey, 1955.

living in all urbanization categories. Nonmoney income, such as home produced food and other income in kind, which was more common in farm and rural nonfarm households, contributed much to the level of living. To allow for these differences, urban households at the $3-4,000 money income level, for example, can be compared with rural nonfarm households at the $2-3,000 and $3-4,000 money income levels, and with farm households with money income of less than $2,000, from $2-3,000, and from $3-4,000. These comparisons tend to accentuate urbanization differences of those items for which consumption decreased with income, such as flour, and to minimize differences for those for which consumption increased with income, such as bakery products.

Part of the reason for variation in levels of consumption of flour and of bakery products from one urbanization category to another is found in differences in home baking practices. For example, over 90 percent of farm households in the North Central Region did some home baking during the survey week, but less than three-fourths of the urban households did (table 5).

The effect of region on consumption of the seven groups of grain products is illustrated in table 6 by per person consumption data for groups of urban households at the same money income levels in the several regions. For example, data in table 6 indicate that per person consumption of flour used as such, of rice, and of cornmeal was generally much higher in the South than in the other regions, and per person consumption of flour in bakery products, of ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, and of paste products generally was lowest in the South. Consumption of cornmeal is a case of extreme variation among regions. Urban households at the $2-3,000 income level in the South used .58 pound per person of cornmeal, but urban households at the same income level in the other regions used less than .05 pound per person.

Part of the regional variation in consumption is due to regional preferences for individual products. These preferences are based on (1) differences in present and past availability and (2) on prices for the same and competing foods; or (3) on the cultural background of the population, or (4) climate. Part is based on other factors such as home baking practices that influence consumption of grain products. Data in table 2 indicate that households in the Northeast did the least home baking and those in the South the most. Regional variations in home baking practices showed up in all urbanization categories, but they were greatest among urban households.

Absolute size of the market for these groups of grain products in the several regions is also an important consideration. Because of differences in "mix" of urbanization and income in each region, and because of regional preferences, the size of the market was not always proportional to the population. Though the South had only 32 percent of the housekeeping population in the spring of 1955, that region used 42 percent of all grain products (on a flour equivalent basis). The Northeast, with 27 percent of the population, used only 21 percent of the total grain products used at home during the survey week. There was much greater disparity between proportion of population and

Table 5.- Percentages of households baking at home by household size, income, urbanization, and region in a week, spring 1955 1/

Item	Baking at home			
	Any	Bread, rolls	Quick bread	Cake, pie
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
All urbanizations combined, in the United States				
All households, by household size	74	9	53	52
1-person households	45	3	32	24
2-person households	65	8	43	42
3- and 4-person households	78	9	55	56
5 or more person households	88	14	69	67
Households of 2 or more persons, by income	77	10	55	54
Under $2,000	83	12	70	50
$2-4,000	79	11	58	56
4-6,000	76	9	51	57
6,000 and over	73	8	48	54
All urban households, by region				
Northeast	50	4	27	34
North Central	72	7	43	54
South	80	6	71	46
West	75	7	54	51
All rural nonfarm households, by region				
Northeast	74	13	36	61
North Central	79	15	45	60
South	92	6	86	55
West	76	20	56	54
All farm households, by region				
Northeast	88	21	48	74
North Central	90	34	58	77
South	97	10	95	68
West	89	32	78	75

1/ Orshansky, Mollie, "Home Baking," Family Economic Review, ARS, March 1958 and Home Baking by Households in the United States -- by Region, Report 13, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

Table 6.--Consumption per person of grain products in urban households by selected income groups and by region, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Income group and region	Flour 2/	Flour equivalent, bakery products	Breakfast cereals			Rice	Cornmeal 3/	Pastes 4/
			Total	Ready-to-eat	Hot			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Households of 2 or more persons								
United States	0.55	1.23	0.22	0.16	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.15
Northeast	.31	1.21	.22	.16	.05	.07	.01	.21
North Central Region	.51	1.33	.25	.19	.07	.05	.05	.14
South	.88	1.07	.19	.13	.06	.18	.48	.09
West	.67	1.23	.26	.16	.09	.07	.02	.10
Household with $2-3,000 incomes								
United States	.76	1.08	.22	.15	.06	.17	.28	.15
Northeast	.27	1.26	.22	.16	.06	.07	.03	.26
North Central Region	.61	1.04	.26	.20	.05	.05	.05	.11
South	1.01	.91	.21	.13	.07	.28	.58	.12
West	1.15	1.11	.17	.12	.05	.12	.04	.11
Households with $4-5,000 incomes								
United States	.51	1.27	.25	.19	.07	.07	.08	.16
Northeast	.23	1.22	.25	.20	.06	.06	---	.24
North Central Region	.59	1.36	.27	.20	.07	.04	.06	.14
South	.85	1.15	.22	.17	.06	.12	.32	.09
West	.65	1.28	.26	.17	.09	.07	.02	.11
Households with $6-8,000 incomes								
United States	.46	1.37	.24	.19	.06	.06	.06	.13
Northeast	.36	1.35	.21	.16	.04	.07	.01	.17
North Central Region	.43	1.40	.27	.20	.07	.04	.03	.14
South	.60	1.32	.19	.16	.03	.10	.21	.07
West	.60	1.33	.32	.23	.09	.08	.04	.07

1/ Source: 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report 1. Per person average derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person. 2/ Includes small amount of flour equivalent of cake mix and other mixes. 3/ Includes hominy grits. 4/ Includes macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.

proportion of the market for some items. Households in the South used 61 percent of the rice used by the housekeeping population and 92 percent of the cornmeal. Households in the Northeast used only 1 percent of the cornmeal, but 41 percent of pastes. The size of the market for the other grain products in each region was more nearly proportional to its population.

Changes Since 1942

Per capita use of wheat flour has fallen almost 50 percent during the last 50 years. 11/ During that period, consumption rates of most of the other cereals declined as much, if not more. Some of the kinds of changes in the structure of the household market that contributed to this decrease can be ascertained by comparing data from the 1955 survey with data from a national survey of family food consumption made in 1942. 12/

That such survey data can be used in analyzing changes in consumption recorded by time series data is demonstrated by the fact that the two measures indicate practically the same change in consumption during the 13-year period.

Use per person of wheat flour in one week measured by:	1942 Lb.	1955 Lb.	Change Pct.
Time series data	3.01	2.36	-22
Survey data 13/	2.87	2.26	-21

Only U. S. averages for each urbanization category and at each income level can be compared from the two surveys, as in table 7, because the 1942 data were not separable by region. In a week in the spring of 1942, 3.55 pounds of flour in all forms were used at home per person in U. S. housekeeping households. In a week in the spring of 1955, the average had fallen to 2.84 pounds per person, a 20 percent decrease in 13 years. How did the structure of the market change to cause such a decline? Within each urbanization group the patterns of consumption with respect to income were practically the same in 1942 and 1955 for all the grain product groups, but the level of use at equivalent income levels differed. A big part of the decline in total flour equivalent came from lower average use of almost all grain products at

---

11/ Supplement for 1956 to *Consumption of Food in the United States*, AH No. 62 and table 3 of this issue of *The National Food Situation*.

12/ *Family Food Consumption in the United States*, Spring 1942. Misc. Pub. 550. Problems in comparing the two sets of data arise from differences in coverage. Survey data include only flour used at home by housekeeping households whereas time series data (disappearance data) include all flour used by civilians in the U. S., including that used by persons not in housekeeping households and that eaten away from home by the entire population.

13/ Total flour equivalent of all grain products less flour equivalent of cornmeal and other corn products, oat meal, rice and rice products, popcorn, and "other" flours.

Table 7.- Consumption per person of grain products in United States households, grouped by urbanization and income, in a week, spring 1942 and spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and income	Total flour equivalent, all grain products 2/	Flour	Flour equivalent, bakery products	Other cereals and pastes: Total 3/	Breakfast cereals: Total	Breakfast cereals: Ready-to-eat	Breakfast cereals: Hot	Rice	Corn-meal 4/	Pastes 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1942										
All U. S. households	3.55	1.45	1.21	0.89	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.45	0.13
Urban										
Households of 2 more persons	2.69	.66	1.38	.65	Breakdown not available.					
Under $500	2.89	1.19	.80	.90						
$500-1,000	3.26	1.06	1.22	.98						
1,000-1,500	2.90	.95	1.17	.78						
1,500-2,000	2.53	.59	1.40	.54						
2,000-2,500	2.74	.68	1.45	.61						
2,500-3,000	2.57	.45	1.43	.69						
3,000-5,000	2.62	.52	1.56	.54						
5,000-10,000	2.42	.45	1.50	.47						
Rural nonfarm										
All households	4.40	2.43	.88	1.09	.25	.12	.13	.07	.68	.09
Under $500	5.30	3.10	.65	1.55	.24	.07	.17	.07	1.16	.08
$500-1,000	5.15	3.01	.67	1.47	.25	.09	.16	.10	1.04	.08
1,000-1,500	4.07	2.23	.97	.87	.27	.15	.12	.05	.44	.11
1,500-2,000	3.87	1.99	1.12	.76	.22	.13	.09	.05	.42	.07
2,000-3,000	3.92	2.05	1.01	.86	.27	.16	.11	.06	.41	.12
3,000 and over	3.31	1.61	1.01	.69	.27	.15	.12	.05	.28	.09
Farm										
All households	4.65	2.52	.57	1.56	.23	.10	.13	.07	1.20	.06
Under $500	5.00	2.76	.40	1.84	.18	.07	.11	.08	1.54	.04
$500-1,000	5.07	2.86	.49	1.72	.28	.10	.18	.06	1.32	.06
1,000-1,500	4.20	2.49	.69	1.02	.28	.14	.14	.07	.57	.10
1,500-2,000	3.95	1.87	1.16	.92	.28	.13	.15	.06	.49	.09
2,000-3,000	3.85	2.17	.81	.87	.31	.16	.15	.07	.42	.07
3,000 and over	3.26	1.77	1.00	.49	.29	.16	.13	.04	.08	.08
1955										
All U. S. households	2.84	.90	1.16	.78	.25	.17	.08	.09	.28	.13
Urban										
All households	2.42	.55	1.22	.65	.23	.16	.06	.10	.14	.15
Households of 2 or more persons	2.42	.55	1.23	.64	.22	.16	.06	.09	.14	.15
Under $2,000	2.80	.78	.95	1.07	.21	.10	.10	.21	.50	.13
$2-3,000	2.70	.76	1.08	.86	.22	.15	.06	.17	.28	.15
3-4,000	2.53	.60	1.21	.72	.24	.17	.07	.10	.18	.15
4-5,000	2.37	.51	1.27	.75	.25	.19	.07	.07	.08	.16
5-6,000	2.39	.55	1.30	.54	.23	.18	.05	.05	.07	.15
6-8,000	2.37	.46	1.37	.54	.24	.19	.06	.06	.06	.13
8-10,000	2.18	.48	1.23	.47	.19	.14	.04	.05	.03	.17
10,000 and over	2.15	.34	1.31	.50	.20	.16	.04	.07	.05	.14
Rural nonfarm										
All households	3.22	1.20	1.16	.86	.27	.18	.09	.08	.36	.10
Households of 2 or more persons	3.21	1.20	1.15	.86	.27	.18	.09	.08	.36	.10
Under $2,000	4.07	2.00	.74	1.33	.23	.11	.12	.15	.80	.08
$2-3,000	3.54	1.51	1.03	1.00	.29	.18	.11	.13	.42	.12
3-4,000	3.21	1.12	1.30	.79	.26	.19	.07	.05	.33	.10
4-5,000	2.87	.94	1.22	.71	.27	.21	.06	.05	.24	.10
5-6,000	2.93	.82	1.38	.73	.36	.26	.10	.05	.13	.13
6-8,000	2.55	.60	1.42	.53	.26	.19	.06	.02	.10	.11
8-10,000	2.48	.60	1.31	.57	.32	.23	.09	.03	.09	.08
10,000 and over	2.50	.72	1.19	.59	.36	.31	.05	.04	.07	.06
Farm										
All households	3.86	1.82	.86	1.18	.27	.17	.11	.10	.68	.09
Households of 2 or more persons	3.86	1.82	.86	1.18	.27	.17	.10	.10	.68	.08
Under $2,000	4.59	2.29	.61	1.69	.22	.12	.10	.14	1.22	.07
$2-3,000	3.82	1.86	.91	1.05	.31	.19	.12	.09	.49	.09
3-4,000	3.52	1.64	.95	.93	.29	.19	.10	.08	.42	.10
4-5,000	3.27	1.50	1.05	.72	.30	.20	.10	.05	.21	.09
5-6,000	3.17	1.22	1.11	.84	.34	.23	.11	.08	.26	.10
6-8,000	3.13	1.33	1.09	.71	.28	.21	.07	.07	.22	.10
8-10,000	2.79	1.19	.94	.66	.35	.27	.09	.04	.03	.17
10,000 and over	2.67	.95	1.05	.67	.35	.21	.14	.07	.08	.14

1/ 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report 1; Family Food Consumption in the United States, Spring 1942, Misc. Pub. 550; and 1948 Food Consumption Surveys, Preliminary Report No. 12, November 30, 1949. Per person averages derived from household averages using average household size based on 21 meals at home equivalent to one person. 2/ Includes a small amount of flour in cake mixes and other mixes. 3/ Also includes other cereals (popcorn, baby cereals, hominy, barley, buckwheat, grits) in 1955. 4/ Includes hominy grits. 5/ Includes macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.

each real income level. Only the level of use of breakfast cereals and paste products was the same in all urbanization groups in both years.

In farm households and in rural nonfarm households, more bakery products, on a flour equivalent basis, were consumed in 1942 than in 1955 at comparable real income levels. In urban households, use of bakery products was at a lower level in 1955, but use of flour, including mixes, was at about the same level, reflecting the increased popularity of mixes. Use of flour as such by households in the other two urbanization categories decreased at all income levels.

The decline in U. S. average use of grain products from the spring of 1942 to the spring of 1955 resulted from changes in several of the factors that influenced consumption. Part came from a relatively large net shift in the population from farm to rural nonfarm and a slight increase in the proportion of the population in the urban category. The effect of these population shifts has been measured by weighting together the 1955 consumption rates for each urbanization group by the relative importance of that group in 1942 and comparing the result with average consumption for all urbanizations combined in 1955. This computation indicated that such population shifts alone accounted for one-eight of the total decline in consumption of grain products during the 13-year period.

Another part came from shifts to higher real income levels. In 1942 over a third the families in the U. S. had money incomes after taxes of less than $2,000 in 1954 dollars. In 1955 only about a sixth of the households were in that income bracket. The effect of shifts of households to higher real incomes was measured in a manner similar to that used for urbanization shifts. That is, by cumulative weighting of 1955 consumption rates for each income bracket by the 1942 proportion of households in that bracket, then weighting each urbanization total by its 1942 relative importance and comparing this result with average consumption for all urbanizations in 1955. According to this calculation, income shifts accounted for 40 to 45 percent of the total decline in per person consumption of grain products.

The remaining 40 to 45 percent of the total decline was caused by changes in patterns of consumption with respect to income and in the level of consumption for all income groups. Since patterns of consumption changed very little from 1942 to 1955, as mentioned earlier, almost all of this part of the decline was caused by changes in levels of consumption. Changes in level of use by farm households accounted for 7 percentage points of this 40 to 45 percent total change, changes by rural nonfarm households accounted for 10, and changes in level of use by urban households accounted for the remainder.

Prospects for the Future

All the population shifts from 1942 to 1955 were into urbanization groups that used less grain products. These trends are expected to continue, though not at the same rate. By 1975 the farm population is expected to be only 7 or 8 percent of the total. 14/ The trend towards a greater proportion of households in the urban category may increase because, with increased population, many places now considered rural nonfarm will become populous enough to be included in the urban category, in addition to families moving to cities from the other urbanization categories. It is difficult to predict when urbanization shifts will stop. As long as they continue they are likely to have a negative influence on consumption of grain products.

Real incomes are expected to increase 50 percent from 1955 to 1975. 15/ This will have a considerable effect on average consumption per person of grain products for the U. S. as a whole; it would mean that the proportion of households in the low income groups would be much smaller -- and they are the big users of grain products.

The patterns of consumption of all grain products combined with respect to income for each urbanization did not change much from 1942 to 1955. There is no reason to expect any great changes in the near future, but the level of consumption at all income levels will probalby continue to decline. Consumption has been shifting away from grain products to other foods for some time, reflecting greater availability of other foods, hard-to-define preference changes and the need for fewer calories. This decline may slow down. The decline in consumption of given products in urban households was less than in the other urbanizations, and there will be fewer of the other households.

There are a few factors that might work in the direction of a temporary reversal of the trend in consumption of grain products, or even stop the long-time decline. Short supplies of livestock or fruits and vegetables would probably cause an increase in consumption of grain products, but it would likely be only temporary. Nutritional findings or technical developments favoring consumption of grain products might show up. There might even be an increased need for calories resulting from more active leisure time activities. Admittedly, these factors are not much on which to pin hope for tempering or stopping the downtrend in consumption of grain products. As yet, there appears to be no basis for judging at what level grain consumption per person will stabilize in a prosperous economy.

14/ In "The Farm Population and the Agricultural Labor Force in 1975," Applications of Demography; The Population Situation in the U. S. in 1975. Edited by Donald J. Bogue. Published by Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems (Miami University) and Population Research and Training Center (University of Chicago). 1957.

15/ Daly, Rex F. "Projections of United States Demand for Food And Fiber in 1975," Paper submitted for hearings on Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, Nov. 22, 1957.

HOME FOOD PRODUCTION: PART II

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, HISTORICAL CHANGES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS [1]

This second article on home food production begins with a description and analysis of spring 1955 and annual 1954 data from the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption pertaining to production of livestock products for home use. [2] The next section of the article discusses historical changes in home production of food, using both AMS supply and utilization data and household survey data. The article concludes with consideration of prospective changes in the competition between home-produced foods and commercially marketed supplies.

Major findings of the article are as follows:

1. North central farm households produced more of their own meat and poultry in the spring of 1955 than did households in other regions. The South was particularly high in milk and butter production for household use. Both regions produced a large proportion of the eggs they used.

2. Nonfarm households in the South still produce substantial quantities of livestock products, especially poultry and eggs. In the United States as a whole, 17 percent of the rural nonfarm households produced eggs and poultry, and between 6 and 8 percent produced milk and meat in 1954.

3. In the spring of 1955 the value of farm home-produced livestock products per person rose only about 20 percent with income over the range from the "under $1,000" family income group to the "over $10,000" group. Increases in purchased livestock products were substantially greater. Purchases exceeded home production at the highest income level.

4. Farm households with freezing facilities produced two to three times as much meat per person in 1954 for home use as households of comparable income but without freezing facilities.

5. Farmers' sales of food commodities and retailers' food sales in 1955 were about a tenth higher than would have been the case if families had home produced the same proportion of their food as in 1942.

---

[1] By Marguerite C. Burk and Gertrude Gronbech, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS. Part I in this series was published in the April 1958 issue of The National Food Situation. It contained (1) a review of 1955 variations in the importance of home food production, (2) a discussion of who produced food for home use and why, and (3) a description and analysis of 1954 and spring 1955 data on home production of vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, fruits and melons.

[2] Spring 1955 data given in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Reports 1-5 and the 1954 data in Report 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States -- by Region, (January 1958).

6. With increasing urbanization and higher incomes, it is quite possible that the proportion of all U. S. food home produced may decline from the present 8 percent to 2 or 3 percent in the next 20 years. This shift will continue to be a significant element in food marketing changes.

Patterns and Significance of Home Production of Livestock Products in Spring 1955

In the spring of 1955 households in the United States purchased 87 percent of all the livestock products they used at home, including meat, poultry, and eggs, and dairy products. This proportion varied from about 40 percent in farm households to 97 percent in urban households. Rural nonfarm households purchased about 86 percent.

As urban households produce relatively little livestock, this section will be confined to rural households.

Rural nonfarm households had produced about 8 percent of the total value of livestock products that they used in spring 1955. In this group of households home production was far more significant in the South than elsewhere--it provided substantial proportions of their milk, butter, and eggs. In both the South and the North Central Region rural nonfarm households had bought about 90 percent of their meat and had produced only 6 percent. The balance was received as gifts or pay.

In rural nonfarm households, average home production of all livestock products combined, on a per person basis, decreased markedly from lower to higher income groups. Eggs followed this pattern. Home production of milk tended downward, but variations with income were slightly erratic. The spring data on consumption of all home-produced meat showed no clear relationships with income; but there is evidence that production of beef and veal for rural nonfarm home use did vary directly with income. Indications of a decrease in home production of poultry at successively higher levels of income are present, but the pattern is rather irregular.

Farm Home Production and Purchases

Farm households produced 57 percent of the livestock products they used at home, bought 40 percent, and received 3 percent as gifts or as pay. Close to half of the meat, butter, and lard used by U. S. farm households in spring 1955 had been purchased, but only a third of the dairy products other than butter, a fourth of the poultry, and a fifth of the eggs. The converse of this purchase picture is the degree of emphasis of farm households on home-produced livestock products. Analysis of available sets of data leads to the conclusions (1) that farm households producing milk, poultry, and eggs for their own use buy only a small quantity of these products, but (2) that farm households producing meat for their own use supplement home production with purchased meat.

The relative importance of purchased and home-produced supplies varied from region to region. Farm households in the South and the North Central Region relied more on home-produced livestock commodities than did those in the Northeast and the West. However, the actual value of home-produced supplies as well as all livestock products consumed per household was lower in the South than in the other three regions.

North central farm households produced more of their own meat and poultry than did those in other regions. In the South, high production of milk and butter is indicated. Households in these two regions also produced a larger proportion of the eggs they used than did households in the West and the Northeast. The small proportion home churning in the North Central Region was tied in with the practice of selling cream to cooperative creameries and buying butter at butterfat prices.

Relationships between purchases and home production at successively higher levels of income provide some clues as to future competition between the two sources of food. In the spring of 1955, purchases supplied a third of the value of livestock products consumed by farm households with money incomes below $2,000 (after income taxes). Most of the other two-thirds came from home production. The value of home-produced livestock products per person rose only about 20 percent with income, but purchases increased substantially at successively higher levels of income. In general, farm households in each of the regions followed the same pattern. Among high-income households in the Northeast and the West, however, home production of livestock commodities per person tended to decrease slightly rather than increase with income.

Home production supplied half to two-thirds of the beef consumed by farm households with incomes below $8,000. Above that point, relationships were irregular, probably because of the small number of cases reported. At all income levels, a smaller proportion of pork than beef consumed during the spring months came from home production. Consumption of home-produced pork ran below beef except among the third of the farm households that had money incomes below $2,000, preponderantly in the South.

Although home-produced milk declined gradually across the income scale, it was a more significant source of dairy products (except butter) than purchases in all income groups of U. S. farm households except the highest. Purchases of these foods rose more sharply with income than home production fell.

Purchases of eggs per person rose slightly, and home production dropped slightly, from the lower to the higher income groups. Among all income groups, purchased supplies were much below home production. The variation among income groups was greater in the Northeast than in the South and in the North Central Region.

Home Production of Livestock Products in 1954

The 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption provided a considerable array of data on home production of livestock products in the calendar year 1954. Analysts can supplement the 1955 spring season data with these 1954 data.

Variations in Proportions of Households Home Producing

In 1954, almost a fifth of the households in the United States had some home-produced livestock products. The proportion varied much more according to the degree of urbanization than by region (table 8). Regional differences were much less among farm than nonfarm households.

Table 8.--Proportion of households having home-produced livestock products, by region and urbanization, 1954 1/

Region	All urbanizations	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	18	92	23	3
South	32	92	37	9
North Central	17	92	16	1
West	12	88	17	2
Northeast	7	96	13	1

1/ From table 2, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region.

More households had home-produced eggs and poultry than milk and meat (table 9). This was the case in each urbanization group in each region.

Table 9.--Proportion of households having specified home-produced livestock products, by urbanization, 1954 1/

Livestock product	All urbanizations	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Any	18	92	23	3.1
Eggs	15	79	17	2.3
Poultry	14	74	17	2.2
Milk	10	69	6	.5
Meat	10	66	8	.7
Pork	7	50	6	.5
Beef	6	45	3	.4

1/ From table 2, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region.

In each urbanization group in the South a much higher proportion of the households had home-produced pork than beef. The converse held in the West. Rural nonfarm households in the north central and northeastern regions resembled those in the South in that more of them had home-produced pork than beef.

Variations in Quantities Home-Produced

In 1954, home production of livestock products in housekeeping households amounted to 14 pounds of meat per person, 6 pounds of poultry, 7 dozen eggs, and 42 quarts of milk. Quantities produced varied greatly by degree of urbanization. Urban households produced on the average only a pound of meat per person, 3/4 pound of poultry, a dozen eggs, about 2 quarts of milk. Comparable data for farm households were 83 pounds of meat, 30 pounds of poultry, 33 dozen eggs, and 246 quarts of milk.

As data in table 12 show, home production of livestock products by rural nonfarm households was, of course, much less than such production by households operating farms. However, the rural nonfarm averages came closest to farm production in poultry and eggs, because this enterprise can be more of a backyard operation than keeping a cow to milk, or raising pigs or cattle.

Nonfarm households in the South produced on the average much more milk, eggs, poultry, and meat for household use than those in other regions. A higher proportion of nonfarm households in the South had such enterprises than did those in other regions. This is probably related to the lesser degree of urbanization in the South. Southern households producing milk produced larger quantities than this category of households did in other regions. This is probably affected by the practice of home churning, larger household size, higher price and relatively smaller market supplies.

Farm Home Output of Livestock Products in 1954

Farm households in 1954 produced for their own use almost three times as much meat as poultry. They averaged 342 pounds of meat, -- or over 6 1/2 pounds a week. Slightly over half of this was pork. The South ranked first in the home production of pork. Production in the West was much below that in other regions. The reverse was true for beef and veal. For all meats combined, the South dropped to fourth place, and the West to third. The North Central Region ranked first, with a pound a week above the national average per farm household.

Production of poultry and eggs for farm use averaged 122 pounds of poultry and 136 dozen eggs in 1954. On a weekly basis, these quantities amounted to 2 1/3 pounds of poultry and over 2 1/2 dozen eggs a week. The North Central Region ranked first in the average quantity of home-produced poultry per household; the South was a close second. Eggs were just the other way round--for both poultry and eggs the West ranked last. Western farm households produced almost as much chicken for their own use as did those in the Northeast. But production of poultry other than chicken averaged more than twice as much in the Northeast as in any other region.

Farm households produced an average of a thousand quarts of milk for their own use, including that used in making butter and cheese. The average for southern farm households (1150 quarts) was greater than that produced in the other regions (about 900 quarts). The proportion of farm households in the South (58 percent) that churned butter for their own use was nearly three times as great as that in the rest of the country. Farm households producing milk for their own use rather than for sale are more likely to make butter if it is difficult to find a market for small surpluses, usually the case outside areas of commercial production. In the North Central Region it is common practice to sell cream and buy butter, at no cost for the churning. The practice contributes to the low proportion of households that churn butter for their own use in that region.

Variations in Value of Home-Produced Output

Variations in the value of livestock commodities produced for household use in general follow those of the quantities. Value data provide the only way of combining all livestock products. Those for 1954 are summarized in table 10.

Table 10.--Average value of livestock products produced for home use by households in the United States, by region and urbanization, 1954 1/

Region	All urbanizations	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	69	450	2/57	6
South	126	480	2/110	18
North Central	65	418	27	1
West	40	402	38	4
Northeast	23	466	18	1

1/ From table 2, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report 12, Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region.
2/ Corrected data. (See errata at end of article.)

The South ranked first in each urbanization category in the value of home-produced livestock products for the year 1954, but in the spring of 1955 southern farmers used less of such home-produced foods than others. The answer probably lies partly in the fact that in southern farm households the proportion that had no access to freezing facilities was twice as great as in other regions. This held down beef production and consumption.

Although farm households comprised only 11 percent of all households, they accounted for 72 percent of the aggregate value of all home-produced livestock products. This compares with 42 percent for vegetables and fruits.

Fewer households in the United States produced milk and meat than eggs and poultry, but the average value per household of the milk and meat was greater. This was the case also among the farm households, but among nonfarm households the average value of the eggs per household was greater than that of meat.

The average value of each home-produced livestock product per household producing the item varied much less by urbanization than the averages based on all households, as indicated by data in tables 10 and 11.

Table 11.--Average value of specified home-produced livestock products per household producing the item, by urbanization, 1954 1/

Livestock product	All urbanizations	Farm	Rural nonfarm	Urban
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total	373	489	245	179
Milk	324	309	405	2/268
Meat	184	196	145	189
Eggs	69	69	66	74
Poultry	61	71	47	55

1/ Derived by dividing the value data by the percentage data in table 2, Report 12.

2/ Based on only 13 households.

Certain supply characteristics minimize variations in the average quantities for households producing a specified livestock commodity. For the household producing milk or eggs it is practical to produce the major part or all of its supply. The minimum supply of milk -- that from one cow -- is likely to be a fairly generous supply of milk for a household for a good part of the year, unless households share. Home-produced meat as a minimum is the meat from one meat animal, although some may be given away or sold. The average value per household varied less by urbanization for these products than for poultry, for which the scale of operations is much more flexible.

Relationships Between Income and Home Production

Production of livestock products by rural nonfarm households for their own use generally declines at successively higher levels of income. But there are some variations from the general pattern. Average home production of meats by rural nonfarm households actually increased from the lowest income class (under $1,000) up to the $3,000 income point, then began to decline -- though with some irregularities in the highest income brackets. Poultry, eggs, and milk conformed to the general pattern for all livestock products combined.

The most significant finding deduced from the regional data for the activity of rural nonfarm households along this line was that those in the South did more home producing of all livestock commodities at all income levels than households in other regions.

The average quantity of meat produced for home use by farm households in the United States in 1954 increased gradually and fairly steadily from about 80 pounds per person in households with annual money incomes under $2,000 (after income taxes), to about 100 pounds in households with incomes of $8,000 to $10,000. But the average per person in households with incomes over $10,000 was less than in any other income group. The quantity of beef and veal per person followed the general pattern for all meat, but the increase from the lower to the higher income levels was sharper. The quantity of pork per person fell almost 50 percent from the lowest to the highest income groups. Home production of pork averaged about 50 percent higher than beef and veal in households with incomes under $2,000, about the same as beef and veal in the middle income groups, and from a half to two-thirds as much in the higher income groups.

The regions varied in the relationship between levels of income and home production of meat per person. The variation in home meat production among income groups was least in the North Central Region. The average quantity of pork per person decreased from the lower to the higher income groups, and the quantity of beef increased. However, the difference between the average quantities of beef and pork was much less in the North Central Region than in the whole country, particularly at the lower income levels. The average quantity of each was above the U. S. average.

In the Northeast the average quantity per person of home-produced meat rose more sharply in the lower range of income and also dropped more sharply at the higher income levels than it did in the United States as a whole. Pork and beef followed much the same pattern, the quantity of pork dropping more at the highest income level. For all income groups the quantity of beef and veal home produced was greater than that of pork.

Southern farm households stepped up the quantity of meat per person produced for home use gradually from the lower to the higher income groups. Both beef and pork followed this pattern with greater increases in beef.

The West was a contrast to the South. The quantity of all home-produced meat and of beef per person decreased gradually as the income level rose. But pork production increased slightly with income.

Home production of poultry and eggs per person by farm households generally decreased from lower to higher income groups. The level of home production of poultry was significantly higher in the North Central Region for each income group than in other regions. Except for the lowest income group, the South's averages for eggs came close to those of north central farm households.

Milk output for farm home use decreased more sharply at successively higher levels of income than any other livestock product. The level of home production in the South was much higher than the level of home production in other regions, but the relationship to income in the South showed the greatest decrease with higher income of any of the regions.

Relationship of Household Size to Home Production

Household size influences home production of livestock commodities in two ways: (1) Whether the households produce these commodities for home use, and (2) how much they produce. This analysis is limited to farm households.

A significantly smaller proportion of 2-person households at all income levels produced meat than did larger households. In the middle range of income, the larger the household size, the larger the proportion home producing meat. The pattern for high income households was irregular.

In households with money incomes of less than $4,000 the number of people in the household beyond two apparently had no definite relationship to whether chickens were kept for eggs, probably because size of flocks can be directly suited to household needs. At the $4-6,000 income level, household size appeared to influence the proportion home producing eggs. At higher income levels, no clear relationship appeared. Larger households tended to go in more for home production of poultry meat than did smaller ones. But the 2-person households found it relatively more worthwhile to produce poultry than meat for their own use, probably because poultry can be slaughtered as used. Meat production is a bigger operation.

Keeping cows to supply household needs for milk was clearly related to household size at all income levels. Households not producing milk for sale probably do not find it practical or worth the trouble to keep and milk a cow twice a day unless the household is large enough to use most of the milk produced.

The survey data for 1954 reveal fairly direct relationships between (1) household size and (2) the quantities of meat, milk, and eggs produced for home use at (3) each income level. In the case of meat, for each household size the higher the income level, the larger the quantity home produced by farm households. There appeared to be a general tendency for larger households to produce more poultry meat. The observed variations from this general pattern might be related to home production of meat. Data are not yet available to explore this problem.

Relationship Between Freezing Facilities and Home Production of Meat

Home production of meat by farm households is greatly affected by the availability of freezing facilities. In 1954, almost two-thirds of the farm households had facilities for freezing food. Those with such facilities accounted for somewhat more than 80 percent of the meat produced by households for their own use. Not only did a higher proportion of households with facilities for freezing food have home-produced meat, but they averaged more per household than those without freezing facilities.

The differences between farm households with and without freezing facilities was greater for meat than for poultry, both in the proportion having home-produced meat and in the average quantities produced per household. Only 44 percent of those without freezing facilities had home-produced meat, whereas about 80 percent of those with freezing facilities did. For poultry, the proportion differed only between 70 and 77 percent. The average quantity of home-produced meat per farm household was 178 pounds in households without freezing facilities, 456 pounds in those with home freezers, and 407 pounds in those with rented lockers only. The corresponding averages for poultry were 96, 142, and 130 pounds, respectively.

The average quantity of home-produced meat per household _having_ the item varied less between households with and without freezing facilities than the averages based on all households. The average quantity per household _having_ home-produced meat was 403 pounds in households without freezing facilities, 580 pounds in those with home freezers, and 490 pounds in those depending on rented lockers only.

These overall relationships between freezing facilities and home meat production are affected to some extent by the fact that higher income and larger households tend to have freezing facilities. But special tabulations of the survey data permit comparisons of home production of meat on a per person basis for households with and without freezing facilities by income groups. At each income level up to $6,000, the quantity of meat home produced per person in farm households with access to freezing facilities was almost 3 times the average for those without. Among farm households with money income above $6,000, the average was 2.2 times as large.

Fifty percent of the farm households in the South without facilities for freezing food had home-produced meat, but only 7 percent of comparable households in the West. Many more southern households produced pork than beef. The opposite pattern held in the West. Home production of pork is not as dependent on freezing facilities as that of beef.

Historical Changes in Home Food Production

The overall extent of the decline in home food production from 1941 to 1955 can be measured at the farm level with AMS data on supply and utilization of farm food commodities 3/ and at the retail level with data from the 1942 Survey of Family Spending and Saving 4/ and the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption.

3/ Using data from the Supplement for 1956 to Agr. Handb. 62 _Consumption of Food in the United States_ and unpublished Crop Reporting Board data.

4/ Spring 1942 data reported in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 550 _Family Food Consumption in the United States, Spring 1942_; annual data for 1941 given in U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 520 _Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime_.

Using AMS Time-Series Data

Separation of consumption of home-produced foods from consumption of food sold by farmers, and valuation of such consumption in terms of farm prices in 1947-49, show that the proportion of home-produced food in total civilian food consumption declined from 17 percent in 1941 to 9 percent in 1955. For livestock products the proportion fell from 18 to 9 percent, for crops from 14 to 7 percent.

The following tabulation indicates the changing significance of home-produced supplies included in AMS estimates of civilian consumption of a number of major foods from 1941 to 1954, the years of the nationwide household food surveys which covered home production:

Commodity	Percentage of total civilian consumption	
	1941	1954
Beef and veal*	2	2
Pork*	15	9
Chicken	32	18
Eggs	30	20
Milk (including farm butter and cheese)	21	11
Vegetables	50	42
Potatoes	25	12
Melons	38	22
Fruits and nuts*	6	7

*Includes only farm home production

Survey Data on Importance of Home Food Production

Household food surveys of the U. S. Department of Agriculture collected data on the consumption and value of all food consumed at home and their sources in a week during spring in 1942 and 1955. 5/ Key facts from these surveys for this analysis are: (1) The average retail or market value of all food consumed at home per person went up about 12 percent from spring 1942 to spring 1955, in 1955 prices. The rural nonfarm average increased substantially more than the urban or farm average. (2) Food expenditures for home consumption by rural nonfarm and farm people rose significantly more than the increase in the retail value of all food used at home. (3) The average proportion of the retail value of all food used at home, that had been home produced, dropped from 18 to 8 percent.

5/ Separate data on how much of the food consumed at home had been purchased were not tabulated for spring 1942, but quantities from all sources less home-produced probably come within 1 or 2 percent of purchases (judging from 1955 data). Therefore, analyses of changes in the competition between home production and commercially produced and marketed supplies are possible.

Lacking 1942 data on home food production by urban households, we have assumed for these computations that it was only fractionally higher than the 1 percent of all urban food at home in spring 1955, which had been home produced. The home-produced proportion of food at home in rural nonfarm households in a week of spring dropped from 22 to 8 percent; for farm households it dropped 61 to 41 percent.

Home food production by farm and rural nonfarm households declined both relatively and absolutely--more for the latter. These decreases were general at all income levels within both groups. Most of the cutback was in livestock products. Average consumption of livestock products per person in farm households increased somewhat, but purchases almost doubled. Home production supplied 78 percent of livestock products consumed in farm homes in spring 1942, but only 57 percent in spring 1955. Much of the decline was in dairy products, including butter.

Home use of livestock products by rural nonfarm households also showed some increase. Purchases were half again as large and the proportion home produced dropped from 27 to 8 percent. The reduction of home producing efforts affected all commodities.

For fruits and vegetables there was no major change in the overall level of consumption per person, but there was a marked shift from home-produced to purchased supplies. Between 1942 and 1955, the proportion of fruits and vegetables consumed in a week of spring that had been home produced by farm households fell from 58 to 37 percent; for rural nonfarm households reduction was from 26 to 14 percent.

Home production of sugars, sirups, and cereal products by farm households also decreased, falling to relatively insignificant levels.

In the foregoing analysis it has been necessary to use spring survey data in order to show the relative significance of home production to all consumption at home. But use of spring data on home production raises the problem of seasonality. For this and other reasons, in both the 1942 and 1955 surveys, data on home production in the preceding year were collected. The 1954 data have been described in preceding sections of this article and the article in the April issue of The National Food Situation. A few statistics are repeated here for comparison with available 1941 data.

Livestock Products: 1941 and 1954 Survey Data

Quantities per person of major livestock products produced by all American households for home consumption in 1941 and 1954, using rounded figures from the household survey were: All meat - 15 pounds in 1941, 14 pounds in 1954; poultry - 8 and 6 pounds, respectively; eggs - 10 and 7 dozen; milk-121 and 42 quarts. Data on urban home production in 1954 were substituted for missing urban figures for 1941 in deriving these U. S. averages, although the 1941 urban averages may have been slightly higher.

In table 12 we give the essence of changes in home production of livestock by rural nonfarm and farm households in the last 15 to 20 years. The proportion of rural nonfarm people producing livestock for their own use was halved; it is reflected directly in the average quantities produced per person, except in the case of poultry. For livestock products other than poultry, the quantities home produced per household home producing stayed about the same.

Production of beef and veal for family use by farm households increased markedly. This rise resulted directly from the increased availability of freezing facilities. Poultry and egg production for family use changed little, but milk production was halved. The greater decline in average quantity of milk produced than in proportion of households milking cows for family use probably is tied in with decreased farm butter production.

Table 12.--Average quantities per person of selected items home produced and proportions of households home producing, U. S. farm and rural nonfarm households, 1941 and 1954 1/

Urbanization and item	Quantity home produced per person			Proportion home producing item	
	Unit	1941	1954	1941	1954
				Percent	Percent
Farm					
All meat, dressed weight	Lb.	60	83	3/	66
Beef and veal	Lb.	14	39	16	45
Pork	Lb.	45	44	71	50
Poultry, drawn weight	Lb.	28	30	88	74
Eggs	Doz.	32	33	92	79
Milk 2/	Qt.	456	246	89	69
Rural nonfarm					
All meat, dressed weight	Lb.	13	8	15	8
Poultry, drawn weight	Lb.	7	5	30	17
Eggs	Doz.	12	6	35	17
Milk 2/	Qt.	90	31	21	6

1/ Data for 1941 derived from Misc. Pub. 520 Rural Family Spending and Saving in Wartime; for 1954, from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 12.

2/ Includes milk used in making butter and cheese.

3/ Not available.

Fruits and Vegetables: Survey Comparisons

Tracing of changes in overall fruit and vegetable production for home use is greatly impeded by (1) unsatisfactory prewar annual data on fresh use of home-produced foods and (2) the lack of information on what was canned by rural nonfarm households in 1941. Available data on home canning of vegetables and pickles by farm households show an average decrease of a fourth from 1941 to 1954, including a comparable decrease in quantities canned from home garden supplies. But this reduction in home canning was partly offset by home freezing. The making of jams and jellies was cut in half, as was the canning of fruits. The proportion of fruit canned by farm households which had been purchased was larger in 1954 than in 1941.

Despite the obvious problem of seasonality and the one-month difference in survey time period (April, May 1942 and April-June 1955), the data on sources of fruits and vegetables consumed in a spring week do indicate a substantial reduction in supplies from home production. The proportions coming from these supplies are summarized below:

Item	Farm		Rural Nonfarm	
	Spring 1942 Percent	Spring 1955 Percent	Spring 1942 Percent	Spring 1955 Percent
Fresh and home-canned vegetables	78	59	50	25
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	63	31	19	9
Fresh and home-canned fruits	46	28	23	12

Changes in Income-Home Production Relationships

An important key to prospects for further shifts from home-produced to commercially produced and marketed food supplies is the relationship between extent of home production and family income. The farm pattern of home production in relation to income level changed from a slight increase with income in dollar value of home-produced food in 1942, to one of little variation with income in 1955 (figure 1). The 1955 relationship between home food production and income of rural nonfarm households decreased much more consistently than in 1942 (figure 2).

These overall changes raise two significant questions: (1) Which foods were affected? (2) Why did they occur?

Whereas the value of both home-produced and purchased livestock products consumed by farm households in spring 1942 increased with income, in spring 1955 there was little variation in home-produced supplies. Purchased supplies increased less at successively higher levels of income in 1955 than in 1942. However, the general level of home production was lower and that of purchased supplies higher in spring 1955 than in the earlier year.

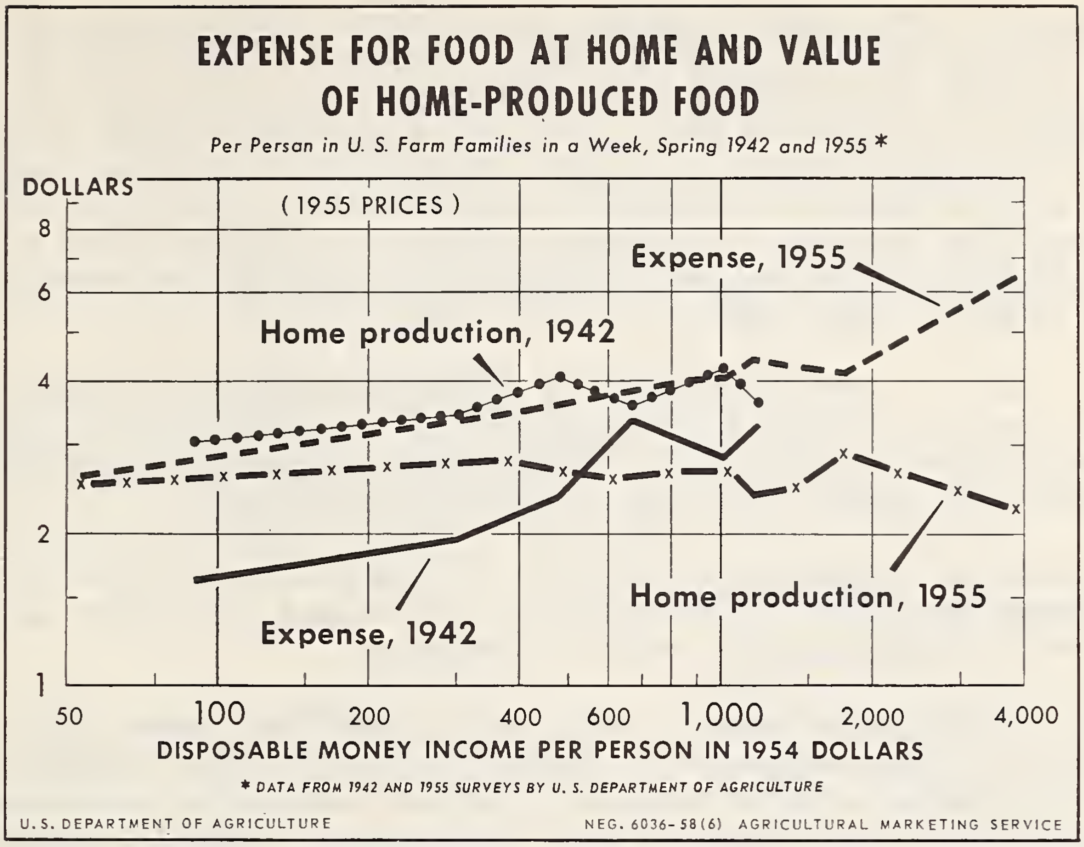

Figure 1.--Farm

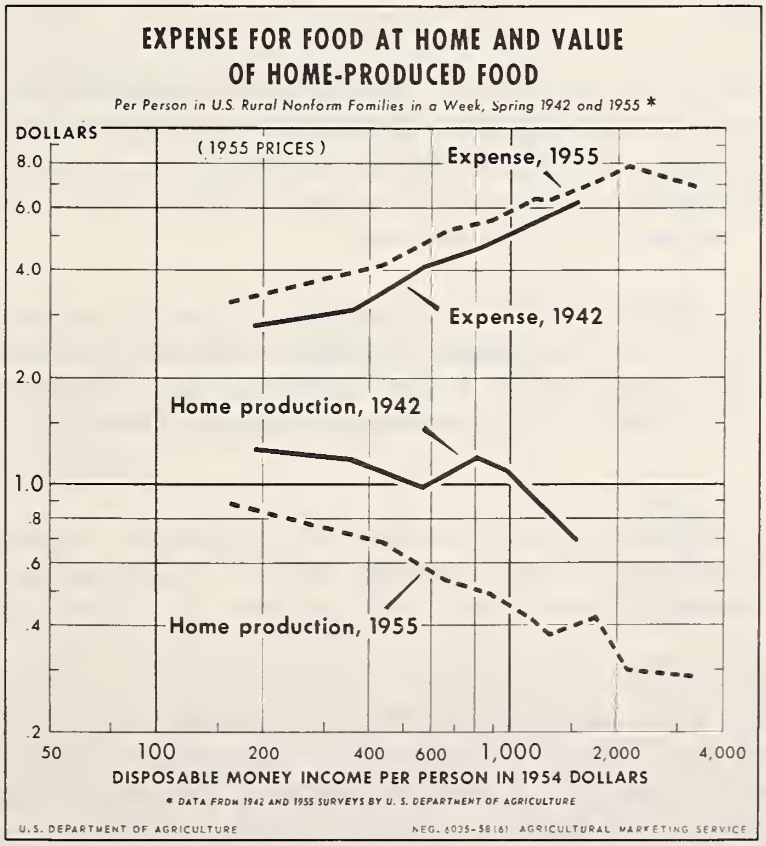

Figure 2.--Rural nonfarm

Making up these overall changes in livestock products for farm households were some contrary shifts for major items. Farmers in both the lower range of income and those with relatively high incomes produced more beef and veal for their own use in 1954 than in 1941. The only significant change in pork was the cutback by high income farmers. In 1941, production of milk for household use bore no clearcut relation to income; in 1954 there was a definite shift by higher income farm families to purchased rather than home-produced supplies. Likewise, a significantly smaller proportion of higher income farmers produced poultry and eggs for their own use in 1954 than in 1941.

The cutback in home production of livestock products by rural nonfarm households occurred for each type of product and at every income level. But the decrease in home production was much sharper at successively higher income levels in 1954 and spring 1955 than in the earlier period.

Purchases of fruits and vegetables by farm households were at a higher level in spring 1955 than in spring 1942 6/ and showed a definite increase with income. Home-produced supplies varied conversely.

Rural nonfarm households at each real income level spent about the same amounts for fruits and vegetables in spring 1955 as in 1942, allowing for price changes. The general level of supplies from home production was somewhat lower, but these supplies varied about the same with income in the two years.

Why Has Home Food Production Declined?

The changes in U. S. home food production described in the preceding section resulted from (1) the smaller farm population and changes in its make-up; (2) increased incomes; (3) technological changes, such as freezing facilities; (4) improved marketing of food in rural areas; and (5) changes in ways that rural families choose to live and eat.

Consider first the net shift of between 7 and 8 percent of the U. S. population from the farm to the rural nonfarm category primarily, but some also to the urban category. That shift alone lowered the relative importance of home-produced foods in total food consumed at home from 18 percent to 14 percent. 7/

Other factors affected the consumption patterns of farm and rural nonfarm households. Increases in real income alone could account for about half of the rise in average expenditures for food at home by rural nonfarm households

---

6/ Conclusions based on comparison of per person values of home-produced and not home-produced fruits and vegetables in terms of 1955 prices.

7/ Techniques used in deriving such estimates are described in a forthcoming article by the senior author in the August issue of the Journal of Farm Economics, "An Economic Appraisal of Changes in Rural Food Consumption."

and around 30 percent of the farm food expenditure increase. 7/ But the reduction in home food production by rural nonfarm households has been 10 times as great as their income-home food production relationships in 1942 indicated. Whereas such 1942 relationships for farm households led us to expect a 10 percent increase in home production, it actually declined 20 percent.

How much the changes in home food production of major commodities have exceeded expectations based on relationships to income is demonstrated by the data for livestock products in table 13. Only poultry and egg production for farm home use has followed indications at all closely.

Table 13.--Proportion of total actual change in average home production per person in rural population explained by estimated effect of change in income from 1941 or spring 1942 to 1954 or spring 1955 1/

Item	Proportion measured using 1941 or spring 1942 average home production in each income class weighted by 1954 income-size distribution	Proportion measured using 1954 or spring 1955 average home production in each income class weighted by 1942 income-size distribution
	Percent	Percent
A. Rural nonfarm		
1. In a week of spring, value of home-produced		
a. Livestock products	13	15
b. Fruits and vegetables	8	15
2. Annual home production		
a. Meat	21	30
b. Poultry	26	48
c. Eggs	9	43
d. Milk	10	26
B. Farm		
1. In a week of spring, value of home-produced		
a. Livestock products	2/	2/
b. Fruits and vegetables	2/	2/
2. Annual home production		
a. Meat	48	21
Beef and veal	23	19
b. Poultry	95	3/
c. Eggs	125	3/
d. Milk	1	6

1/ The rural population includes the housekeeping population in rural nonfarm and farm households. Rural nonfarm households are those outside urban areas (defined as communities of 2500 population or more and the suburbs of large cities) and not operating a farm. Farm households include only those operating a farm. 2/ Average home production decreased from spring 1942 to spring 1955 whereas income-home production relationships in both years indicated an increase with income. 3/ Average home production increased slightly whereas relationships to income in spring 1955 indicated a slight decrease.

Another possible factor in changes in home food production from one period to another is a basic change in the makeup of the population sampled. The only significant change found in the rural population was in the low-income groups of farm households. These groups included a much smaller proportion of cotton farmers in 1955 than in 1942. According to a 1948 survey, cotton farmers with incomes under $1,000 home produced less than half as much food per person as tobacco and southern mountain farmers did. 8/ This factor had a lot to do with the change in the position of the lower end of the home production curve in figure 1.

The great increase in home production of beef and veal by farm families is primarily the result of technological developments in the forms of locker plants and home freezers. Although families have been storing food in locker plants for more than 40 years, most of the growth in the industry has occurred since 1949. Over 3 million families stored frozen food in lockers in 1954 and 2 million more used locker plant processing and merchandising services 9/.

In 1950 half of the farm families had locker space and 12 percent had freezers. By 1954, 46 percent of farm families either owned freezers or used someone else's, 18 percent used rented lockers only. Among rural nonfarm families, 20 percent had freezers and 7 percent relied on lockers.

The direct relationship between use of freezing facilities and extent of home production of meat in 1954 has already been described. At this point therefore we repeat only the fact that farm households with freezing facilities produced on the average 2 to 3 times as much meat per person in 1954 for home use as households of comparable income but without freezing facilities. It is evident that the widespread freezing of meat, primarily beef and veal, contributed greatly to the rise in average home production of meat by farm households from 1941 to 1954, while output of other items either held constant or declined.

Contributing to the decline in home production and the rise in food purchases were the increased accessibility to, and the use of, well-stocked food markets. Rural people are much more mobile now than formerly, owing to better roads, off-farm employment -- especially in urban areas -- and other changes in ways of living, such as school consolidation and mechanization of farms and farm households. Rural families at all income levels are using commercially processed foods much more extensively.

8/ Page 67, Family Food Consumption in Three Types of Farming Areas of the South. I. An Analysis of 1947 Food Data. Southern Coop. Ser. (Exp.) Bul. 7, June 1950.

9/ Wilkins, P. C., Mann, L. B., and Miner, B. D. Frozen Food Locker Plants: 1955 Survey. Utilization Research Report 1. Farmer Cooperative Service. May 1957.

Effects of Changes in Home Production on the Commercial Market for Food at Home

The decline in average home food production by American households has contributed significantly to farmers' sales of food commodities. Analysis of AMS data on food supplies and civilian consumption in 1941 and in 1955 and measurement of changes in terms of 1947-49 farm prices lead to the conclusion that 9 percent of farm food sales in 1955 supplied foods that would have been home produced if 1941 relationships had held. For livestock products the comparable figure is 10 percent, for crops 7 percent. 10/

The same decrease in home food production accounted for about 11 percent of all retail food sold to housekeeping households for home consumption in spring 1955, 12 percent for livestock products, and 8 percent for fruits and vegetables. 11/

Future Prospects

Looking ahead, what is likely to happen to home food production? How much would possible further declines affect the demand for commercially produced and marketed foods?

Important factors affecting home food production will be (1) more people living closer together and (2) fewer people operating farms. One projection for 1975 indicates farm population may drop to 7 percent. 12/ With more crowding, the urban population might reach 75 percent, leaving 18 percent rural nonfarm. With no other changes than this shift in urbanization, home production would account for only 5 percent of food consumed at home.

10/ Calculated from the difference between AMS estimates of home production in 1955 and those estimated with 1941 percentage home-produced, using 1947-49 farm prices throughout.

11/ Estimated by applying the proportions home-produced in spring 1942 to reported value of food at home per person in spring 1955, subtracting actual home production in spring 1955, and comparing result with value of purchased food.

12/ In "The Farm Population and the Agricultural Labor Force in 1975," Applications of Demography; The Population Situation in the U. S. in 1975. Edited by Donald J. Bogue. Published by Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems (Miami University) and Population Research and Training Center (University of Chicago). 1957.

But other conditions will not remain the same. Daly has developed an economic framework for 1975 that points up the possibility of a 40 percent increase in real income per capita from 1956 to 1975. 13/ Such a rise in income would be likely to reduce the relative importance of home production of all food another percentage point, with further decline coming particularly in milk production for home use.

Historically, the level of home production has changed much more than urbanization and increased incomes would have led us to expect. Even tempering the rates of change in both food purchases and home production, further changes in rural food patterns, higher incomes, and greater degree of urbanization may in the next 15 to 20 years combine to cut to 2 percent the overall average relationship of home production to U. S. consumption at home. Such reduction would be likely to add around 5 percent per capita to the retail sales of food for home consumption.

Under these assumptions, home production of meat would be cut at least 50 percent from the level reported in the 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption, and probably two-thirds. An addition of 8 pounds retail weight per capita to commercial demand for meat would be equivalent to 5 percent of average consumption in 1955. The outlook for home production of fruit and vegetables probably depends as much on the success of marketing agencies in maintaining quality of fresh produce as on the prospective changes in income and urbanization. If marketing agencies relax their efforts toward quality control, many suburban families will grow fruits and vegetables as a leisure time activity.

13/ Daly, Rex F. "Projections of United States Demand for Food and Fiber in 1975." Paper submitted for hearings on Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, Nov. 22, 1957.

ERRATA

Report 12, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey 1/

Corrections given below were made necessary by an error in the tabulation of the quantity of eggs produced for home use by rural nonfarm households in the $6,000 to $7,999 income group in the South.

Rural nonfarm, Table 3, Column (7)--Quantity (dozen)

Page	Region	Income or size group	Correction
55	South	$6,000 or over	From 150.0 to 30.5
		Households of two or more persons	From 47.0 to 39.1
		All households	From 44.5 to 37.1
10	United States	$6,000 to $7,999	From 55.3 to 19.7
		Households of two or more persons	From 26.1 to 23.0
		All households	From 24.7 to 21.8

Rural nonfarm and all urbanizations--money value (dollars)

Column	Region	Urbanization	Correction
		Table 2, page 9	
(8)	South	Rural nonfarm	From 23 to 19
		All	From 19 to 18
	United States	Rural nonfarm	From 13 to 11
		All	From 11 to 10
(3)	South	Rural nonfarm	From 113 to 110
		All	From 126 to 125
	United States	Rural nonfarm	From 58 to 57
(2)	South	Rural nonfarm	From 179 to 175
		All	From 178 to 177
	United States	Rural nonfarm	From 112 to 111
		Page 3	
Right-hand	South	Rural nonfarm	From 183 to 179
		All	From 181 to 180
	United States	Rural nonfarm	From 117 to 116

1/ Food Production for Home Use by Households in the United States--by Region.

Table 14.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and preliminary estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957 preliminary	Preliminary estimates for 1958 2/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,569	14,462	14,211	13,400	193	139	94
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,578	1,632	1,528	1,300	125	89	85
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	758	741	707	700	80	98	99
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,991	11,218	10,482	10,500	143	102	100
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	26,896	28,053	26,928	25,900	160	117	96
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	711	690	660	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil.lb.	337	484	410	441	443	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	67	66	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,188	1,197	1,163	1,100	107	87	95
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,404	5,479	5,390	5,300	159	104	98
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	3,583	4,241	4,413	4,975	288	181	113
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	Mil.lb.	288	492	817	956	1,045	970	337	197	93
Dairy products										
Total milk 5/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	125.5	126.4	126.7	120	109	100
Cheese 6/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,367	1,387	1,409	1,415	210	122	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,922	2,949	2,819	2,540	114	73	90
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,017	3,076	3,109	3,160	247	115	102
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,549	1,559	1,559	1,560	71	97	100
Lard 7/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,660	2,761	2,560	2,475	152	102	97
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,333	1,369	1,461	1,525	410	182	104
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,975	1,842	1,808	1,925	126	134	106
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	5,961	6,474	6,724	6,750	313	173	100
Total fats and oils (fat content) 9/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	9,868	10,490	10,539	10,481	189	137	99
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,838	7,672	7,358	6,200	90	71	84
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,448	3,239	3,908	3,900	89	103	100
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,444	3,942	4,020	4,000	86	89	100
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,459	3,610	3,443	3,400	199	131	99
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	1,917	2,014	2,121	2,000	601	90	94
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,499	1,592	1,608	1,380	1,302	332	86
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	790	823	702	650	58	68	93
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 10/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,169	25,216	23,927	24,870	134	110	104
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,117	20,531	19,559	19,550	131	106	100
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,052	4,685	4,368	5,320	148	131	122
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,116	8,821	7,747	7,875	195	129	102
Frozen	Mil.lb.	11/ 77	448	1,136	1,523	1,357	1,325	1,721	296	98
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	227	244	240	242	114	98	101
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	21	17	18	18	49	72	100
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,665	1,722	1,577	1,827	134	99	116
Dry field peas 12/	Mil.lb.	229	401	253	464	327	236	103	59	72
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,386	2,510	2,561	2,800	144	136	109
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	935	1,004	947	1,343	177	107	142
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	29.1	21.2	26.5	31.4	70	136	118
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	4,018	3,518	3,020	2,681	200	115	89
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	2,884	3,090	3,060	2,975	145	107	97
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,503	1,163	1,308	1,255	120	97	96
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	401	377	436	423	177	152	97
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,548	1,608	1,445	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1958, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes farm production of milk as reported by the Crop Reporting Board and an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 6/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 7/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 9/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 10/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 15.--Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-55 and 1956-58 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
Jan.	93	97	107	80	124	113	109	183	108	115
Feb.	94	85	107	80	124	113	109	183	107	115
Mar.	93	85	107	80	124	115	109	188	107	115
Apr.	94	84	106	82	124	117	109	189	108	115
May	96	82	108	84	125	122	109	189	110	115
June	98	81	108	85	125	131	109	192	112	116
July	99	83	109	84	126	135	110	197	114	117
Aug.	100	86	109	84	126	121	110	198	112	117
Sept.	101	90	110	84	127	115	110	202	112	117
Oct.	101	91	111	84	127	114	110	203	112	118
Nov.	99	88	111	85	127	116	111	203	111	118
Dec.	98	84	111	85	127	117	111	202	111	118
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958										
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SUPPLEMENT FOR 1957

TO

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-52

This supplement contains revisions for most of the tables published in the Supplement for 1956 to Consumption of Food in the United States, Agriculture Handbook No. 62, as well as comparable data for 1957. The revisions result from (1) changes in basic data for recent years and (2) correction of minor errors.

The tables with the revisions carry the same numbers as the original tables and give page references to the Supplement for 1956. Footnotes have not been repeated unless they have been revised. Special notes for the following tables carry letter references to indicate, for example, scattered corrections for earlier years. The numbered references are to the original notes in the Supplement for 1956. In general, only the revised data are carried in these tables. Accordingly, in instances in which no data are given in some columns for some years or items, there has been no revision in the original data. Cross references to other tables in this supplement are occasionally made. All data for 1957 are preliminary and 1956 data, as revised, may be considered final in most instances.

The tables based on income and expenditure series of the Department of Commerce are not included herein because revised data are not available. They will be carried in the October issue of National Food Situation. Current data for a few other series have been omitted, but are available upon request.

Page references are to the Supplement for 1956 to Agriculture Handbook No. 62.

Tables 1 and 2.- Supply and utilization of farm food commodities

Item	Percentage of total utilization in each year Page 3, Table 1		Percentage of 1947-49 total utilization Page 4, Table 2	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Production	94.7	94.1	109.2	108.5
Imports and inshipments	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.4
Stock change	-1.1	-.5	-1.2	-.6
Total utilization	100.0	100.0	115.3	115.3
Domestic use:				
Food				
Civilian	66.0	66.0	76.1	76.1
Military	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
Nonfood	24.8	24.5	28.6	28.2
Commercial exports and shipments:				
Food	5.5	6.0	6.3	7.0
Nonfood	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Department of Agriculture export program:				
Stock change	8/	8/	8/	8/
Deliveries	.8	.7	.9	.8
Net purchases	.8	.7	.9	.8

Page 4, Table 4.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption (Index, 1947-49=100) a/

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Crops:												
Food grains	83	100	102	97	81	78	98	98	92	81	90	78
Feed crops					114	93	97	115	125	137	140	135
Cotton (lint and seed)											99	73
Tobacco											103	82
Oil crops				108	114	103	112	106	102	145	144	149
Vegetables	110	99	103	97	98	99	94	95	95	97	101	99
Fruits and nuts						104	100	98	99	103	105	104
Sugar crops							93	105	117	107	107	122
Seeds					145	129	132	123	126	125	137	128
All crops					96	95	100	107	103	107	109	99
Livestock:												
Meat animals						103	106	108	112	119	125	120
Dairy products								104	106	107	110	111
Poultry and eggs					112	116	118	119	124	123	135	137
All commodities					100	100	104	108	109	112	117	112
Food:												
Crops				97	91	91	96	96	93	91	97	91
Livestock								109	112	116	123	121
All food					100	101	104	106	108	110	116	113

a/ Revised to incorporate changes resulting from the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Page 7, Table 5.- Total and per capita volume of farm marketings and home consumption

(Index, 1947-49=100)

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Total:									
All food		100	101	104	106	108	110	116	113
Crops	97	91	91	96	96	93	91	97	91
Livestock					109	112	116	123	121
Nonfood		100	99	104	116	112	121	121	109
All commodities		100	100	104	108	109	112	117	112
Per capita:									
All food		97	96	97	97	97	98	101	97
Crops	95	88	86	90	88	84	81	85	78
Livestock					100	101	103	107	104
Nonfood		97	94	97	107	101	107	106	93
All commodities		97	95	97	99	98	99	102	96

Pages 8-11, Table 6.- Average annual farm marketings and home consumption, prices, and value aggregates in 1947-49 (See revised table on page 80-83.)

Page 13, Table 8.- Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin 1953; see tables 54-59.)

Page 14, Table 9.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin 1955; see tables 60-67.)

Page 15, Table 10.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption (Revisions begin 1955; see tables 68-72.)

Tables 11 and 33.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption (farm and retail weights)

Item	Farm weight Page 16, Table 11			Retail weight Page 38, Table 33		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Citrus fruits:						
Oranges	25.1	22.9	21.9	23.8	21.8	20.8
Tangerines	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Lemons	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Limes	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Grapefruit	10.7	10.5	9.5	10.2	10.0	9.0
Total citrus	41.7	38.9	36.7	39.5	36.9	34.7
Apples	20.0	19.3	19.3	20.7	21.0	21.2
Other fruits:						
Apricots	.4	.2	.3	.4	.2	.3
Avocados	.4	.4	.7	.4	.4	.6
Bananas	19.5	18.9	19.2	17.9	17.4	17.7
Cherries	.8	.5	.6	.7	.5	.5
Cranberries	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Figs	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Grapes	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.7
Nectarines	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.4
Peaches	6.0	9.0	8.5	5.3	8.0	7.6
Pears	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Pineapples	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5
Plums and prunes	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Strawberries	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5
Total other	39.9	42.1	42.1	36.3	38.2	38.2
All fresh fruit	101.6	100.3	98.1	96.5	96.1	94.1

Page 17, Table 12.--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption

Item	1955	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Canned:			
Apples and applesauce	2.8	3.1	3.1
Apricots	1.1	1.1	1.0
Berries	.3	.3	.3
Cherries	1.5	1.2	1.3
Cranberries	.9	.9	.8
Figs	.1	.1	.1
Salad and cocktail	2.4	2.6	2.6
Peaches (including spiced)	5.5	5.3	5.8
Pears	1.9	1.6	1.8
Pineapple	3.5	3.4	3.4
Plums and prunes	.5	.5	.5
Olives	.9	.6	.9
Citrus segments	1.2	1.1	.8
Total	22.6	21.8	22.4
Chilled citrus segments	---	.2	.3

Page 18, Table 13.--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Canned:		
Citrus juices:		
Orange	2.42	2.45
Grapefruit	2.12	1.94
Blended orange and grapefruit	.66	.58
Lemon and lime	.09	.12
Tangerine	.09	.09
Citrus concentrate	1.58	1.66
Total	6.96	6.84
Berry	4/	4/
Canned -cont.		
Apple	0.66	0.68
Fruit nectars	.83	.67
Grape	.74	.62
Pineapple	2.86	2.61
Prune	1.00	.80
Total canned	13.05	12.22
Chilled:		
Orange	1.05	1.71
Grapefruit	.07	.05
Total chilled	1.12	1.76

Page 19, Table 14.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Blackberries	0.07	0.05
Raspberries	.20	.14
Strawberries	1.49	1.56
Other berries	.39	.25
Apples	.51	.33
Apricots	.04	.05
Cherries	.69	.64
Grapes and pulp	0.04	0.13
Peaches	.23	.23
Citrus juices:		
Product weight	4.86	5.31
Single-strength basis	15.53	16.96
Miscellaneous	.29	.27
Total (product weight)	8.81	8.96

Page 20, Table 15.--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Apples	4/	4/	Pears	4/	4/
Apricots	0.1	0.1	Prunes	0.9	0.8
Dates	.5	.6	Raisins and currants a/	1.7	1.2
Figs	.3	.4			
Peaches	.1	.1			
			Total b/	3.6	3.2

a/ Revision: 1952, 1.7 pounds; 1955, 1.7 pounds.
b/ Revision: 1952, 3.8 pounds; 1955, 3.6 pounds.

Page 21, Table 16.--Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption

Year	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	All fruit
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
				Citrus			
1950				10.8		73.3	
1951				15.2		82.8	
1952				21.5		84.3	
1953				24.5		85.6	
1954				27.1		86.0	
1955	41.7	2.6	6/16.6	30.9	---	91.8	
1956	38.9	6/2.5	6/16.3	30.3	---	88.0	
1957	36.7	6/2.1	6/17.2	33.0	---	89.0	
				Apples			
1955	20.0	4.1	.8	.7	0.9	26.5	
1956	19.3	4.4	1.0	.8	.7	26.2	
1957	19.3	4.4	1.0	.7	.2	25.6	
				Other			
1950							188.5
1951					12.8	84.4	198.7
1952					12.4	88.1	200.6
1953					12.4	90.0	202.2
1954					12.5	86.4	198.6
1955	39.9	21.0	7.2	3.2	12.5	83.8	202.1
1956	42.1	19.9	7.8	3.3	11.9	85.0	199.2
1957	42.1	21.0	6.8	3.2	11.1	84.2	198.8

Tables 17 and 34.--Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, (farm and retail weights)

Item	Farm weight Page 22, Table 17		Retail weight Page 39, Table 34	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Vegetables:				
Tomatoes	12.0	12.0	9.0	9.0
Leafy, green and yellow:				
Artichokes	.2	.2	.2	.2
Asparagus	.8	.8	.7	.7
Lima beans (unshelled)	.3	.3	.3	.3
Snap beans	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6
Broccoli	.5	.5	.4	.4
Brussels sprouts	.1	.1	.1	.1
Cabbage	12.2	11.3	10.4	9.6
Carrots	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.0
Kale	.2	.2	.2	.2
Lettuce and escarole	20.5	20.0	16.6	16.2
Green peas (unshelled)	.3	.3	.3	.3
Peppers	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
Spinach	1.1	1.1	.9	.9
Minor	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.7
Total	54.0	51.8	45.9	43.9
Other:				
Beets	.8	.7	.7	.6
Cauliflower	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1
Celery	8.5	8.3	7.3	7.1
Corn	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.7
Cucumbers	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.4
Eggplant	.4	.4	.3	.3
Garlic	.2	.2	.2	.2
Onions and shallots	10.8	11.2	9.3	9.6
Minor	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.0
Total	41.1	40.8	35.3	35.0
Total vegetables	107.1	104.6	90.2	87.9
Melons:				
Watermelons	18.9	18.0	16.4	15.7
Cantaloups	8.9	7.8	7.6	6.6
Total melons	27.8	25.8	24.0	22.3
Total vegetables and melons	134.9	130.4	114.2	110.2

Page 23, Table 18.- Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Leafy, green yellow:		
Asparagus	0.8	0.8
Lima beans	.5	.5
Snap beans	4.1	3.9
Carrots	.4	.4
Peas	4.9	4.8
Pumpkin and squash	.7	.7
Spinach	1.0	.9
Tomato products:		
Whole tomatoes	4.6	4.6
Catsup and chili sauce	3.2	3.3
Paste and sauce	3.3	3.2
Tomato products - cont.		
Pulp and puree	0.9	0.7
Tomato and other vegetables juices	4.6	5.3
Other vegetables:		
Beets	1.5	1.4
Corn	5.3	5.4
Pickles	3.8	3.9
Sauerkraut	2.0	1.6
Sweetpotatoes	.8	.8
Other	1.6	1.7
Total canned vegetables	44.0	43.9

Page 24, Table 19.- Canned soups and baby foods: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Canned soups	(13.1)	(13.5)
Baby foods:		
Fruit	1.43	6/
Vegetable	.77	6/
Other	1.90	6/
Total	4.10	6/

6/ Data no longer available.

Page 25, Table 20.- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Leafy, green, and yellow:		
Asparagus	0.17	0.16
Snap beans	.72	.73
Lima beans	.75	.73
Carrots	.15	.26
Peas	1.50	1.58
Peas and carrots	.08	.12
Pumpkin and squash	.10	.12
Broccoli	.54	.50
Brussels sprouts	.20	.19
Leafy, green, yellow - cont.		
Spinach	0.56	0.53
Other	.39	.49
Other vegetables		
Cauliflower	.19	.15
Corn, cut basis	.66	.59
Succotash	.03	.07
Rhubarb	.02	.04
Potato products	1.20	1.22
Total frozen vegetables	7.26	7.48

Page 26, Table 21.- Vegetables, melons, and canned and frozen potatoes and sweetpotatoes, estimated farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Vegetables and melons:			Other vegetables:		
Tomatoes:			Fresh	41.1	40.8
Fresh	12.0	12.0	Canned	22.6	22.4
Canned	42.4	42.6	Frozen	3.5	3.3
Total	54.4	54.6	Total	67.2	66.5
Leafy, green, yellow:			Total vegetables, excl. melons	203.1	200.8
Fresh	54.0	51.8	Watermelons and cantaloups	27.8	25.8
Canned	16.9	16.7	Total vegetables and melons	230.9	226.6
Frozen	10.6	11.2	Canned and frozen potatoes and sweetpotatoes	4.4	4.4
Total	81.5	79.7			

Page 27, Table 22.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Potatoes	100	109	Dry edible beans	8.0	7.5
Sweetpotatoes	8.0	7.1	Dry field peas	.7	.6

Page 28, Table 23.- Flour and other cereal products: Per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Wheat flour - total a/	121	119	Corn products:		
White and whole wheat	118	115	Flour and meal	8.6	8.4
Semolina and durum flour	3.0	4.5	Cereal	1.7	1.7
Wheat cereal	2.8	2.8	Starch	1.8	1.7
Rye flour	1.3	1.3	Hominy and grits	2.2	2.2
Buckwheat flour	.1	.1	Oat food products	3.2	3.2
Rice	5.8	5.9	Barley products	1.1	1.1

a/ Correction: 1938 should be 160 pounds.

Page 29, Table 24.- Sugars, sirups, and beverages: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Cane and beet sugar	98.4	97.1	Edible cane molasses	0.4	0.2
Corn sugar	3.7	3.5	Honey	1.2	1.2
Sirups:					
Cane a/	.3	.3	Coffee	15.5	15.7
Corn	9.0	9.0	Tea	.6	.6
Sorgo	.3	.2	Cocoa beans	4.2	4.1
Maple	.2	.2			
Refiners	.2	.2			

a/ Correction: 1949 should be 0.9 pounds.

Page 30, Table 25.- Tree nuts, coconuts, and peanuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Tree nuts:			Tree nuts - cont.		
Almonds	0.26	0.19	Other	0.49	0.56
Filberts	.04	.09	Total	1.5	1.4
Pecans	.40	.24	Coconut (dessicated)	.66	.7
Walnuts	.35	.31	Peanuts a/	4.4	4.7

a/ Revisions prior to 1956 are: 1941, 4.8 pounds; 1944, 6.0; 1945, 6.6; 1946, 5.3; 1947, 4.5; 1948, 4.6; 1949, 4.1; 1950, 4.5; 1951, 4.6; 1952, 4.4; 1953, 4.4; 1954, 4.2; and 1955, 4.2 pounds. Beginning 1940 this series is on basis of August-July year.

Page 31, Table 26.- Spices: Apparent per capita consumption

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Pepper a/	0.2	0.2	Other b/ 3/	0.3	0.3
Mustard seed	.5	.3	Total c/	1.0	.8

a/ Correction: 1926, 0.2 pound.

b/ Correction: 1936, 0.5 pound; 1939, 0.5 pound. Revision: 1941, 0.7; 1942, 0.5; 1945, 0.5; 1946, 0.5; 1947, 0.3; 1951, 0.5; 1953, 0.5; 1954, 0.5; and 1955, 0.4 pounds.

c/ Revision: 1941, 1.3; 1942, 1.0; 1945, 0.7; 1946, 0.8; 1947, 0.9; 1951, 0.9; 1953, 0.9; 1954, 0.9; and 1955, 0.9 pounds.

3/ Based upon imports for consumption and production of dried chili peppers (capsicum) in California.

Page 33, Table 28.- Meats and game: Per capita consumption, retail weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Beef	67.5	66.8	Edible offals a/	11.2	10.5
Veal	8.6	8.0	Game	2.5	2.5
Lamb and mutton	3.9	3.7	Fat pork (bacon & saltside)	18.9	17.2
Lean pork	43.8	40.0	Canned meat b/	10.1	10.7

a/ Revisions prior to 1956: 1949, 10.1 pounds; 1950, 10.1; 1952, 10.2; and 1954, 10.6 pounds.

b/ Revisions prior to 1956: 1943, 3.5 pounds; 1949, 7.3; 1951, 9.0; 1952, 9.5; and 1955, 10.3 pounds.

Page 34, Table 29.- Fish: Per capita consumption (edible weight)

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Fresh and frozen:						Canned - cont.					
Fish	4.8	4.8	4.5	(4.1)	(4.1)	Tuna					1.6
Shellfish	1.7	1.6	1.5	(1.6)	(1.6)	Shellfish					.2
Total	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	Other					.5
Canned:						Total					3.8
Salmon					1.0	Cured	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6
Sardines					.5	Total all fish	11.4	11.3	10.4	10.2	10.1

Page 35, Table 30.- Poultry and eggs: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Chicken, ready-to-cook weight a/	24.6	25.6
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight a/	5.2	5.9
Ducks and geese, ready-to-cook weight	(.4)	(.4)
Eggs	46.4	45.5

a/ Data on dressed-weight basis are not available.

Page 36, Table 31.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Total weight of individual products	424	421
Fluid milk and cream:		
Fresh whole milk	307	304
Cream	7.4	7.4
Ice cream:		
Milk used	5.5	5.4
Cream used	5.2	5.1
Condensed whole milk:		
Sweetened	.4	.4
Unsweetened	1.8	1.5
Evaporated whole milk	13.7	13.2
Cheese:		
American	5.4	5.2
Other	2.6	2.6
Cottage cheese	5.1	5.2
Skim milk consumed as such	11.6	11.7

Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.
Cultured buttermilk	8.6	8.7
Skim milk in chocolate drinks	8.0	8.1
Natural buttermilk	26.7	26.6
Dry whole milk a/	.3	.2
Nonfat dry milk b/	5.5	5.7
Dry whey	.2	.2
Evaporated and condensed skim milk	4.5	4.7
Malted milk	.2	.2
Frozen desserts:		
Sherbet	1.4	1.2
Frozen custard and malted	.1	.1
Ice milk	3.9	3.9
Dry buttermilk	.3	.3

a/ Revision: 1955, 0.3 pound.
b/ Revision: 1955, 5.5 pounds.

Page 37, Table 32.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption, retail weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.
Butter (actual weight)	8.7	8.5	Fat pork (bacon & saltside)	18.9	17.2
Lard	9.8	9.5	Shortening	10.9	10.4
Margarine (actual weight)	8.2	8.6	Other edible oils a/	10.9	10.7

a/ Revision: 1955, 10.5 pounds.

Page 38, Table 33.- Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 11.)

Page 39, Table 34.- Fresh vegetables and melons: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 17.)

Page 40, Table 35.--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Potatoes	93.0	101.4	Dry field peas	0.7	0.6
Sweetpotatoes	6.9	6.1	Soya grits and		
Dry edible beans	8.0	7.5	flour a/	1.3	1.3

a/ Revision: 1955, 1.5 pounds.

Page 41, Table 36.--Rough approximations of per capita consumption of vegetables, dry beans and peas, potatoes and sweetpotatoes from home-garden production

Item	1957	Item	1957
	Pounds		Pounds
Vegetables and melons:		Vegetables and melons - cont.	
Vegetables:		Melons	6
Tomatoes	19	Total vegetables and melons	66
Leafy, green, and yellow	20	Dry beans and peas	5/
Other vegetables	21	Potatoes	3
Total	60	Sweetpotatoes	.4

Page 42, Table 37.--Sugars, sirups, and beverages: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Sugar:			Sugar duplication	6.1	6.1
Cane and beet a/	98.4	97.1	Coffee, roasted	13.0	13.2
Corn	3.7	3.5	Tea	.6	.6
Sirups and honey	11.6	11.3	Chocolate	3.1	3.0

a/ Correction: 1955, 97.5 pounds.

Page 43, Table 38.--Approximate consumption of food per capita, retail-weight equivalent, by major food groups: Total in pounds and in comparison with 1947-49 average

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Dairy products, excluding					
butter:			Citrus fruit and tomatoes	109	108
Milk equivalent	a/250	a/248	Leafy, green, and yellow		
Product weight	424	421	vegetables	86	83
Eggs	b/46	b/46	Other vegetables and fruit	208	205
Meats, fish, and poultry	179	174	Flour and cereal products	150	147
Fats and oils, including			Sugars and sirups	108	106
fat cuts and butter	67	65	Coffee, tea, and cocoa	17	17
Dry beans and peas, nuts,			Total:		
soya products	17	17	Retail weight equivalent	1,518	1,502
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	107	113	Index, 1947-49=100	97	96

a/ Number of quarts.

b/ In terms of number of eggs: 1956, 357 eggs; 1957, 347 eggs.

Pages 44 and 45, Table 39.--Index of per capita food consumption (price-weighted basis), (1947-49=100)

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
Meat, fish, and poultry			Fruits - cont.		
(including fat pork cuts)	115	112	Frozen	335	347
Eggs	98	96	Dried	91	85
Dairy products:			Total	97	97
Including butter	98	97	Vegetables:		
Excluding butter	101	100	Fresh	83	81
Fats and oils, (excluding			Canned	115	114
fat pork cuts):			Other processed	166	170
Including butter	106	104	Total	99	98
Excluding butter	121	119	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	84	88
Fruits:			Beans, peas, nuts	97	95
Fresh	76	75	Cereal products	91	90
Canned	115	120	Sugar and sirups	111	109
Canned juice	95	93	Coffee, tea and cocoa	88	89
			All food	104	102

Page 48, Table 43.--Per capita civilian food use of farm commodities (Index, 1947-49=100) - In 1956 this index was 103; in 1957, 101.

Page 49, Table 44.--Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day

Item	Unit	1956	1957	Item	Unit	1956	1957
Food energy	Cal.	3,220	3,180	Vitamin A value	I. U.	7,400	7,200
Protein	Gm.	97	96	Thiamine	Mg.	1.84	1.80
Fat	Gm.	148	145	Riboflavin	Mg.	2.35	2.33
Carbohydrate	Gm.	384	382	Niacin	Mg.	20.1	20.3
Calcium	Gm.	1.03	1.03	Folic acid	Mg.	.127	.129
Iron	Mg.	16.8	16.5	Ascorbic acid	Mg.	106	108

Page 50, Table 45.--Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day (Index, 1947-49=100)

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
Food energy	98	97	Vitamin A value	90	88
Protein	102	101	Thiamine	96	94
Fat	104	102	Riboflavin	100	100
Carbohydrate	94	93	Niacin	103	104
Calcium	99	99	Folic acid	96	98
Iron	98	96	Ascorbic acid	90	92

Pages 51 to 53, Table 47.- Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups in selected periods

Section i 1957 3/

Food group	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Iron
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dairy products, excluding butter	14.0	25.4	17.0	8.2	76.5	3.8
Eggs	2.6	6.6	4.1	.1	2.6	8.5
Meat, poultry, and fish	14.2	33.1	24.0	1/	2.6	28.2
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	19.9	1.9	48.4	.1	.6	1.0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya flour, and cocoa	3.3	5.5	3.7	3.1	3.2	10.5
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	3.3	2.5	.1	6.2	1.5	5.2
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	1.5	1.1	.2	2.9	1.8	3.4
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	.9	2.0	.2	1.6	3.9	5.4
Other vegetables and fruit	3.8	2.4	.7	7.7	3.6	7.0
Flour and cereal products 2/	21.0	19.5	1.6	36.7	3.0	23.7
Sugar and sirups	15.5	0	0	33.4	.7	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Food group	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Folic acid	Ascorbic acid
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dairy products, excluding butter	14.3	11.7	47.6	3.3	3.9	6.5
Eggs	7.9	2.8	6.4	.2	2.2	0
Meat, poultry, and fish	10.6	23.5	17.5	47.5	13.8	1.4
Fats and oils, including pork fat cuts and butter	9.7	3.9	.9	1.8	.2	0
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya flour, and cocoa	.1	6.9	2.6	6.9	18.6	.2
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	8.9	7.0	2.1	6.7	6.0	19.1
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	10.2	3.9	1.6	2.9	5.7	35.3
Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	28.7	3.9	3.5	2.7	21.6	20.4
Other vegetables and fruit	9.3	4.7	3.9	4.8	9.4	17.0
Flour and cereal products 2/	.3	31.7	13.8	23.1	13.6	0
Sugar and sirups	0	1/	.1	.1	0	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Page 54, Table 48.- Domestic civilian purchases of farm food products: Farm value, retail cost, and marketing charges, all farm foods and five major commodity groups

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	Bil.dol.	Bil.dol.		Bil.dol.	Bil.dol.
All farm foods:			Poultry and eggs:		
Farm value	18.7	19.5	Farm value	2.9	2.8
Retail cost	48.3	50.4	Retail cost	4.7	4.6
Marketing bill	29.6	30.9	Marketing bill	1.8	1.8
Meat products:			Bakery and cereal products:		
Farm value	6.6	7.6	Farm value	1.3	1.3
Retail cost	12.8	14.1	Retail cost	6.7	6.9
Marketing bill	6.2	6.5	Marketing bill	5.4	5.6
Dairy products:			Fruits and vegetables:		
Farm value	4.1	4.3	Farm value	2.8	2.6
Retail cost	8.9	9.4	Retail cost	10.8	10.8
Marketing bill	4.8	5.1	Marketing bill	8.0	8.2

Tables 49-51.- Income and expenditure series of the Department of Commerce (Revisions in the Department of Commerce series beginning 1946 will be available in the 1958 edition of _National Income_, a supplement to the _Survey of Current Business_. Revised data for these tables will be given in the October issue of _National Food Situation_.)

Page 58, Table 52.- Consumer price index: Average annual indexes for all items, all items less food, and food (Index, 1947-49=100)

Item	1957	Item	1957
All items	120.2	Food for home use - cont.	
All items less food	122.8	Fruits and vegetables - cont.:	
Food for home use	9/113.8	Canned	106.3
Meat, poultry and fish	105.2	Dried	115.5
Eggs	82.2	Total	8/118.6
Dairy products	111.8	Cereals and bakery products	130.5
Fats and oils	86.8	Sugar and sweets	114.6
Fruits and vegetables:		Beverages	192.7
Fresh	123.7		

Page 59, Table 53.- Population: Total and number eating out of civilian food supplies

Year	Total, including Armed Forces overseas		Number eating out of civilian supplies	
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
	Million	Million	Million	Million
1957	169.8	171.2	167.0	168.4

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		A.- Beef													
Table 54 Meat (carcass weight equivalent) Pages 60-65	1956	14,462	205	204	14,871	244	109	---	---	---	---	---	404	14,114	85.4
	1957	14,211	244	371	14,826	134	112	---	---	---	---	---	348	14,232	84.5
		B.- Veal													
	1956	1,632	19	10/	1,651	20	8	---	---	---	---	---	51	1,572	9.5
	1957	1,528	20	5	1,553	13	8	---	---	---	---	---	48	1,484	8.8
		C.- Lamb and mutton													
	1957	707	12	4	723	5	3						5	710	4.2
		D.- Pork (excluding lard)													
	1946	11,136	15/365	10/	11,501	272	75	63	25	16/406	367	---	295	10,492	75.8
	....														
	1956	11,218	421	151	11,790	280	134	---	---	4	4	---	229	11,143	67.4
	1957	10,482	280	144	10,906	194	144	---	---	---	---	---	213	10,355	61.5
		E.- Total meat													
	1946	22,920	649	20	23,589	451	117	322	29	17/1,066	773	---	918	21,330	154.1
	....														
	1956	28,053	656	356	29,065	556	253	---	---	4	4	---	688	27,564	166.7
	1957	26,928	556	524	28,008	346	267	---	---	---	---	---	614	26,781	159.0
		Edible offals													
Table 55 Edible offals Page 66	1935	994	126	5/	1,120	74	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,029	8.1
	....														
	1937	1,083	132	5/	1,215	67	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,134	8.8
	....														
	1941	1,338	102	3	1,443	105	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,330	10.1
	....														
	1943	1,669	86	1	1,756	137	22	---	---	---	---	---	2	1,595	12.4
	....														
	1946	1,578	41	5/	1,619	56	1	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,562	11.3
	....														
	1949	1,495	58	7	1,560	62	2	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,496	10.1
	1950	1,519	62	5	1,586	59	3	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,524	10.1
	1951	1,501	59	4	1,564	64	6	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,494	9.9
	1952	1,577	64	1	1,642	69	7/4	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,569	10.2
	1953	1,704	69	1	1,774	59	7/29	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,686	10.8
	1954	1,743	59	1	1,803	65	7/46	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,692	10.6
	1955	1,853	65	5/	1,918	70	7/70	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,778	11.0
	1956	1,933	70	5/	2,003	59	7/99	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,845	11.2
	1957	1,854	59	5/	1,913	a/59	7/91	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,763	10.5
		a/ Stocks no longer reported. Assumed no change during the year.													
		A.- Fresh and frozen													
Table 56 Commercial fish (edible weight) Pages 67-69	1953	744	138	280	1,162	119	3	---	---	---	---	---	27	1,013	6.5
	1954	709	119	350	1,178	141	6	---	---	---	---	---	25	1,006	6.4
	1955	711	141	287	1,139	137	10	---	---	---	---	---	25	967	6.0
	1956	690	137	306	1,133	150	10	---	---	---	---	---	27	946	5.7
	1957	660	150	315	1,125	140	10	---	---	---	---	---	23	952	5.7

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
							B.- Canned								
	1956	441	176	288	905	178	82	---	---	---	---	---	6	639	3.9
	1957	443	178	290	911	196	62	---	---	---	---	---	5	648	3.8
							C.- Cured								
Table 56 Commercial fish (edible weight) pages 67-69 - Continued	1952	72	2	30	104	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	102	.6
	1953	71	1	40	112	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	110	.7
	1954	74	1	41	116	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	114	.7
	1955	67	1	40	108	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	105	.7
	1956	66	1	38	105	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	103	.6
	1957	60	1	39	100	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	99	.6
							D.- Total, fresh and processed								
	1952	1,211	228	612	2,051	259	59	---	---	---	---	---	43	1,690	11.0
	1953	1,227	259	605	2,091	217	61	---	---	---	---	---	31	1,782	11.4
	1954	1,243	217	700	2,160	281	55	---	---	---	---	---	30	1,794	11.3
	1955	1,188	281	584	2,053	242	99	---	---	---	---	---	31	1,681	10.4
	1956	1,197	314	632	2,143	329	93	---	---	---	---	---	33	1,688	10.2
	1957	1,163	329	644	2,136	337	72	---	---	---	---	---	28	1,699	10.1
							Table 57.- Chicken (ready-to-cook basis)								
	1956	4,241	125	---	4,366	164	58	---	---	---	---	---	81	4,063	24.6
	1957	4,413	164	---	4,577	135	58	---	---	---	---	---	80	4,304	25.6
							Table 58.- Turkey (ready-to-cook basis)								
Table 57-59 Poultry and eggs Pages 70-72	1956	956	95	---	1,051	162	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	859	5.2
	1957	1,045	162	---	1,207	178	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	1,000	5.9
		Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	No.
							Table 59.- Eggs								
	1956	5,479	73	2	5,554	88	64	---	---	---	---	a/256	80	5,066	368
	1957	5,390	88	1	5,479	70	50	---	---	---	---	a/250	83	5,026	358
	a/ Used for hatching.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
							Table 60.- All cheese								
	1955	1,367	192	52	1,611	240	8	357	279	146	68	---	16	1,279	7.9
	1956	1,387	240	54	1,681	250	16	279	191	162	74	---	15	1,326	8.0
	1957	1,409	250	51	1,710	241	16	191	170	157	136	---	11	1,306	7.8
							Table 61.- Condensed and evaporated milk								
Table 60-67 Dairy products Pages 73-80	1955	2,922	212	5/	3,134	220	199	---	---	---	---	---	86	2,629	16.2
	1956	2,949	220	5/	3,169	235	247	---	---	---	---	---	66	2,621	15.9
	1957	2,819	235	5/	3,054	223	235	---	---	---	---	---	56	2,540	15.1
							Table 62.- Dry whole milk								
	1955	110	8	6/	118	9	62	---	---	---	---	---	5	42	.26
	1956	111	9	6/	120	11	56	---	---	---	---	---	3	50	.30
	1957	97	11	6/	108	9	63	---	---	---	---	---	4	32	.19

Continued -

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 63.- Nonfat dry milk														
	1954	1,402	74	1	1,477	56	9	466	2/239	253	26	a/571	3	812	5.1
	1955	1,404	56	2	1,462	88	27	2/239	2/141	528	430	a/16	4	897	5.5
	1956	1,545	88	1	1,634	78	28	2/141	2/160	582	601	a/22	4	901	5.5
	1957	1,693	78	2	1,773	86	14	2/160	2/211	637	688	a/22	3	960	5.7
	a/ Quantities sold domestically by USDA for animal feed. (See note 5.)														
	Table 64.- Ice cream														
	Net milk used														
	1955	8,171	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	271	7,900	48.7
	1956	8,458	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	275	8,183	49.5
	1957	8,526	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	275	8,251	49.0
Tables 60-67 Dairy products Pages 73-80 -Continued	Product weight														
	1956	3,076	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	2,976	18.0
	1957	3,109	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	3,009	17.9
	Table 65.- Total milk and fluid milk and cream														
	All milk														
	1955 2/	123,228	3,196	520	126,944	3,584	1,157	10,519	5,517	5,924	922	a/3,291	3,295	114,695	707
	1956 2/	125,474	3,584	540	129,598	3,620	1,684	5,517	1,951	4,767	1,201	a/3,166	3,112	116,815	707
	1957 2/	126,381	3,620	510	130,511	3,734	1,369	1,951	2,816	1,631	2,496	a/2,968	2,768	117,176	696
													Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Lb.
	Used as fluid milk and cream														
	1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	58.5	354
	1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	58.8	349
	a/ Fed to calves. 2/ Based on revised conversion factors beginning 1955.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 66.- Total dairy products in terms of milkfat														
	1956	4,803	123	18	4,944	123	62	199	63	177	41	a/121	118	4,479	27.1
	1957	4,812	123	17	4,952	123	50	63	99	53	89	a/113	115	4,462	26.5
	a/ Fed to calves.														
	Table 67.- Total dairy products in terms of nonfat solids														
	1954	11,006	187	16	11,209	158	90	523	342	252	71	a/3,216	117	7,557	47.5
	1955	11,091	158	17	11,266	206	119	342	222	553	433	a/2,562	139	7,807	48.1
	1956	11,293	206	17	11,516	203	130	222	212	609	599	a/2,434	133	8,017	48.5
	1957	11,374	203	17	11,594	205	121	212	255	659	702	a/2,302	157	8,107	48.1
	a/ Fed to animals or wasted.														
	Table 68.- Butter, actual weight														
Tables 68-73 Fats and oils Pages 81-86	1955	1,549	35	1	1,585	28	8	344	135	221	12	---	75	1,462	9.0
	1956	1,559	28	1	1,588	23	27	135	2	155	22	---	70	1,446	8.7
	1957	1,559	23	1	1,583	32	10	2	55	3	56	---	55	1,430	8.5

Continued -

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
Tables 68-73 Fats and oils Pages 81-86 -Continued	Table 69.- Lard and rendered pork fat														
	1946	2,134	70	8/	2,204	110	146	59	---	10/332	273	a/24	11	1,640	11.9
	....														
	1956	2,761	147	8/	2,908	112	672	---	---	---	---	a/494	3	1,627	9.8
	1957	2,560	112	8/	2,672	101	563	---	---	---	---	a/404	2	1,602	9.5
	a/ Use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products.														
	Table 70.- Margarine (actual weight)														
	1956	1,369	a/4	---	1,365	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	4	1,352	8.2
	1957	1,461	a/-2	---	1,463	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	8	1,445	8.6
	a/ Apparent changes in stocks.														
	Table 71.- Shortening														
	1956	1,842	143	7/	1,985	122	12	---	---	---	---	---	54	1,797	10.9
	1957	1,808	122	7/	1,930	120	17	---	---	---	---	---	37	1,756	10.4
	Table 72.- Other edible fats and oils														
	1955	5,961	560	84	a/6,830	946	1,450	596	18	100	-478	b/488	13	c/1,708	10.5
	1956	6,474	946	49	a/7,737	837	2,138	18	---	6	-12	b/491	20	c/1,801	10.1
	1957	6,724	837	52	a/7,893	854	2,169	---	---	---	---	b/450	27	c/1,808	10.7
	a/ Includes nonfood oils used in food products: 1955, 225 million pounds; 1956, 268; and 1957, 280 million pounds. b/ Nonfood uses of food oils. c/ Excludes quantities used in shortening and margarine: 2,703 million pounds in 1955; 2,462 in 1956; and 2,585 in 1957.														
	Table 73.- Total food fats and oils (fat content basis)														
	1946	6,231	965	19	a/7,270	712	296	101	5	414	317	b/325	84	5,536	40.0
	....														
	1955	9,868	834	85	a/11,012	1,278	2,125	873	127	278	-468	b/496	128	7,452	45.9
	1956	10,490	1,278	50	a/12,086	1,112	2,857	127	2	131	6	b/491	136	7,484	45.3
	1957	10,539	1,112	53	a/11,984	1,122	2,768	2	44	2	44	b/450	117	7,482	44.4
	a/ Includes nonfood oils used in food products: 1946, 55 million pounds; 1955, 225; 1956, 268; and 1957, 280. b/ Nonfood use of food oils.														
Tables 74-78 Fruits Pages 87-94	Table 74.- Fruits used fresh														
	A.- Citrus														
	1955	7,838	---	10	7,848	---	985	---	---	---	---	---	92	6,771	41.7
	1956	7,672	---	14	7,686	---	1,143	---	---	---	---	---	112	6,431	38.9
	1957	7,358	---	7.	7,365	---	1,103	---	---	---	---	---	82	6,180	36.7
	B.- Apples														
	1956	3,239	1,311	59	4,609	1,276	105	---	---	---	---	---	32	3,196	19.3
	1957	3,908	1,276	53	5,237	1,794	144	---	---	---	---	---	40	3,259	19.3
	C.- Other fruits														
	1955	3,444	139	3,364	6,947	193	217	---	---	---	---	---	56	6,481	39.9
	1956	3,942	193	3,305	7,440	168	267	---	---	---	---	---	54	6,951	42.1
	1957	4,020	168	3,405	7,593	172	277	---	---	---	---	---	58	7,086	42.1

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture				Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance		
								Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export		Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		Table 74.- Fruits used fresh -Continued													
		D.- Total fruit													
Tables 74-78 Fruits Pages 87-94 -Continued	1955	14,730	1,333	3,434	19,497	1,504	1,311	---	---	---	---	---	185	16,497	101.6
	1956	14,853	1,504	3,378	19,735	1,444	1,515	---	---	---	---	---	198	16,578	100.3
	1957	15,286	1,444	3,465	20,195	1,966	1,524	---	---	---	---	---	180	16,525	98.1
		Table 75.- Canned and chilled fruits													
		A.- Canned fruit													
	1955	3,459	1,896	730	6,085	2,094	227	---	---	1	1	---	101	3,662	22.6
	1956	3,610	2,094	773	6,477	2,361	320	---	---	1	1	---	196	3,599	21.8
	1957	3,443	2,361	783	6,587	2,410	321	---	---	2	2	---	81	3,773	22.4
		B.- Chilled fruit													
	1957	43	--	---	43	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	.3
		Table 76.- Canned and chilled fruit juice													
		A.- Canned fruit juice													
	1956	2,014	343	547	2,904	324	386	---	---	---	---	---	37	2,157	13.1
	1957	2,121	324	487	2,932	417	425	---	---	---	---	---	31	2,059	12.2
		B.- Chilled fruit juice													
	1957	297	---	---	297	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	297	1.8
		Table 77.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices													
	1956	1,592	670	14	2,276	745	39	---	---	---	---	---	35	1,457	8.8
	1957	1,608	745	14	2,367	783	43	---	---	---	---	---	31	1,510	9.0
		Table 78.- Dried fruits													
	1951	903	94	58	1,055	92	305	---	---	---	---	a/75	6	577	3.8
	1952	874	92	45	1,011	136	272	---	---	---	---	a/2	15	586	3.8
	1953	807	136	59	1,002	167	232	---	---	9	9	a/2	4	588	3.7
	1954	737	167	64	968	140	167	---	---	---	---	a/36	3	622	3.9
	1955	790	140	60	990	132	261	---	---	---	---	a/1	3	593	3.6
	1956	823	132	68	1,023	169	248	---	---	---	---	a/3	3	600	3.6
	1957	702	169	66	937	106	290	---	---	---	---	---	3	538	3.2
	a/ Nonfood use.														
		Table 79.- Vegetables and melons, commercial for fresh market													
Tables 79-87 Vegetables Pages 95-104	1956	25,216	462	435	26,113	573	870	---	---	---	---	a/2,140	237	22,293	134.9
	1957	23,927	573	465	24,965	469	865					a/1,417	256	21,958	130.4
	a/ Not marketed, or used for processing.														
		Table 79A.- Vegetables, excluding melons													
	1956	20,531	462	330	21,323	573	810	---	---	---	---	a/2,025	218	17,697	107.1
	1957	19,559	573	379	20,511	469	779	---	---	---	---	a/1,417	235	17,611	104.6
	a/ Not marketed, or used for processing.														

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
							Commercial	Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
Tables 79-87 Vegetables Pages 95-104 -Continued	Table 79B.- Melons														
	1956	4,685	---	105	4,790	---	60	---	---	---	---	a/115	19	4,596	27.8
	1957	4,368	---	86	4,454	---	86	---	---	---	---	---	21	4,347	25.8
	a/ Not marketed.														
	Table 80.- Canned vegetables, commercial pack														
	1956	8,821	4,579	123	13,523	5,783	258	---	---	1	1	---	208	7,273	44.0
	1957	7,747	5,783	110	13,640	5,725	333	---	---	1	1	---	183	7,398	43.9
	Table 81.- Canned baby food														
	1956	683	327	---	1,010	319	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	677	4.1 a/60.4
	1957 4/														
	4/ Data on supplies are no longer available. a/ Per child under 3 years.														
	Table 82.- Canned soup -- No additional data are available.														
	Table 83.- Frozen vegetables														
	1956	1,523	622	---	2,145	852	25	---	---	---	---	---	67	1,201	7.3
	1957	1,357	852	---	2,209	876	17	---	---	---	---	---	57	1,259	7.5
		Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Mil.cwt.	Lb.
	Table 84.- Potatoes														
	1956	243.7	86.8	2.8	333.3	100.2	4.0	---	---	---	---	a/54.2	3.7	b/165.7	100
	1957	239.5	100.2	1.7	341.4	88.7	3.7	---	---	---	---	a/55.9	3.9	b/182.8	109
	a/ Feed, seed, waste, and nonfood. b/ Excludes quantities canned and frozen: 5.5 million hundredweight in 1956; 6.4 in 1957.														
		1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
	Table 85.- Sweetpotatoes														
	1955	20,946	5,051	---	25,997	6,500	87	---	---	---	---	a/4,508	56	b/13,234	8.2
	1956	16,920	6,500	---	23,420	4,668	79	---	---	---	---	a/3,760	46	b/13,261	8.0
	1957	18,053	4,668	---	22,721	5,232	88	---	---	---	---	a/3,766	55	b/11,881	7.1
	a/ Seed, feed, and waste. Quantity used for seed: 1,081 thousand hundredweight in 1955; 888 in 1956; 867 in 1957. b/ Excludes quantities canned: 1,612 thousand hundredweight in 1955; 1,606 in 1956; and 1,699 in 1957.														

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 86.- Dry edible beans (cleaned basis)														
	1956	1,722	1,161	21	2,904	1,237	298	169	5	76	-88	a/125	14	1,318	8.0
	1957	1,577	1,237	15	2,829	1,077	320	5	---	43	38	a/126	10	1,258	7.5
Tables 79-87 Vegetables Pages 95-104 -Continued	a/ Seed.														
	Table 87.- Dry field peas (cleaned basis)														
	1955	253	20	17	290	20	42	---	---	---	---	a/163	2	63	.4
	1956	464	20	5	489	88	116	---	---	---	---	a/162	1	122	.7
	1957	327	88	6	421	77	70	---	---	---	---	a/163	1	110	.6
	a/ Feed, seed, and waste.														
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
	Table 88.- Wheat														
	1955	935	1,481	6	2,422	1,567	260	---	---	a/2 b/15	17	c/97	9	472	174
	1956	1,004	1,567	10	2,581	1,489	452	---	---	a/2 b/23	25	c/138	9	468	170
	1957	947	1,489	10	2,446	1,385	471	---	---	a/19 b/9	28	c/85	7	470	167
	a/ Wheat flour. b/ Wheat and other products. c/ Nonfood.														
Tables 88-94 Grains Pages 105-111		1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
	Table 89.- Wheat flour														
	1956	230,502	---	98	a/230,512	---	b/	---	---	---	---	---	3,829	199,897	121
	1957	239,599	---	95	a/239,606	---	b/	---	---	---	---	---	3,189	200,248	119
	a/ Excludes 88 cwt. of breakfast food produced in the milling industry. b/ Data for items are as follows:														
										1956	1957				
	Exports:														
	Flour														
	Commercial									24,116	25,587				
	Department of Agriculture									684	8,408				
	Other products									343	526				
	Shipments to Territories									1,643	1,648				
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu..	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
	Table 90.- Rye														
	1956	21.2	28.6	3.4	53.2	19.0	10.7	---	---	---	---	a/18.6	---	4.9	1.7
	1957	26.5	19.0	3.3	48.8	20.7	6.2	---	---	---	---	a/17.2	---	4.7	1.6
	a/ Nonfood use.														

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 91.- Rice, milled basis														
	1956	3,518	630	---	4,148	616	1,545	1,080	1,715	112	747	a/274	9	957	5.8
	1957	3,020	616	---	3,636	27	2,630	1,715	1,165	357	-193	a/184	8	980	5.9
	a/ Nonfood use.														
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
	Table 92.- Corn, grain only a/														
	1955	2,884	2,849	1	b/2,652	3,082	c/118	---	---	---	---	d/2,402	2	130	44.9
	1956	3,090	3,082	1	b/2,755	3,418	c/130	---	---	---	---	d/2,492	2	131	44.3
	1957	3,060	3,418	1	b/2,878	3,601	c/197	---	---	---	---	d/2,548	2	131	43.6
	a/ Corrections: (1) Column heading "Commercial exports and shipments and USDA deliveries 2/." (2) Civilian food disappearance in 1946 should be 147 million bushels.														
Tables 88-94 Grains Pages 105-111 -Continued	b/ Total use in year.														
	c/ Includes USDA deliveries.														
	d/ Other than food.														
	Table 93.- Oats														
	1956	1,163	1,043	7	a/1,421	792	b/34	---	---	---	---	c/1,352	1	34	6.6 d/3.2
	1957	1,308	792	26	a/1,193	933	b/22	---	---	---	---	c/1,135	1	35	6.7 d/3.2
	a/ Total use in year.														
	b/ Includes USDA deliveries.														
	c/ Other than food.														
	d/ Oat food products.														
	Table 94.- Barley														
	1956	377	307	32	a/424	292	b/87	---	---	---	---	c/332	7/	5	1.6 d/1.1
	1957	436	292	23	a/393	358	b/61	---	---	---	---	c/327	7/	5	1.5 d/1.1
	a/ Total use in year.														
	b/ Includes USDA deliveries.														
	c/ Other than food.														
	d/ Malt equivalent.														
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lb.
	Table 95.- Sugar, cane and beet, raw value														
Table 95 Sugar Page 112	1957	2,561	1,905	a/4,277 b/1,947	10,690	1,877	30	---	---	---	---	c/7	63	d/8,713	e/97.1
	a/ Receipts from foreign sources.														
	b/ Receipts from Territories.														
	c/ Livestock feed.														
	d/ Estimate of total civilian disappearance adjusted for change in invisible stocks is 8,745 thousand tons, raw basis.														
	e/ Refined basis. Adjusted for change in invisible stocks.														

Continued-

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES -CONTINUED

Table and page number	Year	Supply				Distribution									
								Department of Agriculture					Domestic disappearance		
		Production	Beginning commercial stocks	Imports	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial exports and shipments	Beginning stocks	Ending stocks	Deliveries	Net purchases for export	Other (see footnote)	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	Table 96.- Coffee (in terms of green beans)														
	1953	---	452	2,773	3,225	503	11	---	---	---	---	---	69	2,642	16.9
	1954	---	503	2,244	2,747	323	11	---	---	---	---	---	53	2,360	14.8
	1955	---	323	2,572	2,895	347	12	---	---	---	---	---	52	2,484	15.3
	1956	---	347	2,784	3,131	480	20	---	---	---	---	---	61	2,570	15.5
	1957	---	480	2,725	3,205	505	25	---	---	---	---	---	33	2,642	15.7
	Table 97.- Tea														
Tables 96-98 Beverages Pages 113-115	1956	---	45	100	145	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	103	.6
	1957	---	40	101	141	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	102	.6
	Table 98.- Cocoa beans														
	1953	---	82	669	751	85	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	656	4.2
	1954	---	85	675	760	130	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	620	3.9
	1955	---	130	674	804	181	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	613	3.8
	1956	---	181	737	918	221	3	---	---	---	---	---	4	690	4.2
	1957	---	221	682	903	200	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	697	4.1
	Table 99.- Tree nuts														
	1956	439	---	310	749	---	39	---	---	---	---	a/	5/	710	4.2
	1957	345	---	388	733	---	33	---	---	---	---	a/	5/	700	4.1
Tables 99-100 Nuts Pages 116-117															
	Table 100.- Peanuts (kernel basis) (See revision, beginning 1940, on page 84.)														

a/ Data for other items are as follows:

	1956	1957
Loss in shelling (million pounds)	452	463
Domestic disappearance (shelled basis):		
Civilian (million pounds)	258	237
Per capita (pounds)	1.5	1.4

Pages 118-119, Table 101.--Spices: Imports for consumption

Item	1956	1957	Item	1956	1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Anise seed	12	440	Mace	535	464
Capsicum	6,126	5,398	Mustard	53,140	24,389
Caraway seed	6,844	7,595	Nutmegs	7/6,294	7/2,300
Cassia	11,014	11,325	Paprika	9,998	6,822
Celery seed	1,580	2,293	Pepper, black and white	7/39,380	7/34,464
Cinnamon	7/358	7/157	Pimento (allspice)	1,489	1,235
Cloves	7/2,543	7/1,919	Poppy seed	6,373	7,701
Coriander seed	2,242	2,403	Sage	2,131	1,583
Cummin seed	3,098	2,303	Tonka beans	217	154
Fennel seed	340	416	Turmeric	2,101	1,650
Fenugreek seed	8/	8/	Vanilla beans	1,216	1,196
Ginger root	7/3,593	7/3,757	Other spices	7/-10,330	7/-6,857

Page 120, Table 102.- Spices: Imports for consumption and apparent per capita consumption
(See revised table on page 85.)

Page 8, Table 6 (Revised).- Average annual farm marketings and home consumption, prices, and value aggregates in 1947-49, and percentage comparisons

Commodity	Marketings and home consumption		Average price per unit	Value	Percentage of		
	Unit	Quantity			Group total	All crops	All commodities
		Thou.	Dol.	1,000 dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Crops:							
Food grains:							
Buckwheat	Bu.	2,527	1.41	3,563	0.1	2/	0.01
Rice	Cwt.	35,602	5.00	178,008	7.0	1.4	.58
Rye	Bu.	16,395	1.73	28,363	1.1	.2	.09
Wheat	Bu.	1,123,641	2.09	2,348,410	91.8	18.4	7.58
Total				2,558,344	100.0	20.0	8.26
Feed crops:							
Barley	Bu.	170,599	1.34	228,602	10.5	1.8	.74
Corn	Bu.	843,996	1.51	1,274,434	58.6	10.0	4.11
Hay	Ton	13,400	22.83	305,932	14.1	2.4	.99
Oats	Bu.	323,303	.82	263,815	12.1	2.0	.85
Sorghum grain	Bu.	71,194	1.42	101,096	4.7	.8	.33
Total				2,173,879	100.0	17.0	7.02
Cotton:							
Cotton lint	Lb.	7,124,578	.30	2,165,872	87.4	16.9	6.99
Cottonseed	Ton	4,940	63.44	313,371	12.6	2.5	1.01
Total				2,479,243	100.0	19.4	8.00
Tobacco	Lb.	2,118,834	.45	959,832	100.0	7.5	3.10
Oil crops:							
Flaxseed	Bu.	42,953	5.30	227,651	24.1	1.8	.74
Peanuts	Lb.	2,044,792	.10	210,614	22.3	1.7	.68
Soybeans	Bu.	196,023	2.56	501,819	53.2	3.9	1.62
Tung nuts	Ton	64	61.61	3,973	.4	2/	.01
Total				944,057	100.0	7.4	3.05
Sugar crops:							
Maple products	Gal.	1,751	4.87	8,529	4.6	.1	.03
Sorgo sirup	Gal.	5,657	1.76	9,957	5.4	.1	.03
Sugar beets	Ton	10,708	11.02	117,998	63.5	.9	.38
Sugarcane sirup	Gal.	13,178	.99	13,073	7.0	.1	.04
Sugarcane sugar	Ton	5,673	6.38	36,191	19.5	.3	.12
Total				185,748	100.0	1.5	.60
Seeds:							
Alfalfa	Lb.	74,994	.34	25,273	19.5	.2	.08
Clover, alsike	Lb.	14,042	.30	4,240	3.3	2/	.01
Clover, red	Lb.	58,619	.43	25,382	19.6	.2	.08
Clover, sweet	Lb.	41,195	.13	5,314	4.1	.1	.02
Cowpeas	Bu.	2,392	4.52	10,813	8.3	.1	.04
Lespedeza	Lb.	143,879	.09	12,316	9.5	.1	.04

Continued -

Page 9, Table 6 (Revised).- Average annual farm marketings and home consumption, prices, and value aggregates in 1947-49, and percentage comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Marketings and home consumption: Unit	Marketings and home consumption: Quantity	Average price per unit	Value	Percentage of: Group total	Percentage of: All crops	Percentage of: All commodities
		Thou.	Dol.	1,000 dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Seeds, continued							
Timothy	Lb.	38,625	0.09	3,565	2.7	2/	0.01
Other	Lb.	375,866	.11	42,899	33.0	0.3	.14
Total				129,802	100.0	1.0	.42
Vegetables:							
Dry edible beans	Cwt.	17,601	9.04	159,110	7.6	1.3	.51
Dry field peas	Cwt.	3,901	4.80	18,725	.9	.2	.06
Mung beans	Lb.	7,766	.06	449	2/	2/	1/
Potatoes	Cwt.	222,824	2.46	548,147	26.3	4.3	1.77
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	19,585	3.92	76,772	3.7	.6	.24
Truck crops -							
Fresh (for sale):							
Artichokes	Cwt.	301	8.79	2,646	.1	2/	.01
Asparagus	Cwt.	1,432	12.04	17,237	.8	.1	.06
Beans, lima	Cwt.	845	8.16	6,895	.3	.1	.02
Beans, snap	Cwt.	5,971	7.51	44,840	2.1	.4	.14
Beets	Cwt.	1,832	2.06	3,774	.2	2/	.01
Broccoli 3/	Cwt.	1,725	9.13	15,752	.8	.1	.05
Brussels sprouts 3/	Cwt.	447	11.65	5,207	.2	2/	.02
Cabbage	Cwt.	23,931	1.75	41,879	2.0	.3	.14
Carrots 3/	Cwt.	14,956	3.12	46,663	2.2	.4	.15
Cauliflower 3/	Cwt.	5,228	3.48	18,192	.9	.1	.06
Celery 3/	Cwt.	12,330	4.29	52,894	2.5	.4	.17
Corn, sweet	Cwt.	11,641	3.28	38,183	1.8	.3	.12
Cucumbers	Bu.	3,739	4.56	17,050	.8	.1	.06
Eggplant	Cwt.	595	4.25	2,529	.1	2/	.01
Escarole	Cwt.	739	3.71	2,743	.1	2/	.01
Garlic	Cwt.	151	12.82	1,940	.3	.1	.02
Kale	Cwt.	394	3.79	1,492	.1	2/	1/
Lettuce	Cwt.	26,654	4.43	118,076	5.7	.9	.38
Onions	Cwt.	20,304	3.17	64,364	3.1	.5	.21
Peas, green	Cwt.	1,351	7.21	9,738	.5	.1	.03
Peppers, green	Cwt.	2,956	7.25	21,431	1.0	.2	.07
Shallots	Cwt.	112	7.26	815	2/	2/	1/
Spinach	Cwt.	3,024	4.68	14,153	.7	.1	.04
Tomatoes	Cwt.	17,862	5.82	103,959	5.0	.8	.34
Minor vegetables	Cwt.	23,437	2.02	47,342	2.3	.4	.15
Home consumption	Cwt.	84,996	4.36	370,854	17.8	2.9	1.20
Processing (for sale):							
Asparagus	Ton	94	164.28	15,517	.7	.1	.05
Beans, lima	Ton	74	149.65	11,061	.5	.1	.04
Beans, snap	Ton	210	112.74	23,687	1.1	.2	.08

Continued -

Page 10, Table 6 (Revised).- Average annual farm marketings and home consumption, prices, and value aggregates in 1947-49, and percentage comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Marketings and home consumption		Average price per unit	Value	Percentage of		
	Unit	Quantity			Group total	All crops	All commod-ities
		Thou.	Dol.	1,000 dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Vegetables, processing (for sale), continued							
Beets	Ton	109	21.08	2,287	0.1	2/	0.01
Cabbage	Ton	151	14.12	2,129	.1	2/	.01
Corn, sweet	Ton	1,256	21.39	26,862	1.3	0.2	.09
Cucumbers	Bu.	10,638	1.46	15,531	.7	.1	.05
Peas, green	Ton	377	88.41	33,361	1.6	.3	.11
Pimientos	Ton	20	66.75	1,360	.1	2/	1/
Spinach	Ton	83	44.15	3,647	.2	2/	.01
Tomatoes	Ton	2,860	27.04	77,348	3.7	.6	.24
Total				2,086,641	100.0	16.3	6.74
Fruits and nuts:							
Grapefruit	Box	49,995	.74	37,046	3.1	.3	.12
Lemons	Box	12,171	3.14	38,217	3.2	.3	.12
Limes	Box	221	3.33	737	.1	2/	1/
Oranges	Box	110,785	1.51	167,285	13.9	1.3	.54
Apples	Bu.	133,207	1.87	249,096	20.6	1.9	.80
Apricots	Ton	209	76.89	16,078	1.3	.1	.05
Avocados	Ton	20	361.01	7,338	.6	.1	.02
Cantaloups	Cwt.	15,708	3.62	56,854	4.7	.4	.18
Cherries	Ton	208	203.17	42,352	3.5	.3	.14
Cranberries	Bbl.	856	15.82	13,546	1.1	.1	.04
Dates	Ton	15	136.29	1,985	.2	2/	.01
Figs	Ton	114	55.41	6,298	.5	.1	.02
Grapes	Ton	2,882	38.34	110,501	9.1	.9	.36
Honeyball melons	Cwt.	65	5.48	358	2/	2/	1/
Honeydew melons	Cwt.	1,181	5.06	5,982	.5	2/	.02
Nectarines	Ton	16	83.36	1,332	.1	2/	1/
Olives	Ton	45	158.47	7,055	.6	.1	.02
Peaches	Bu.	66,478	1.66	110,354	9.1	.9	.36
Pears	Bu.	30,238	1.89	57,151	4.7	.5	.19
Persimmons	Ton	4	74.71	275	2/	2/	1/
Pineapples	Box	5	4.85	22	2/	2/	1/
Plums and prunes 4/	Ton	674	75.85	51,114	4.2	.4	.17
Pomegranates	Ton	3	38.65	117	2/	2/	1/
Strawberries, fresh	Lb.	497,675	.21	106,702	8.8	.8	.35
Watermelons	Cwt.	37,390	1.26	47,970	4.0	.4	.15
Almonds	Ton	39	429.52	16,538	1.4	.1	.05
Filberts	Ton	8	239.75	2,034	.2	2/	.01
Pecans	Lb.	146,018	.17	24,969	2.1	.2	.08
Walnuts	Ton	75	381.49	28,465	2.4	.2	.09
Total				1,207,771	100.0	9.4	3.89
Miscellaneous crops:							
Broomcorn	Ton	37	269.08	9,927	15.0	.1	.03
Hops	Lb.	46,706	.60	28,257	42.8	.2	.09
Peppermint	Lb.	1,656	5.95	9,853	14.9	.1	.03
Popcorn	Lb.	228,727	.04	9,835	14.9	.1	.03
Spearmint	Lb.	620	4.29	2,659	4.0	2/	.01
Other 5/	---	---	---	5,563	8.4	2/	.02
Total				66,094	100.0	.5	.21
Total crops				12,791,411		100.0	41.29

Continued -

Page 11, Table 6 (Revised).- Average annual farm marketings and home consumption, prices, and value aggregates in 1947-49, and percentage comparisons - Continued

Commodity	Marketings and home consumption		Average price per unit	Value	Percentage of		
	Unit	Quantity			Group total	All livestock and products	All commodities
		Thou.	Dol.	1,000 dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Livestock and products							
Meat animals:							
Calves	Cwt.	30,840	6/22.76	701,918	7.2	3.9	2.27
Cattle	Cwt.	219,746	6/20.23	4,445,803	45.5	24.4	14.35
Hogs	Cwt.	186,822	6/22.66	4,232,487	43.3	23.3	13.66
Lambs	Cwt.	15,826	6/21.92	346,915	3.5	1.9	1.12
Sheep	Cwt.	5,028	6/9.15	46,019	.5	.2	.15
Total				9,773,142	100.0	53.7	31.55
Dairy products:							
Sales:							
Butter	Lb.	43,772	.63	27,489	.6	.2	.09
Butterfat	Lb.	762,927	.71	542,441	11.4	3.0	1.75
Milk, retail	Qt.	2,128,667	.18	389,546	8.2	2.1	1.26
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	709,530	4.36	3,093,550	65.0	17.0	9.99
Home consumption	Cwt.	154,580	4.56	704,885	14.8	3.9	2.27
Total				4,757,911	100.0	26.2	15.36
Poultry and eggs:							
Broilers	Lb.	1,211,094	.32	382,706	11.0	2.1	1.24
Chickens, other	Lb.	2,547,708	.27	692,977	20.0	3.8	2.24
Eggs (chicken)	Doz.	4,606,444	.46	2,114,357	61.1	11.6	6.83
Turkeys	Lb.	655,408	.39	254,953	7.4	1.4	.82
Turkey hatching eggs	Ea.	65,886	.27	17,987	.5	.1	.05
Total				3,462,980	100.0	19.0	11.18
Miscellaneous livestock:							
Beeswax	Lb.	4,232	.42	1,761	.9	2/	.01
Honey	Lb.	220,138	.20	43,368	22.5	.2	.14
Mohair	Lb.	15,719	.49	7,670	4.0	.1	.02
Wool	Lb.	226,513	.46	104,876	54.4	.6	.34
Other 7/	---	---	---	35,041	18.2	.2	.11
Total				192,716	100.0	1.1	.62
Total livestock and products				18,186,749		100.0	58.71
Total all commodities				30,978,160			100.00

1/ Less than 0.005 percent.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.
3/ Includes some quantities for processing.
4/ Fresh basis.
5/ Flax fiber, hemp fiber, hemp seed, and vegetables grown under glass.
6/ Imputed price derived by dividing value of sales and consumption by the quantity. Home consumption of meat animals is valued at a price 30 percent higher than the live-weight price.
7/ Bees, horses, and mules.

Page 117, Table 100 (Revised).- Peanuts (kernel basis): Supply and distribution, crop years, 1909-57

Year 1/	Supply					Distribution							
	Production picked and threshed		Imports	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Adjustment 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Exports and shipments 6/	Seed, feed, and farm loss	Crushed for oil 7/	Domestic food use 8/		
	Farmers' stock basis 2/	Kernel basis 3/									Military	Civilian	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909	355	237	21	9/	258	—	9/	4	33	9/	—	221	2.4
1910	384	256	12	9/	268	—	9/	5	33	9/	—	230	2.5
1911	366	244	11	9/	255	—	9/	5	35	9/	—	215	2.3
1912	362	241	18	9/	259	—	9/	6	35	9/	—	218	2.3
1913	383	255	39	9/	294	—	9/	7	37	9/	—	250	2.5
1914	421	281	18	9/	299	—	9/	5	42	9/	—	252	2.5
1915	481	321	24	9/	345	—	9/	9	52	9/	—	284	2.8
1916	666	444	42	9/	486	—	9/	19	63	10/(118)	—	286	2.8
1917	989	659	67	9/	726	—	9/	12	65	10/(215)	—	434	4.2
1918	946	631	28	9/	659	—	9/	13	58	10/(294)	—	294	2.8
1919	688	459	125	9/	584	—	5	11	61	23	—	484	4.6
1920	696	464	39	5	508	35	4	12	61	75	—	321	3.0
1921	678	452	10	4	466	28	2	12	54	77	—	293	2.7
1922	523	349	35	2	386	3	11/	6	53	21	—	303	2.7
1923	568	379	49	11/	428	-18	2	3	64	12	—	365	3.2
1924	713	475	70	2	547	29	3	3	63	46	—	403	3.5
1925	722	481	38	19	538	-1	27	4	57	33	—	418	3.6
1926	662	441	41	12/31	513	5	12/17	4	66	23	—	398	3.4
1927	844	563	42	12/17	622	-19	12/50	5	72	41	—	473	3.9
1928	844	563	35	12/50	648	9	12/66	5	76	37	—	455	3.8
1929	898	599	10	13/74	683	-17	13/47	3	70.	81	—	499	4.1
1930	697	465	4	13/47	516	-33	13/27	2	82	46	—	392	3.2
1931	1,056	704	1	1	706	16	7	5	91	34	—	553	4.4
1932	941	627	11/	7	634	-15	3	3	81	44	—	518	4.1
1933	820	547	11/	3	550	-30	4	1	90	30	—	455	3.6
1934	1,014	676	11/	4	680	-1	4	11/	93	160	—	424	3.3
1935	1,153	769	11/	4	773	14	1	11/	101	143	—	514	4.0
1936	1,260	840	2	1	843	-9	3	11/	93	166	—	590	4.6
1937	1,233	822	3	3	828	5	3	1	101	152	—	566	4.4
1938	1,289	848	6	97	951	22	58	1	106	197	—	567	4.3
1939	1,213	826	6	58	890	-5	122	1	113	81	—	578	4.4
1940	1,767	1,192	4	146	1,342	17	182	1	116	406	—	655	5.0
1941	1,475	1,002	1	182	1,185	5	129	6	192	170	50	633	4.8
1942	2,192	1,504	3	129	1,636	13	211	3	217	288	100	804	6.2
1943	2,176	1,466	1	211	1,678	31	240	23	171	329	150	734	5.7
1944	2,081	1,444	38	240	1,722	25	216	19	181	303	200	778	6.0
1945	2,042	1,427	22	216	1,665	17	256	45	174	277	10	886	6.6
1946	2,038	1,407	11/	256	1,663	20	171	173	184	369	—	746	5.3
1947	2,182	1,526	11/	171	1,697	34	164	337	174	334	2	652	4.5
1948	2,336	1,633	11/	164	1,797	12	142	507	133	331	4	668	4.6
1949	1,865	1,325	11/	142	1,467	33	144	122	121	434	5	608	4.1
1950	2,035	1,432	11/	144	1,576	39	244	48	113	442	10	680	4.5
1951	1,659	1,157	0	244	1,401	18	287	6	81	301	7	701	4.6
1952	1,356	926	0	287	1,213	30	287	2	73	133	7	681	4.4
1953	1,574	1,085	11/	287	1,372	26	195	165	76	209	7	694	4.4
1954	1,008	677	121	195	993	11	137	6	83	72	5	679	4.2
1955	1,548	1,098	3	137	1,238	29	260	4	78	183	1	683	4.2
1956	1,608	1,152	4	260	1,416	37	305	73	78	186	2	735	4.4
1957 14/	1,445	1,035	2	305	1,342	8	260	33	79	160	2	800	4.7

1/ Beginning September of year indicated 1909-39; year begins in August 1940 to date. 2/ Production in crop year beginning as follows: Southwestern area, August 1; Southeastern area, September 1; Virginia-Carolina area, November 1. 3/ 1909-37, 66.67 percent was used to convert farmers' stock peanuts to kernel basis; beginning 1938 conversion factors calculated from result of shelling operations in each year. 4/ 1920-37, October 1 stocks in crushing mills as reported by the Bureau of the Census; 1925-30, includes stocks in cold storage warehouses reported by Federal Trade Commission; beginning 1938, September 1 stocks in all positions, and includes oilstock peanuts, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service; beginning 1940 August 1 stocks. 5/ Represents increase in unreported stocks, mill shrinkage, and adjustment for new crop peanuts included in the beginning stocks. This is a residual item. 6/ Shipments to U. S. Territories included beginning 1943 except to Hawaii and Alaska after March 1948, when reporting was discontinued. Exports of oilstock peanuts, which began in 1946, are excluded. Before 1945, exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts assumed to be in proportion to the domestic disappearance breakdown; beginning 1945 exports of shelled and unshelled reported separately. 7/ Includes edible-grade shelled peanuts crushed; year beginning October prior to 1940.
8/ Includes consumption of commercially cleaned and shelled peanuts plus quantities used on farms and farm sales for food use. Civilian per capita only, 1941 to date. 9/ Not available. 10/ Estimated from peanut oil production.
11/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 12/ Includes cold storage warehouse stocks as of September 1. 13/ Includes cold storage warehouse stocks as of July 1. 14/ Preliminary estimate.

Page 120, Table 102 (Revised).- Spices: Foreign trade, domestic production, and apparent per capita consumption, 1918-57

Year	Imports for consumption 1/	Domestic production: Mustard seed 2/	Domestic production: Dried chili peppers 3/	Domestic exports	Shipments to Territories 4/	Apparent domestic consumption 5/	Apparent per capita consumption 6/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Lb.
1918	81,761	7/	7/	7/	7/	81,761	0.8
1919	74,190	7/	7/	7/	7/	74,190	.7
1920	83,369	3,283	7/	7/	7/	86,652	.8
1921	88,925	9,137	7/	7/	7/	98,062	.9
1922	107,198	844	7/	1,363	7/	106,679	1.0
1923	98,386	1,038	7/	1,843	7/	97,581	.9
1924	95,288	2,966	7/	1,790	7/	96,464	.8
1925	103,613	3,416	7/	1,172	7/	105,857	.9
1926	86,374	2,758	7/	1,081	7/	88,051	.8
1927	102,754	4,661	7/	1,506	7/	105,909	.9
1928	97,172	3,500	7/	1,679	7/	98,993	.8
1929	95,812	2,445	5,116	1,914	87	101,372	.8
1930	98,719	3,489	3,608	3,068	413	102,335	.8
1931	98,118	5,395	1,160	1,203	404	103,066	.8
1932	92,560	4,621	3,200	883	420	99,078	.8
1933	105,155	6,965	4,000	858	368	114,894	.9
1934	105,572	12,689	3,104	1,181	365	119,819	.9
1935	105,133	10,394	2,902	1,276	572	116,581	.9
1936	147,385	15,967	3,690	1,383	610	165,049	1.3
1937	107,921	6,327	5,004	1,477	513	117,262	.9
1938	114,810	4,263	4,048	1,089	703	121,329	.9
1939	135,787	18,848	7,240	1,430	774	159,671	1.2
1940	82,507	9,168	4,240	1,779	556	93,580	.7
1941	151,408	19,199	5,720	3,763	765	171,799	1.3
1942	54,105	72,713	7,978	2,107	942	131,747	1.0
1943	28,336	44,197	4,366	3,550	496	72,853	.5
1944	35,719	34,216	5,130	2,452	469	72,144	.5
1945	59,922	29,446	7,296	3,208	566	92,890	.7
1946	83,728	25,592	17,180	7,157	363	118,980	.8
1947	92,293	35,034	6,120	7,653	479	125,315	.9
1948	96,623	20,845	5,500	2,660	388	119,920	.8
1949	96,065	19,390	8,640	1,841	272	121,982	.8
1950	121,961	11,036	7,700	2,076	224	138,397	.9
1951	109,078	17,722	8,160	1,957	219	132,784	.9
1952	118,233	19,219	7,740	1,943	221	143,028	.9
1953	120,644	15,483	9,820	1,875	275	143,797	.9
1954	131,538	7,220	12,800	3,248	347	147,963	.9
1955	135,533	9,031	7,560	9,026	360	142,738	.9
1956	150,294	31,789	11,760	20,931	327	172,585	1.0
1957 8/	113,107	35,405	10,880	14,935	347	144,110	.8

1/ Imports for consumption of spices reported by the Department of Commerce. See table 101 for details. 2/ Preceding year's crop; it is assumed that most of each year's crop was consumed in following calendar year. Excludes quantities used for seed, estimated at 4 pounds per acre planted. 3/ California, only. These data were not included in this table in the original AH-62, and its 1956 Supplement. 4/ Reports of trade with Alaska and Hawaii were discontinued after March 1948. 5/ Imports for consumption plus mustard seed produced in the United States for consumption plus production of dried chili peppers (capsicum) in California minus domestic exports and shipments to U. S. Territories. 6/ Total consumption divided by total population because data on military takings not available. 7/ Not available. 8/ Preliminary.

LIST OF TABLES *

Table		Page
1	Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and per capita food consumption	2
2	Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities	2
3	Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities	4
4	Consumption per person of grain products in North Central Region, by urbanization and income group	22
5	Percentage of households baking at home, by household size, income, urbanization, and region	26
6	Consumption per person of grain products in urban households, by selected income groups and by region	27
7	Consumption per person of grain products in U. S. households, by urbanization and income	29
8	Proportion of households having home-produced livestock products, by region and urbanization, 1954	35
9	Proportion of households having specified home-produced livestock products, by urbanization, 1954	36
10	Average value of livestock products produced for home use, by region and urbanization, 1954	37
11	Average value of specified home-produced livestock products per household producing the item, by urbanization, 1954	39
12	Average quantities per person of selected items home produced and proportions of households home producing, farm and rural nonfarm households, 1941 and 1954	45
13	Proportion of total actual change in average home production per person in rural population explained by estimated effect of change in income from 1941 to 1954	49
14	Production of major food commodities	54
15	Retail food price and total consumer price indexes	55

* The tables in the Supplement for 1957 to AH-62 are not listed.

Reserve
1.941
S2F73

CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ NOV 10 1958 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1959 OUTLOOK ISSUE
October 1958
FOR RELEASE
NOV. 5, A. M.

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-86

IN THIS ISSUE:
WORLD FOOD SITUATION
USE OF FISHERY PRODUCTS BY HOUSEHOLDS
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 29, 1958

SUMMARY

Supplies of most foods in the next few months are expected to be at about the year-earlier level, but beginning early in 1959 they are likely to be somewhat higher. Demand for food is expected to continue strong throughout the year ahead. Retail food prices are now declining seasonally, but during the next few months probably will remain above those of last fall. Prices next year will likely average a little under those of 1958 because of heavier supplies.

This fall consumers are expected to have more chicken and turkey per person than a year earlier, but about as much meat, milk and dairy products, and eggs. Total supplies of dairy products are lower this fall because of reduced stocks, but adequate to maintain consumption by civilians close to the rate in the fall of 1957. Supply prospects point to more fresh vegetables, potatoes, dry beans, apples, and vegetable oils per person than last fall. Fresh and processed citrus items will be in smaller supply in the next few months than they were before the freeze last December.

Prospects are for food supplies to be larger next year than in 1958 because of heavier stocks at the beginning of the year and, if weather is average, large food crops. More livestock probably will be on farms and ranches this January 1 than last. The large pig crop this fall and the likelihood of a large one next spring point to a sharp increase in pork production in 1959. Beef cattle numbers

(Continued on page 3)

Published Quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1950-57, and estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Item	1935-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 Prel. 1/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1957
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 2/	73	100	100	104	108	109	112	117	112	119	163	106
Food grains 3/	54	81	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	118	219	151
Vegetables 4/	84	98	99	94	95	95	97	101	99	96	114	97
Fruits and nuts 5/	90	97	104	100	98	99	103	105	104	103	114	99
Sugar crops	107	116	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	120	112	98
Total food crops 6/	73	91	91	96	96	93	91	96	91	107	147	118
Meat animals	72	100	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	115	160	96
Poultry and eggs	63	112	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	142	225	104
Dairy products	88	101	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	112	127	101
Total food livestock 7/	75	102	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	119	159	98
Food marketings and home consumption.	74	100	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	116	157	103
Civilian per capita food consumption	91	100	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	111	99

1/ Estimates for 1958 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of October 1, 1958. 2/ Food and nonfood items. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-58 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utilization	Domestic use: Food: Civilian	Domestic use: Food: Military 3/	Domestic use: Nonfood 4/	Domestic use: Total	Commercial exports and shipments to Territories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program: Stock change 6/	Department of Agriculture export program: Deliveries 7/	Department of Agriculture export program: Net purchases 8/
				Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year								
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957 10/Rev.	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958 11/	96.4	6.5	-2.9	100.0	68.1	1.1	23.9	93.1	6.1	9/	.8	.8
				Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49								
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957 10/Rev.	108.5	7.5	-1.6	114.4	75.7	1.4	27.7	104.8	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958 11/	108.1	7.3	-3.2	112.2	76.4	1.2	26.8	104.4	6.9	9/	.9	.9

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary estimates.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	1	Household Consumption of Fruit in Spring 1955	36
Retail Food Prices	3	Articles and Speeches Based on the 1955 Survey	49
Nutritional Review	5	List of Tables	55
Commodity Reviews	6		
World Food Situation	17		
Use of Fishery Products by Households in Spring 1955	19		

Continued from cover page -

are expected to increase further next year, and slaughter of beef cows and cattle off grass will continue low. Sales of cows and heifers from dairy herds for meat will likely be down some in 1959. However, slaughter of grain-fed animals probably will continue relatively high. Total beef production in 1959 is likely to be about the same as in 1958.

Civilian consumption of meat per person next year is expected to be a little larger than in 1958. The increase will be in pork. For the other kinds of meat the rates will be close to those in the current year. Increased consumption next year is also in prospect for chicken, canned fish, fresh citrus, potatoes, and dry beans. Prospective heavier production of processed citrus after January 1 this season than last appears likely to mean more frozen concentrated juice and about as much canned single-strength juice per person in 1959 as in 1958. For the other major food groups little change from the 1958 consumption rates is anticipated.

Military procurement of food from domestic supplies is expected to be about the same next year as in 1958. Exports will be up some. The increase will be in foods which are in very heavy supply -- wheat, rice, and vegetable oils and oilseeds.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices are now on a seasonal decline, but will likely remain above a year earlier during the remainder of 1958. The demand for food is expected to continue strong in the next few months, and total supplies of food other than grains are about as large as in the latter part of 1957.

Some easing in retail food prices is in prospect for 1959 if supplies increase moderately over 1958, as is anticipated. Prices to farmers for food products are expected to be somewhat lower in 1959 mainly because of the likelihood of heavier supplies of hogs and, during the early part of

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1955	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	1958 as a percentage of: 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of: 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of: 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	162.8	166.7	159.0	152	120	102	96
Beef	55.6	65.6	82.0	85.4	84.5	80.5	144	122	95
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.8	6.8	84	70	77
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	60	85	98
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	66.8	67.4	61.5	60.5	107	88	98
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	91	95	99
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	2/	---	---	---
Canned 3/	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	2/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	2/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	371	368	358	348	116	90	97
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	21.4	24.6	25.6	28.5	213	152	111
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.6	255	170	95
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.3	27.1	26.5	26.7	84	90	101
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.1	48.5	48.2	48.4	122	105	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.4	150	120	109
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	16.2	15.9	15.5	14.9	89	74	96
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	352	354	349	345	105	96	99
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.6	178	94	98
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 4/	45.4	42.4	45.9	45.3	44.4	45.3	100	107	102
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.5	50	80	101
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.1	314	162	106
Lard	11.0	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.5	86	77	100
Shortening	11.8	9.6	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.8	92	112	104
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.5	10.9	10.7	10.8	166	148	101
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	101.6	100.3	98.3	92.3	66	70	94
Citrus	49.2	54.8	41.7	38.9	37.0	30.4	62	55	82
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	20.0	19.3	19.3	20.7	68	81	107
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	39.9	42.1	42.0	41.2	70	80	98
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	22.6	21.8	22.4	22.4	149	119	100
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	12.9	13.1	12.2	12.1	310	76	99
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.5	1,062	266	94
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	52	77	83
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 5/	140.2	147.8	133.0	134.9	130.4	130.7	93	88	100
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	104.6	107.1	104.6	101.0	89	84	97
Melons	27.0	27.4	29.2	27.8	25.8	29.7	110	108	115
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.5	44.0	44.0	44.2	147	113	100
Frozen	6/ .4	2.9	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	1,900	262	101
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	106	100	108	104	80	91	96
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	34	59	99
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.5	7.4	84	110	99
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.4	.7	.6	.6	100	100	100
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	97.5	98.4	97.1	97	100	102	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	35	64	98
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	119	93	102
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	131	94	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	133	86	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 7/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 8/	160	137	123	121	119	118	74	86	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	52	86	92
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	98	116	98
Beverages									
Coffee 9/	14.0	18.2	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	114	87	101
Tea	.67	.58	.64	.61	.61	.60	90	103	98
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	86	93	93
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	112	109	107

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 8/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semoline flour. 9/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

the year fresh vegetables, potatoes and poultry products. On the other hand, the long-term upward trend in marketing charges is expected to continue into next year and will partly offset the decline in farm prices.

The domestic demand for food next year will be at peak levels. Food expenditures are likely to exceed slightly those of 1958. More food and services with food will be purchased but at slightly lower average prices than in 1958.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW

Differences in the estimated nutritive value of the per capita food supply between 1958 and 1957 are small. The one percent decrease in calories represents a comtinuation of a longtime downward trend. The somewhat lower

Table 4.- Nutrients available from civilian consumption per capita per day, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956, 1957, and preliminary estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 prelim-inary	1958 as a percentage of		
							1935-39	1947-49	1957
Food energy	Cal.	3,310	3,270	3,220	3,180	3,150	95	96	99
Protein	Gm.	91	95	97	96	95	104	100	99
Fat	Gm.	133	142	148	145	144	108	101	99
Carbohydrate	Gm.	446	410	384	382	380	85	93	99
Calcium	Gm.	.94	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.02	109	98	99
Iron	Mg.	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.2	112	95	98
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,200	8,200	7,400	7,200	7,200	88	88	100
Thiamine	Mg.	1.47	1.92	1.84	1.80	1.79	122	93	99
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.90	2.34	2.35	2.33	2.30	121	98	99
Niacin	Mg.	16.0	19.6	20.1	20.3	19.8	124	101	98
Folic acid	Mg.	.134	.132	.127	.129	.128	96	97	99
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	118	118	106	108	106	90	90	98

1/ Data computed by Institute of Home Economics, ARS, on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of rural and urban home gardens, supplied by the Division of Agricultural Economics, AMS. No deduction has been made in nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in households or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of those nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

levels of iron and niacin reflect the small decrease in per capita consumption of both meat and potatoes. Ascorbic acid did not reach the 1957 level because of reduced supplies of citrus fruit.

Compared with the 1947-49 average, the greatest differences among the nutrients showed up for vitamin A value and ascorbic acid. Per capita amounts of these vitamins are down about 10 percent. Availability of these vitamins have been trending downward for several years, reflecting the decrease in consumption of vegetables and fruits, particularly the home-garden items which are excellent sources of these nutrients.

Prospects for the 1959 food supply indicate that the level for most nutrients will be almost the same as for 1958. Expectations are that citrus fruit will be in larger supply than in 1958, which will mean more available ascorbic acid. The thiamine level may be up slightly due to the anticipated increase in pork supplies.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat consumption in calendar 1958 is expected to be around 152 pounds per person. This is 7 pounds less than in 1957, and reflects mainly the reduction in the first 9 months of this year. During the last quarter, supplies of each kind of meat will be adequate to maintain consumption close to the respective year-earlier rates. Retail pork prices are declining seasonally but those of the other meats are about stable. The average price for all meats will remain higher this fall than last.

Prospects are that civilians will have moderately more meat per person in 1959 than this year. The increase will be mostly in pork. Little change is expected for beef. Beginning in early spring, heavier supplies of pork will likely bring and maintain their retail prices significantly below those in 1958, and the average price for all meats will be down a little. Prices of meats other than pork probably will average close to those of this year because of the small change in supplies and continued strong consumer demand.

Beef consumption per person in 1959 is forecast at almost 80 pounds, close to the quantity being consumed this year. While consumption has declined from the peak of 85 pounds reached in 1956, the rate anticipated for 1959 is greater than in any year of record prior to 1954.

Beef production will total about the same--or possibly a little larger--next year as in the current year. Continued withholding of breeding stock from slaughter will prevent a large increase in beef production. Cattle numbers have been increasing since late 1957. Supplies of the better grades of beef will be relatively high next year again since cattle slaughter is expected to include a large proportion of grain-fed animals but relatively few cows and grass cattle. Continued reduced supplies of the intermediate and lower grades will again encourage imports of this kind of beef for use in processing. But imports will remain very small in relation to our production.

Consumers will likely have a little less veal per person in 1959 than this year. Veal production probably will be about the same as in 1958. The calf crop is expected to be larger because there will be more cows and heifers on farms, but a larger proportion of the crop will be beef calves--many of which will likely be held back and not sold as calves, as is characteristic of the buildup phase of the cattle cycle.

Slightly more lamb and mutton per person will be available in 1959 if the rise in sheep and lamb numbers continues at the rate of the past 2 years.

Pork will be in heavier supply next year than in 1958. The increase is expected to be sufficient to bring pork consumption by civilians up 6 pounds from the 60 pounds per capita being consumed in the present year.

The pork production increase over 1958 is expected to begin around late-winter. Up to that time, hog marketings--largely from the 1958 spring pig crop--may be about the same as a year earlier. Larger supplies beginning in early 1959 seem assured by the large fall pig crop in 1958. Farmers' intentions last June were to have 13 percent more sows farrow the fall crop. Reports in September from 9 Corn Belt States indicate that these plans were carried out or exceeded slightly. A substantial gain over a year earlier in the 1959 spring pig crop also is expected, and it will result in larger slaughter supplies in the second half of 1959 than in the same part of 1958.

Fishery Products 1/

Civilian per capita consumption of fishery products from now to mid-spring 1959 is expected to be a little above the year-earlier rate. The prospective increase will be in the canned items; use of the fresh and frozen products will likely differ little. Retail prices of fishery products may be close to those of a year earlier, though some easing in prices of canned fish could occur because of heavier supplies.

Prospects are for moderately more edible fishery products to be available from fall to spring this season than last. Supplies of frozen fishery products in the continental United States are expected to be about the same as a year earlier, but those of the fresh items will be seasonally low until the new catch season opens next spring. More canned fishery products than a year ago will be available in the next several months because of the larger packs of salmon and tuna. Output of canned tuna may be record large this year. The pack of California sardines (pilchards) may be the largest in several years, but that of Maine sardines may be smaller than in 1957. As usual, imports will supplement domestic production of canned fishery products, though maybe not to the extent that it did in the past year.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Exports of fishery products during the next several months may be somewhat greater than a year ago. Canned salmon and California sardines are the major items among the fishery products we usually export, and our supplies of these two items will be larger in the months ahead. The United Kingdom recently removed restrictions on imports of canned salmon from the United States and Canada. The restrictions had been imposed in the late 1940's to conserve dollar resources.

Poultry and Eggs

A record supply of poultry meat per person at the lowest prices since the early 1940's, and a reduced egg supply at prices noticeably higher than the year before, were the features of 1958. The prospect for 1959 indicates increases in the supplies of both poultry and eggs, with per person consumption of poultry meat rising by a slight margin to a new high. Egg consumption will hold near the 1958 level of 348 eggs per person, because the production increase will only barely exceed the population increase. Prices for poultry meats, as well as for eggs, will reflect larger production through at least the first half of 1959.

Production of broilers, the principal source of poultry meat, is likely to continue to rise in 1959, though probably less than the 15 percent increase estimated for 1958.

This year's total of about 1.6 billion birds is providing more than 3/4 of the 28.5 pounds of chicken being eaten by the average consumer and almost 2/3 of the 34 pounds of total poultry (chicken plus turkey).

Recent broiler prices have been down to the levels of 1942, but expansion in production is nevertheless being encouraged by continuing cost-cutting advances in technology, and by the widespread practice of broiler financing and integration. Under the latter, farmers raising broilers make agreements with contractors who supply the feed and chicks for the enterprise and provide a financial guarantee.

Chicken consumed other than broilers is from birds that are byproducts of the egg production enterprise. In 1958 the 436 million chickens raised for laying flock replacement were 10 percent more than the year before. Consequently, the January 1, 1959 laying flock will be up, and the number of mature chickens available for slaughter later in the year also will be above 1958. This is likely to provide a noticeable increase in the supply of poultry suitable for canned and frozen products. Hens are favored for such uses because of their usual low prices at country points, and the stronger texture of their meat which withstands processing better than does the tender meat of broilers.

The prospective larger number of egg-laying birds next January 1--about 2 to 4 percent more than the 321 million layers on January 1, 1958--indicates a larger egg production than in 1958 through the first 6 or 8 months of 1959. Unless there is a drastic cutback in the number of replacement chickens raised, production will continue higher throughout the year. A possible moderate reduction in the number of pullets next fall probably will be offset by further increases in the rate of lay. Increased rate of lay early this fall is the main reason why recent egg production has been above the fall of 1957.

On account of prospective larger supplies, egg prices in the first half of 1959 are likely to average slightly lower than corresponding 1958 prices. (Prices for the rest of 1958 are likely also to be below last year.) Mid-month average prices to farmers in the spring of 1958 were quite variable, ranging between 40.8 cents per dozen in March and 33.9 cents in June.

On October 15 the Department of Agriculture received the first of a series of weekly offers of dried egg solids for use in the School Lunch Program. Initial purchases were made at about $1.20 per pound, and further weekly offers are to be considered.

Turkey production is becoming increasingly affected by financing arrangements, so 1959 production may not recede from 1958 despite the generally low prices this year. Since late July, the Department of Agriculture has been making weekly purchases of frozen turkeys for distribution through the National School Lunch Program. Through October 24, these purchases amounted to 18 million pounds.

Perhaps 25 percent of the 1958 turkey crop is expected to go into storage. Even if production is cut back from the 1958 level, these stocks would sustain 1959 consumption at or near the 1958 level of 5.6 pounds per person, which is only slightly lower than the 1957 record of 5.9 pounds.

For the remainder of 1958, turkey supplies are likely to exceed the 1957 level. Despite the overall decrease of 4 percent in the 1958 crop, hatchings in the months which provide turkeys for slaughter in November and December were larger than last year, and October 1 storage stocks of 161 million pounds were 8 percent larger than on the same date last year.

Dairy Products

Supplies of dairy products through 1959 are expected to continue about as plentiful as in the preceding year. Civilian consumption of dairy products per person will likely total close to the year-earlier level in terms of milk equivalent.

Production and commercial use of milk for all purposes are expected to be in closer balance next year than in the past several years, and retail prices of dairy products are likely to average near those of 1958. Under present legislation, and the prevailing parity index, milk prices to farmers cannot be reduced below present levels (75 percent of parity). Any significant decline in milk production from the 1958 level, however, could result in prices rising above the equivalent of support levels.

Dairy products will be in somewhat smaller supply this fall than last because of sharply reduced stocks of most items. Production of milk is expected to be closer to the year-ago total than it was earlier in 1958. Per capita consumption of dairy products probably will be at about the rate of last fall. With population higher, total consumption will be a little higher than a year earlier. Currently, it is running ahead of output, which is seasonally low, and stocks are being reduced.

Production of milk next year is expected to be slightly higher than that indicated for 1958. The reduction in cow numbers probably will not be as large as it was this year and milk production per cow will likely increase to another record high. Price relationships between milk and feed are expected to favor increased production of milk. This year was the first since 1952 that milk production did not increase over the preceding year. This reflected the fact that large numbers of milk stock were sold for meat, in response to the sharp rise in the price of cattle for meat in the past 12 to 18 months. In terms of its effect on milk production, the reduction in number of cows was more than enough to offset the increase in output per cow.

Civilian consumption of dairy products is expected to be around 700 pounds (milk equivalent) per person, close to the rates of 1957 and 1958. There may, however, be small differences for individual items. Aggregate consumption will be up about in line with the increase in population. The Special Milk Program will continue to provide an important outlet for fluid whole milk, but the volume distributed through this program will not increase as it has in a number of previous years, when the number of schools participating in the Program was increasing.

Milk production in 1958 has been more nearly in balance with consumption of the commercially purchased items than it has been in several years. Accordingly, the milk equivalent (fat solids basis) of Government price-support acquisitions thus far this year has been running below those of 1957. For 1958 as a whole it may be as much as a fourth lower.

Fats and Oils

Output of food fats and oils is now increasing seasonally. More vegetable oils and lard will be produced this fall and about as much butter. Apparent civilian consumption during the next few months is expected to continue at about the same rate as a year earlier. Retail prices of butter and the vegetable oil products will likely average a little lower this fall than last, but those of lard may be about the same.

Current indications are that total supplies of edible fats and oils (including oilseeds) in the October 1958-September 1959 marketing year will be about 15 percent larger than in the preceding one. A large part of the prospective increase will be in soybean oil, though more lard and cottonseed oil also will be available. Little change is expected in butter output.

Carryover stocks of food fats and oils were up nearly one-fifth from the relatively low level of a year earlier.

Lard production in 1958-59 likely will be somewhat larger than a year ago, reflecting a rise in the number of hogs slaughtered as well as slightly higher yields per hog. Most of the increase over 1957-58 in lard output will take place during the last half of the production year. With lard prices likely to decline during the season and to average a little lower than a year earlier, some increase in both deomestic use and exports is likely. Domestically this would be reflected mainly in increased use of lard in the manufacture of shortening.

Supplies of butter in 1958-59 are likely to be a little larger because of a slight increase in Government stocks this October. Output of butter probably will be close to the 1957-58 level. Milk production may increase slightly but a larger proportion probably will be used as fluid milk and for dairy products other than butter.

Through next September, supplies of oilseeds used to produce edible vegetable oils will be sharply above those of a year earlier. This will reflect mainly the record crop of soybeans, the moderately heavier output of cottonseed in 1958, and the larger supplies of peanuts available for oil.

Because of the large supply, much more food fats and oils (including oil equivalent of soybeans) will be available in 1958-59 for export than in recent years. Competition in world markets is expected to continue keen, as exportable supplies remain heavy in some foreign countries. Nevertheless, a heavy outward movement from the United States is likely to result from sales for dollars in addition to Government programs. The strength of export demand will again be a major factor influencing the level of domestic prices of the primary fats and oils used in the manufacture of the corresponding food products.

Civilian use of food fats per person in 1959 is expected to continue close to the 45-pound (fat content) rate of this year. The pattern of use per person is expected to closely parallel that indicated for 1958. Apparent use of margarine, shortening, and salad and cooking oils per person this year is a little above the rate in 1957. Margarine use per person in 1958 will set a new record, while that of butter will change little. Retail prices of food fats and oils products may be a little lower in 1959 than this year, reflecting in part the reduction in prices of raw materials.

Peanut output in 1958 is placed at 28 percent more than last year. Prospective supplies are sharply in excess of probable domestic food and nonfood use, and the CCC will likely acquire the surplus under the support program. Use of peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter, which consumes as many peanuts as all other peanut food products combined, is expected to continue to increase in 1958-59. Demand for salted peanuts and peanut candy probably will continue strong. Diversion of CCC peanuts into crushing and export channels during the 1958-59 marketing year will be heavy.

Fruit

Supplies of fresh fruit between now and mid-1959 are expected to be a little heavier than a year earlier, but somewhat less processed fruits will be available. There will be more treenuts during this period. Retail prices of fresh fruits may average a little below those from winter to mid-spring 1958 mainly because of the lower prices in prospect for citrus during the same part of the present marketing season. Prices of processed fruits will likely be up some.

The deciduous fruit crop was around 4 percent heavier this year than last, and 3 percent above average. The increase was due to larger harvests of apples, cranberries, grapes and peaches. There will be more apples and cranberries available this fall and winter than last. Supplies of fresh grapes in the months ahead will depend mainly on the voluem of the Emperor variety crop now being stored. Fewer fall and winter pears than a year earlier will be available because of the lighter crop this year.

Supplies of citrus fruit are expected to be lighter than a year ago until late fall and probably somewhat heavier from then to mid-1959, on the basis of early-season indications. Last winter and spring, supplies were sharply reduced by freeze damage to crops in Florida during December. Florida and, to a lesser extent, California are the major producing areas for the citrus available for fresh use and processing from late fall through the following spring. The California crop of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is indicated about one-third larger than the 1957-58 crop, which was severely cut by hot weather in the summer of 1957.

The citrus crops to be harvested through next spring are expected to be up enough to provide consumers with more fresh citrus per person than they had a year earlier, and more fruit for processing. The prospective increase in the output of processed citrus juices will likely be heavier for the frozen concentrated than for the canned single-strength products, particularly in the case of orange juice. Not all of the increase will be consumed in the 1958-59 season since processors will likely reserve a portion for rebuilding of stocks. The carryover of all processed citrus juices into the 1958-59 marketing season was much smaller than a year earlier.

The total crop of four major treenuts is estimated to be 6 percent larger this year than in 1957, and slightly above average. Increases for walnuts and pecans more than offset the reductions for almonds and filberts. Imported treenuts will continue to be an important supplement to domestic production. In recent marketing seasons, the volume of imports--comprised largely of cashews and Brazil nuts, which are not produced in this country--has about equalled our crop of the four major treenuts.

There will likely be less canned fruit this marketing year than in 1957-58. The supply situation for canned fruit this season reflects both the markedly smaller carryover and the likelihood that the pack will be somewhat smaller than the large one of a year earlier. By major items, there will likely be about as much canned fruit cocktail and more applesauce available than in the 1957-58 marketing year, but less apricots, peaches, red sour cherries, purple plums and probably pears. Canned pineapple from Hawaii will supplement supplies of canned fruit produced in the continental United States.

We will have about as much frozen deciduous fruit and berries this season as in 1957-58 because of heavier carryover stocks. Production was lighter this year than last mainly because of the reduced pack of frozen RSP cherries.

Dried fruits are expected to be in much smaller supply in 1958-59 than in 1957-58 because of lighter carryover stocks and decreased output. Production of dried prunes is sharply lower this year than last, and indications point to a somewhat smaller pack of raisins. The crop of raisin-variety grapes was larger than in 1957, but rains at drying time reduced output of raisins.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh and processed vegetables promise to be a little larger this fall and winter than last, and potatoes and dry beans substantially larger. About the same quantity of sweetpotatoes is available as a year earlier, but materially less dry peas. The demand for vegetables is expected to continue strong. Prices of fresh vegetables during the remainder of the fall probably will average close to those of last year, but this winter they are likely to be much lower than the high levels of a year earlier. Because of higher processing and distribution costs, retail prices of most processed vegetables are likely to average a little higher than in the preceding marketing year. Dry peas also may be higher, and dry beans about the same as last season. The heavy supply of potatoes is likely to hold retail prices in the months ahead at least moderately below those of a year earlier.

Supplies of fresh vegetables from the fall crop are expected to be a little larger than those of last year, according to indications in early October. Early-season cabbage accounts for a large part of this increase. Among the other important items, production of sweet corn, early fall spinach and early and late fall cauliflower also promise to be materially larger, and early fall tomatoes slightly larger. But a substantial reduction is in prospect for green peppers, and moderate reductions for snap beans and celery. Prices of fresh vegetables during the next few weeks are expected to average near those of a year earlier, though there will be variations for individual items based on relative supplies and quality. Fewer dry onions will be available for distribution into mid-winter than a year ago--and at generally higher prices--because of a 7 percent smaller late-summer crop.

If weather is more normal, production of vegetables for winter harvest is expected to be substantially larger than last winter, when crops, particularly in Florida, were destroyed or severely damaged by freezes and excessive rains.

Total supplies of processed vegetables through mid-1959 (when the current marketing season ends) are likely to be a little larger than a year earlier because of the heavier canned pack. Among major canned items, biggest increases in supplies over last year are expected in tomato juice and tomato products. More snap beans, tomatoes and sauerkraut also are in prospect. Canned green peas remain in heavy supply because of the large old-pack carryover. Supplies of canned corn will be substantially below the large ones of last year. Somewhat less lima beans and beets are indicated but supplies of asparagus are about the same. Indications are that the supply of frozen vegetables is somewhat smaller than a year ago. Nevertheless, most frozen items are in ample supply. Because of higher costs for some processing materials and labor, and higher distribution costs, retail prices of both canned and frozen vegetables are likely to average a little higher than a year earlier.

With generally heavy supplies available, civilian per capita consumption of processed vegetables is likely to continue at a high level. However, consumption during the winter, particularly of frozen items, may be a little lower than last winter when demand for these items benefited from a shortage of some fresh items. Carryover stocks of canned vegetables at the end of the current season are expected to be slightly larger than in mid-1958, with some tomato items in very heavy supply. Processors may plant or contract close to the same total acreage in 1959 as in 1958, but are likely to have moderately to substantially less acreage of tomatoes for processing.

Materially heavier supplies of potatoes will be available into mid-spring than a year earlier because of a larger fall crop. Retail prices during the next few months are expected to average moderately to substantially below those of last season and civilian consumption, particularly during late winter and early spring, is expected to be at a little higher rate. Farmers are also expected to move substantially more potatoes into starch, flour, and livestock feed. Growers should plant a materially smaller acreage to potatoes in 1959.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes available into mid-1959 are substantially the same as a year ago. Both rate of consumption and retail prices during the next few months are expected to average near those of a year earlier. Experiences in recent years suggest that acreage in 1959 is likely to be no larger than in 1958.

Dry edible beans are in substantially heavier supply than a year ago because of the larger crop. Domestic consumption of dry beans is expected to be up a little from last season and exports materially larger. Nevertheless supplies from the 1958 crop are in excess of estimated domestic and export sales, and carryover stocks at the end of the current season are expected to be relatively heavy. Prices received by farmers promise to average moderately to substantially below those of last season, but little or no change is expected at the retail level. Farmers should plant materially less acreage to dry beans next year.

Supplies of dry field peas this season will be significantly below the large volume of a year earlier. They appear adequate to maintain domestic civilian consumption near the levels of last season, but will permit only moderate exports. Because of weather damage to the European crop, however, export demand will be strong. Prices received by farmers will average substantially above those of last season, and prices at retail will also be higher. Farmers in 1959 are expected to plant a materially larger acreage of dry peas.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian consumption of cereal food products in 1959 will likely be close to the per capita rate indicated for the present year. Retail prices of food products made from wheat, rye, rice, corn, oats and barley are expected to be a little higher next year mainly because of the probable continued advance in processing and marketing costs.

Large crops of grains were harvested this year. With old-crop carryovers heavy, supplies in the year ahead will be record large and well above the quantity needed to cover anticipated domestic needs and exports.

Wheat supplies will be at an all-time high this marketing year because of the record crop harvested in 1958 and the very large carryover. The increase in supplies over a year earlier greatly exceeds the moderately larger disappearance expected from heavier exports. As a result, the carryover will likely be substantially greater next June 30 than last.

Civilian per capita consumption of wheat products (grain equivalent) in 1959 will likely average about the same as the 1958 rate. However, with the civilian population larger next year, the total tonnage of wheat used as food may be up a little. In the first three quarters of 1958 the retail prices of bread and flour averaged 2 percent above those of a year earlier, while prices farmers received for wheat averaged 8 percent lower.

Rice will be moderately more plentiful in 1958-59 than a year earlier because of the larger crop in 1958. Total distribution of rice will be heavier this marketing year than last because of substantially larger exports in prospect. Although the per capita consumption rate may be about the same as in 1957-58, total civilian consumption of rice may be up a little because of increased population.

Record large supplies of corn and barley, and an above-average supply of oats are available in the 1958-59 marketing year. Production of these grains was heavy in 1958, as were carryovers. Supplies of these grains are far in excess of anticipated utilization, so prospects are for record carryovers of each one at the end of the current marketing year.

Civilian consumption of most of the food products of corn, oats and barley per person in 1959 probably will continue near the levels of recent years. In 1958, civilian use of corn sugar and sirup is estimated to be ahead of the respective year-earlier rates. However, cornmeal consumption probably will be a little lower than in 1957. The downtrend for cornmeal in recent years has occurred largely in that produced locally, much of which is processed in custom mills. Civilian consumption of oat and barley food products have been relatively stable in the past several years. Over the past several years a decline in the consumption of oatmeal has been about offset by an increase in ready-to-eat oat breakfast cereals.

Retail prices of corn, oats and barley food products have been increasing over the past several years.

Sugar

The domestic demand for sugar has been good this year. As of October 18, domestic marketings by primary distributors totaled 7,219,000 tons (raw value). This was 3 percent higher than a year earlier and even exceeded slightly the very high domestic marketings in the comparable period of 1956. With the civilian population larger this year than last, consumption of sugar is expected to average 97 pounds per person, about the same as in 1957.

The uptrend in wholesale prices of refined sugar has tended to be reflected at retail. In September, the latest month for which BLS data are available, the retail price of refined sugar averaged 56.9 cents per 5-pound bag, compared with 55.6 cents last January.

The quota for 1958 governing the quantity of new sugar which may be marketed for consumption in the United States now stands at 9,200,000 tons (raw value). The quota was raised 200,000 tons during October. This was done to satisfy a need for additional sugar in the eastern markets of the United States and to dampen a trend toward a late-season price rise there. The quota actions were followed by an announcement that during December refiners could bring into continental United States and process off-shore raw sugar chargeable to 1959 quotas, and hold this sugar until the new year. The effect of this is to free for distribution sugar from 1958 quotas which refiners would ordinarily have held in inventory for use in January 1959.

The initial marketing quota for 1959 will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture before the end of the current year, following a public hearing on the sugar quota to be held on November 25.

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION 1/

World food production, after levelling off in 1957-58, is expected to reach a new high in 1958-59. With world stocks much the same in mid-1958 as in mid-1957, present prospects are for an increase in the total supply of food and perhaps the per capita supply.

All major food and feed crops are contributing to the increase in world supplies. Wheat output is up sharply for 1958-59 and, although wheat stocks were reduced last year, increased production raises total supplies to new record levels. A record rice crop is in prospect. Corn production may be larger than ever before, and moderate increases over 1957 are expected for barley and oats. With record stocks, total feed supplies will be at an all-time high. Sugar production is also likely to reach record levels. Output of oilseeds is up. So is output of deciduous fruits and probably citrus fruits.

Milk production should also show an increase in 1958-59 if pasture conditions during the rest of the season are reasonably good. Meat production is not expected to show much change, some decrease in beef offsetting an increase in pork.

Consumption of food may not increase as much as the supply of food. Though economic activity generally continues at high levels and a number of countries have increased their gold and dollar reserves, many are still struggling with balance of payments difficulties. Exchange or other trade controls are still widely used to regulate external trade, and in many countries internal as well as external trade in food or some foods is regulated. These may be factors limiting increases in the flow of food between countries and consumption within countries. Even so, world trade in food should approach or perhaps exceed the high levels of 1957-58.

Western Europe absorbs the major share of the food and feed moving in world trade. Though its production is high above prewar, imports in terms of calories still account for about one-fifth of total food supplies. Consumption levels are expected to vary little from those of the past 6 or 7 years, although the downward trend in grain and potato consumption per capita and the upward trend in consumption of livestock products and fruit are likely to continue and the value of foods consumed will continue to increase. This year, import requirements for wheat, especially high quality wheat, may increase and import requirements for feed grains may decrease as a result of heavy rains at harvest time which reduced the wheat crop in quantity and quality. A large proportion is suited only for feed. Fruit production recovered from last year's low level, and sugar output is expected to increase.

1/ Prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Eastern Europe, crop conditions were less favorable in 1958 than in 1957. Unless stocks were accumulated last year, net imports of grain will have to be increased if consumption levels are maintained. The Soviet Union, in contrast, reports good crops of small grains, though considerable harvesting difficulties developed in the eastern wheat regions, where the crops were late. More wheat should be available for export to Eastern Europe and to non-Communist countries. Corn output, however, appears to be lower than last year. Feed grain supplies are likely to be devoted mostly to the domestic livestock industry, expansion of which is stressed by the government.

Mainland China reports bumper grain crops. Supplies should be large enough to permit a substantial improvement in the precarious food situation. Some grain will probably be used to replenish depleted stocks, and rice exports may be increased. But the severe food shortages of the past two years are not likely to reappear, especially if claims of larger harvests of most food crops are realized.

Among other Far Eastern countries, Japan gathered a near record rice crop in 1958. Wheat production is down from last year, but imports may not be increased in 1958-59 because of the abundant rice crop. Burma, Thailand, and Korea all have better rice crops too. Burma and Thailand will have larger export surpluses, and Korea may export some rice this season. Rice and wheat production are close to last year's level in Pakistan, and imports will again be required. In India, unfavorable weather reduced wheat production, but the coming rice crop is expected to be up. Under P. L. 480 agreements signed in June and September, the United States is to ship 3.9 million tons of grain to India in 1958-59.

In Western Asia, production of the chief food grains, wheat and barley, is below the high 1957 level. Turkey is exporting wheat but Syria, normally a surplus producer, has little available for export in 1958-59. Iraq and Iran may be able to cover their own requirements. Isreal, Lebanon, and Jordan will need to import more wheat than usual because of short crops.

Grain production in Northern Africa is up from last year, largely because of good crops in Morocco, which last year was hit by drought. This year Morocco has export surpluses of wheat and barley. In Egypt, on the other hand, a shorter crop has almost eliminated the rice export surplus. To the south, food production in most countries is expected to be large enough to cover usual requirements except for wheat and wheat flour. High level exports of peanuts and oil from West Africa, and continued shipments of corn from South Africa and Angola are in prospect.

In Latin America, Mexico is having much better growing conditions this year than last; with a good wheat harvest completed, and good corn and bean crops in prospect, it will be practically self-sufficient in food. Cuba may need to import more rice if reports of a short rice crop prove true. Sugar production there is likely to increase in 1959 unless the government restricts output.

Weather conditions have been generally good in Central America and in most South American countries. Brazil, however, had an unusually severe drought in the northeast part of the country, which caused 1,700,000 people to leave their homes and was partly responsible for a drop in the important bean crop. Corn, another staple food, has yet to be planted. In Argentina, an expected increase in sowings of wheat for the 1958-59 crop failed to materialize, in part because of insufficient rainfall early in the season. Total area in small grains may not be larger than last season's. Prospects for meat are for reduced production and exports.

Dry weather in the prairie provinces has also held Canada's wheat crop to last year's level, but meat and milk production will probably show an increase. Australia, which suffered severely from drought in 1957, expects an average or better wheat crop this season. Milk production should also be up, but meat production is down. Production of both meat and milk continue to increase in New Zealand. But both may be adversely affected and crop yields reduced if the unusual dry spell experienced this September and October extends through November.

USE OF FISHERY PRODUCTS BY HOUSEHOLDS IN SPRING 1955 1/

Summary

The 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey 2/ yielded more information than has ever been collected on the consumption of fishery products 3/ at home by housekeeping households. Analysis of these data provides insights to the household market for these foods. Some of the major findings of this study are:

1. Almost two-thirds of the households used fishery products during the week surveyed, but only 2 1/2 cents of the average dollar spent for food used at home went for these products.

2. The largest household market for fishery products was in the Northeast; the smallest in the West. Urban households provided a better market for fishery products than rural households because urban households used more per person and purchased more of the products they consumed.

1/ By Harry Sherr, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Detailed data on food consumed at home in a week in spring 1955 were collected from 6,060 housekeeping households throughout the nation. The households were selected based on a stratified random sample.

3/ The term "fishery products" includes both fish and shellfish.

3. Of the fishery products used at home per person, the fresh and frozen group represented almost two-thirds of the total, and the canned a little over a third.

4. Canned fish consumption at home per person averaged higher among urban than rural households, and higher among single-person households than those of two or more persons.

5. Households in the Northeast and West were the leading consumers of canned tuna. They used more canned tuna than salmon at home per person. Households in the South were the heaviest consumers of canned salmon.

6. Urban households used more canned fish per person in a week in spring 1942 than in a similar period in 1948 and 1955.

Variations in food customs and availability of items, more than variations in income, accounted for differences in "at-home" consumption of fishery products among the four regions and, within each region, by urbanization.

Proportion of Households Using Fishery Products

Almost two-thirds of the housekeeping households in the United States used fishery products at home in a week in spring 1955 (table 5). This was much less than the proportion that served meat in the same period, but more than the proportion that served poultry. The pattern was similar in all regions 4/ and urbanizations except the South. There, the number of households that served chicken was greater than the number that served fishery products.

Two of the three major groups of fishery products -- canned fish, and fresh and frozen fish -- were about equal in popularity, and much more so than shellfish. Fishery products were a more popular entree for at-home meals in the Northeast than in any other region, and more popular among urban than rural households (table 5). These patterns reflect differences in local food customs, as well as availability. Traditionally, fish and shellfish -- particularly fresh and frozen products -- have been more popular in coastal areas than inland. A large proportion of the domestic catch marketed fresh or frozen is landed on the East Coast and is generally more readily available in food stores in the densely populated urban areas in the Northeast than in any other region or urbanization. The problem of availability is much less pronounced for the canned products.

4/ In this survey, the 1950 Census of Population definition of "region" was used. More specifically: (a) Northeast includes New England and the Middle Atlantic States; (b) North Central Region includes the East North Central and West North Central States; (c) South includes South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central States; and (d) West includes the Mountain and the Pacific States.

Table 5.- Percentage of households using fishery products at home, by source, urbanization and region, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and region	All fishery products		Fish, fresh or frozen		Fish, canned		Shellfish, fresh and processed 3/	
	All sources 2/	Purchased	All sources 2/	Purchased	All sources 2/	Purchased	All sources 2/	Purchased
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States	63.1	56.5	33.2	24.4	35.0	34.7	11.8	11.2
Urban	67.4	62.7	34.3	27.8	38.6	38.3	14.2	13.6
Rural nonfarm	57.3	47.9	31.9	20.0	29.3	29.0	9.3	8.6
Farm	53.1	42.4	29.9	16.2	28.3	28.2	4.7	3.9
Northeast	74.4	70.9	40.1	35.9	39.8	39.5	17.6	17.1
North Central	56.3	49.5	27.5	19.1	33.1	33.0	6.7	6.6
South	58.0	48.7	34.2	21.5	30.5	30.1	9.9	8.8
West	67.5	60.6	28.8	18.6	40.0	39.6	16.6	15.1

1/ Data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey (Reports 1-5) and unpublished tabulations.

2/ Includes quantities purchased and those obtained without direct expense -- i.e., caught by members of household or received as gift or pay. "All sources" is not a total since some households used both purchased products and products obtained without direct expense in the same period.

3/ Includes clams, crabs, oysters and shrimp.

All households bought the canned fish and the shellfish that they used, but more than a fourth of those that reported use of fresh or frozen fish said they obtained their supplies without direct expense 5/ (table 5).

Canned salmon and tuna warrant a special note. They are among the most popular of the fishery products used in the United States, and comprise the major part of the canned fish group.

Many more households used canned tuna than salmon at home during the week surveyed. 6/ In recent years tuna has been increasing in popularity 7/ as a result of increased availability, the decline in the price of tuna below those of the better grades of canned salmon, both the introduction and general acceptance of recipes for the preparation of canned tuna as an entree, and industry promotion.

Canned salmon was most popular in the South and least popular in the West. These positions were exactly the reverse of use reported for canned tuna. More farm households used canned salmon than tuna. Canned tuna was more popular among urban households.

Consumption of Fishery Products at Home

Consumption of fresh and processed fish and shellfish at home by housekeeping households averaged somewhat more than a quarter of a pound (edible basis 8/) per person in a week in spring 1955 (table 6). The fresh and frozen group of products accounted for almost two-thirds of the total, and the canned products a little over a third. Use of cured fish and shellfish 9/ was relatively minor. Within each of the 3 groups, fish was the major component because it was more readily available and lower priced than shellfish.

5/ Includes fish or shellfish caught by members of the household, or quantities obtained as a gift or pay.

6/ 22 percent reported using canned tuna; 13 percent, canned salmon.

7/ A survey among urban households in a week in spring 1948 indicated that 14 percent of them used canned salmon and almost 16 percent used canned tuna in the period covered. According to data from the 1955 survey, almost 13 percent of the urban households used canned salmon and around 28 percent used canned tuna. Data for 1948 from table 36 in Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 132, as well as from unpublished tabulations.

8/ See footnote 1 of table 6 for definition of "edible basis" and for brief explanation of conversion of data from "reported" to "edible basis." Published reports did not contain a breakdown of the items within the fresh and frozen fish and shellfish groups. The unpublished tabulations from which detailed data were obtained did not contain breakdowns by income group or household size. Therefore, this analysis cannot include a more detailed study of consumption relationships for the fresh and frozen fishery items as, for example:
(a) Among income groups, (b) between single-person and larger households, and
(c) between quantities purchased and those caught for own use.

9/ Includes dried, salted or smoked products.

Table 6.- Consumption of fishery products at home per person by housekeeping households, grouped by region and urbanization, in a week in spring 1955 (Edible basis 1/)

Region and urbanization	Total fish and shellfish 2/	Fresh and frozen			Canned			Cured fish and shellfish 2/
		Total	Fish	Shellfish 2/	Total	Fish	Shellfish 2/	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States	0.261	0.165	0.138	0.027	0.093	0.087	0.006	0.003
Urban	.276	.173	.138	.035	.100	.093	.007	.003
Rural nonfarm	.242	.156	.139	.017	.083	.078	.005	.003
Farm	.225	.147	.137	.010	.076	.074	.002	.002
Northeast	.281	.178	.134	.044	.100	.094	.006	.003
Urban	.304	.191	.142	.049	.110	.104	.006	.003
Rural nonfarm	.226	.144	.112	.032	.079	.073	.006	.003
Farm	.207	.140	.118	.022	.065	.063	.002	.002
North Central	.230	.145	.130	.015	.082	.079	.003	.003
Urban	.251	.153	.134	.019	.092	.089	.003	.006
Rural nonfarm	.222	.154	.145	.009	.068	.068	0	3/
Farm	.171	.104	.099	.005	.059	.056	.003	.008
South	.275	.179	.156	.023	.090	.084	.006	.006
Urban	.286	.187	.149	.038	.096	.086	.010	.003
Rural nonfarm	.252	.165	.154	.011	.082	.077	.005	.005
Farm	.275	.190	.183	.007	.085	.085	0	0
West	.254	.140	.111	.029	.108	.095	.013	.006
Urban	.249	.141	.111	.030	.105	.092	.013	.003
Rural nonfarm	.268	.137	.118	.019	.122	.106	.016	.009
Farm	.304	.207	.151	.056	.100	.092	.008	0

1/ Derived from unpublished data from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. Data are in terms of "pounds, edible basis" and include items obtained from all sources. "Edible basis" represents the quantity to be used after most of the inedible parts have been removed. All canned fishery products and most of the frozen items are considered to be entirely edible. The fresh fish and shellfish were converted to "edible basis" by the application of average factors to the corresponding individual species. Data for individual species used were obtained from unpublished tabulations, which did not include information by income group or household size. The "edible equivalent" of fresh and frozen fishery products reported in the survey was a little less than half of the quantity reported. 2/ Shellfish includes clams, crabs, lobsters, oysters and shrimp. 3/ Negligible.

Consumption Differences by Region

Households in the Northeast used the most fishery products at home per person, and those in the North Central Region the least (table 6). The high level in the Northeast reflected both the general availability of a wide variety of these foods, and the fact that they are more established in the dietary customs there than in some of the other regions. Most of the fishery products consumed at home in the Northeast were purchased. In the other regions a larger proportion of the products used--particularly the fresh items--were obtained without direct expense.

Southern households used about as much fresh and frozen fishery products at home per person as did northeastern households, but less of the canned items. Use of fresh and frozen fish was considerably greater in the South, but shellfish substantially less. Much of the fresh and frozen fish consumed by Southern households were quantities which had been caught for own use; 10/ but relatively little shellfish was obtained in this manner.

Per person consumption of canned fishery products at home averaged higher in the West than in any other region because of canned shellfish. Consumption of canned fish by western households was the same as by those in the Northeast (table 6).

Consumption Differences by Urbanization

Consumption of fishery products at home per person was greater among urban households than rural households during the period surveyed (table 6).

For the country as a whole, there was no difference by urbanization group in the average amount of fresh and frozen fish consumed per person. However, there were variations for canned fish and for fresh and processed shellfish.

In almost every region, average use of canned fish and fresh and processed shellfish per person was higher for urban than for rural households. For fresh and frozen fish it was only in the Northeast that urban households. exceeded the use rate by rural households. Greater use of fresh and frozen fish at home per person by rural households in the other regions was due mainly to the greater quantities which had been obtained without direct expense. Urban households in each region had the highest at-home use rate of purchased products, fresh or processed.

For canned fish the urbanization pattern of at-home consumption was influenced entirely by the averge quantity of tuna used by urban households (table 7). Rural households in almost every region used more salmon and "other" canned fish (tuna excluded) per person than did urban households. This reflects mainly differences in customs.

10/ About half of the average quantity of fresh and frozen fish consumed per southern household was obtained without direct expense. Households in the Northeast obtained about a fifth of these products without direct expense.

Table 7.- Consumption of canned fish at home per person by housekeeping households, grouped by region, urbanization and income, in a week in spring 1955 [1]

Urbanization, household size and income [2]	Total canned fish [3]					Canned salmon					Canned tuna				
	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
All urbanizations															
All households	0.087	0.094	0.079	[4]0.084	[4]0.095	0.037	0.031	0.036	0.054	0.022	0.036	0.050	0.036	[4]0.019	[4]0.059
1-person	.110	.125	.124	.127	.033	.046	[4].024	.048	.099	.008	[4].033	.048	.038	[4].017	[4].022
2 or more	.085	.092	.077	[4].082	.098	.037	[4].031	[4].036	.053	.024	.037	.050	.034	.019	.060
Under $2,000	.070	.067	.047	.077	.069	.043	.046	.029	.056	.018	.012	.018	.011	.008	.044
$2-4,000	.081	.077	.076	.084	.099	.036	.023	.038	.053	.021	.032	.045	.029	.018	.048
$4-6,000	.083	.088	.071	.084	.090	.032	.029	.030	.052	.018	.045	.053	.037	.030	.060
$6,000 and over	.101	.107	.093	.093	.115	.038	.032	.043	.041	.038	.051	.051	.048	.039	.068
Urban															
All households	.093	.104	[4].089	.086	.092	.035	[4].030	[4].036	.048	.020	.048	.058	[4].046	.032	.059
1-person	.105	.149	.120	.100	.027	.038	[4].031	.046	.069	.009	.038	.059	[4].050	.030	.018
2 or more	.093	.100	[4].088	.086	.095	[4].035	.030	[4].035	.047	.021	.048	.058	[4].046	.032	.061
Under $2,000	.079	.072	.065	.082	.090	.040	.034	.029	.046	.032	.022	.026	.016	.016	.054
$2-4,000	.086	.088	.095	.083	.072	.036	.027	.039	.051	.013	.038	.054	.044	.023	.037
$4-6,000	.091	.098	.079	.093	.091	.030	.029	.031	.042	.020	.051	.060	.041	.045	.057
$6,000 and over	.101	.107	.097	.083	.116	.034	.026	.040	.030	.037	.055	.053	.053	.052	.070
Rural nonfarm															
All households	.078	.073	.068	.077	.106	.040	.032	.037	.051	.025	[4].025	[4].034	.028	.008	.065
1-person	.105	.020	.102	.147	.058	.070	0	.051	.124	0	[4].015	[4].023	.031	0	.019
2 or more	.076	.076	.068	.076	.108	.038	.034	.034	.048	.027	.025	.034	.028	.010	.069
Under $2,000	.061	.076	.031	.066	.050	.043	.072	.020	.047	0	.006	.003	.012	.006	.050
$2-4,000	.082	.057	.058	.085	.156	.035	.016	.033	.045	.044	.024	.031	.033	.013	.076
$4-6,000	.065	.073	.058	.061	.074	.029	.029	.022	.047	.005	.032	.035	.050	.012	.072
$6,000 and over	.104	.100	.100	.124	.098	.052	.047	.058	.053	.037	.037	.050	.042	.008	.061
Farm															
All households	.074	.063	.056	.085	.092	[4].043	.022	.038	.052	.027	[4].014	[4].026	.013	.007	[4].047
1-person	.169	0	.246	.254	.056	[4].066	0	.076	.132	0	[4].015	0	0	.018	[4].054
2 or more	.072	.065	.055	.084	.095	[4].042	.025	.038	.051	.028	.014	[4].027	[4].013	.007	.047
Under $2,000	.074	.047	.049	.084	.055	.041	.015	.031	.044	.018	.008	.023	.009	.005	.024
$2-4,000	.064	.036	.051	.078	.094	.038	.008	.038	.050	.026	.015	.020	.011	.010	.042
$4-6,000	.079	.038	.063	.124	.116	.053	.027	.038	.106	.057	.020	.010	.020	.007	.054
$6,000 and over	.073	.144	.051	.066	.116	.040	.068	.035	.042	.037	.026	.049	.016	.018	.061

---

[1] Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 1-5.
[2] Money income in 1954, after income taxes. Data by income available only for households of 2 or more persons.
[3] Excludes canned shellfish.
[4] Computed from unrounded data.

One-Person Households Heavy Users of Canned Fish

Proportionately fewer one-person households than larger ones used canned fish. However, the average quantity of canned fish used per person averaged much higher for one-person households than for households of two or more persons (table 7).

The greater use of canned fish by one-person households was reported for all regions except the West and for all urban areas within these regions. They also had the highest rate among rural households in the North Central Region and the South. On the average, one-person households used more salmon and "other" canned fish 11/ per person than did larger households, but less canned tuna. One person households are in large part comprised of older people. 12/ A study by the Fish and Wildlife Service 13/ indicated that older persons served canned salmon more frequently than did younger persons and tuna less frequently.

Households of two or more persons on the average used the same amount of canned salmon and tuna at home per person in a week in spring 1955.

Consumption of Canned Fish at Several Levels of Income

The 1955 survey reports provide data by income level only for households of two or more persons. On a national basis and in each region, average consumption of canned fish at home per person by these households tended to be higher at successively higher levels of income (table 7). In each area the consumption-income pattern for all canned fish was determined by that for canned tuna. The respective variations in consumption of salmon and "other" canned fish per person from one income group to the one next higher did not appear to form any pattern.

On the average, households in the West used more canned tuna than salmon at home per person at all levels of income. In the South the quantity of canned salmon used was higher than tuna at all incomes.

11/ "Other" canned fish comprised mostly of sardines, according to unpublished tabulations. Survey respondents were not asked to indicate whether they used Maine sardines or California sardines, or domestically produced or imported sardines.

12/ About two-thirds of the one-person household group in the spring 1955 household food consumption survey consisted of persons 55 years of age and older.

13/ Canned Fish and Shellfish Preferences of Household Consumers, 1956, U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Special Scientific Report--Fisheries No. 200.

The relationship between the average quantities of canned salmon and tuna consumed at each income level varied by urbanization within each region. In the West, for example, urban and rural households used more tuna than salmon at home person at almost every level of income. Canned tuna is packed in the West and the market has been better developed there than in other regions. Also in some sections of the West fresh salmon appears to be preferred to the canned product.

Urban households in regions other than the West tended to use more canned salmon than tuna at home only at the lower levels of income. The crossover to heavier use of tuna occurred at different levels of income in different regions. Rural households in these regions, particularly farm households, tended to use more salmon than tuna at most income levels. In the South the average consumer at every income level used more salmon.

Value of Fishery Products Consumed

Analysis of the value of fishery products consumed at home in a week in spring 1955 can only be superficial because the quantity data for two important subgroups -- fresh and frozen fish,and shellfish--are not homegeneous. Each includes many species, the form 14/ and quality vary, and, as a result, the range in price is considerable. The problem for the canned fish subgroup is not so great, as it is comprised mostly of canned salmon and tuna.

Among housekeeping households of two or more persons, the national average value of fishery products consumed per person tended to be higher at successively higher levels of income (table 8). This was because the average price 15/ of the products consumed tended to be greater at higher levels of income; variations in the quantity consumed per person from one income group to the next higher did not form any pattern. The price-income relationship reflected differences in the species consumed, quality, form in which obtained, the class of store in which the purchased product was obtained, and a combination of these and perhaps other factors.

The overall pattern of value of consumption of fishery products by households of varying income for each region was similar to the national average. For households in the South, this pattern reflected the tendency for both the quantity consumed per person and average price of the products used to be higher at higher incomes. In the other regions the value relationship was influenced mainly by price.

14/ Form refers to the extent to which the product is processed -- filleted or steaked or precooked.

15/ Price data were derived from reported average quantity and average value of both fishery products and individual species consumed per household at each income level.

Table 8.- Value of fishery products consumed at home per person by housekeeping households, grouped by region and income, in a week in spring 1955 1/

Income group (1954 money income after income taxes)	Total fishery products 2/					Fish, fresh and frozen					Fish, canned					Shellfish, fresh and processed				
	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West	United States	North east	North Central Region	South	West	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
All Sources 3/																				
All households	22	27	19	18	24	11	12	11	11	12										
1-person	27	32	26	25	22	14	14	13	12	17										
2 or more	22	27	19	18	24	11	12	11	10	12										
Under $2,000	16	23	12	16	15	10	10	8	11	8										
Under $1,000	14	16	9	16	11	10	9	6	12	3										
$1-2,000	17	26	13	16	16	10	10	9	10	10										
$2-3,000	19	21	20	18	15	12	11	15	11	7										
$3-4,000	19	25	14	18	19	10	13	7	10	10										
$4-5,000	21	27	17	19	23	11	12	10	10	10										
$5-6,000	21	25	19	20	21	10	8	12	9	11										
$6-8,000	29	31	28	23	39	15	13	18	11	16										
$8-10,000	21	28	16	15	28	9	15	4	8	13										
$10,000 and over	30	36	24	28	37	12	11	11	10	20										
Purchased																				
All households	16	23	12	12	16	6	9	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	7	4	8	2	3	5
1-person	22	28	23	19	17	9	11	10	6	11	7	10	9	6	2	6	8	5	6	2
2 or more	16	23	12	12	16	6	9	4	5	5	6	7	5	5	7	4	8	2	3	5
Under $2,000	9	14	6	10	8	5	7	2	5	2	4	5	3	4	5	2	8	4/	1	1
Under $1,000	7	11	4	7	7	4	5	1	4	0	3	4	3	3	7	1	2	4/	1	2
$1-2,000	11	16	6	12	9	6	7	3	7	3	4	5	3	5	4	2	10	4/	2	1
$2-3,000	13	18	9	13	12	6	9	5	7	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	5	1	2	2
$3-4,000	14	21	12	12	12	5	8	4	5	3	6	6	6	4	6	3	4	1	3	3
$4-5,000	15	21	11	13	15	6	10	4	4	3	6	6	5	6	7	5	8	1	4	6
$5-6,000	16	22	12	16	14	5	6	5	4	4	7	8	5	6	5	5	9	2	5	4
$6-8,000	21	30	15	17	20	7	12	5	5	4	7	8	6	7	9	6	10	3	5	14
$8-10,000	19	28	14	9	23	7	15	2	2	8	8	9	9	5	8	3	4	3	2	4
$10,000 and over	26	36	20	22	30	9	11	7	5	13	8	8	8	4	9	10	17	5	14	9

1/ Derived from the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5.

2/ Data by groups do not necessarily add to total because of rounding.

3/ For canned fish and fresh and processed shellfish, value is same as for purchased items because amount obtained without direct expense was very small.

4/ Less than 0.5 cents.

Fishery products accounted for a lower proportion of the value of all foods consumed at home per person at higher levels of income. The increase in value of all foods from one income group to the next higher tended to be greater than for fishery products. Starting at lower income levels the proportion of the at-home food dollar spent on fishery products declined at successively higher incomes up to the middle income group; above that level the proportion tended to be higher.

The per person value of fishery products consumed at home averaged higher for one-person households than for larger ones. One-person households not only used more per person during the week they were surveyed but, except for canned fish, also used higher-priced products. These products include a large proportion of items which are in a highly processed form.

Fresh and frozen fish represented half of the value of all fishery products consumed at home per person in a week in spring 1955. The major element here was supplies obtained without direct expense. For purchased fresh and frozen fish the average value of consumption was the same as for canned fish; each represented close to 40 percent of the per-person value of all purchased fishery products consumed at home.

There was no pattern in the variation of the value of per person consumption of all fresh and frozen fish from one income level to the next higher. For the purchased items there was a general increase. Average price tended to be higher, but total quantity consumed per person 16/ was lower at higher incomes, particularly for items obtained without direct expense.

The relationship between income and value of fresh and frozen fish consumption per person varied by region. Among households in the West and, to a lesser extent, in the Northeast the value tended to be higher at successively higher levels of income. For households in the South value tended to be lower at higher levels of income because of the smaller quantities consumed per person. The per-pound price averaged higher at higher incomes.

The average value of fresh and frozen fish consumed at home per person was higher for nonfarm than farm households, reflecting the higher price of the items consumed by nonfarm households. On the average, the quantity used per person by farm households was about equal to that by rural nonfarm households, and moderately above average use by urban households. For the purchased commodities urban households had the highest average value of consumption per person -- larger quantities were used and higher prices paid for the products at all levels of income.

The value of fresh and processed shellfish consumed per person tended to be higher at the higher levels of income. This pattern held for both price and quantity of the items consumed at home per person at each income level.

16/ Quantity consumed is "as reported." Data not converted to a uniform basis because details were not tabulated by income group. See footnote 8.

The value of shellfish products used at home per person was highest among households in the Northeast--the average quantity consumed per person in this region was highest at almost every income level. Price per pound of these items averaged second only to those in the North Central Region. Value of shellfish products was lowest among households in the North Central Region where the quantity consumed was smallest. The price of products consumed in this region was higher there than in any other.

Households in the Northeast and West, between them, had the highest value of canned fish consumed per person at almost each income level in a week in spring 1955. The reverse was indicated for households in the North Central Region and the South. These patterns reflected various combinations of quantities consumed per person at each income level and price of the product consumed. Quantity of canned fish consumed was highest among households in the West and price averaged highest in the Northeast.

For canned salmon, the value of at-home consumption per person was highest among households in the South because of quantity consumed. The average price of the salmon used there was lower than in any other region. Probably more so than the other regions, the South uses canned salmon in cooking -- e.g., salmon loaf and croquettes, for which the less expensive varieties (chum or pink) are most popular.

The value of canned tuna consumed per person was highest in the West and lowest in the South. The difference was due almost entirely to quantities consumed in the two regions.

The Household Market for Commercial Fishery Products

Geographic Distribution

The largest household market for fishery products is in the Northeast (table 9-A). During a week in spring 1955, households in this region represented 40 percent of the national market. This reflected the high proportion of households using these foods, the large population in the Northeast region and their relatively heavy concentration in urban areas, the high rate of consumption of purchased fishery products at home per person, and the high average price of the products consumed there.

The West represented the smallest household market for fishery products. Although a fairly high proportion of the households in this region used purchased fish and shellfish, the rate of use at home during a week in spring 1955 was relatively low, and the population of this region is smaller than that of any other. Consumption of these food products at home per person by western households was somewhat below the national average, but the price paid was average.

The North Central Region and the South were about equal in importance as household markets for fishery products. However, within each region relative importance by urbanization varied. In the North Central Region

Table 9.- Regional and urbanization shares in the U. S. household market for fishery products, and the proportion of the food dollar spent for these products for use at home in a week in spring 1955 1/

Urbanization	United States	North-east	North Central Region	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
		A. Regional and urbanization shares			
Percentage of U. S. market	100.0	39.7	23.6	25.6	11.1
Percentage of area market:					
Urban	71.9	81.3	70.6	57.4	74.3
Rural nonfarm	20.6	16.3	20.0	28.5	19.0
Farm	7.5	2.4	9.4	14.1	6.7
		B. Proportion of food dollar spent for fishery products			
All households	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.5	2.2
Urban	2.6	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.2
Rural nonfarm	2.0	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.9
Farm	2.4	2.6	1.8	3.0	2.5

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports 1-5.

the market was more heavily concentrated in urban areas. In the South, rural areas were more important as household markets for fishery products than were corresponding areas in other regions.

Share of the Household Food Dollar Spent for Fishery Products

Almost 2 1/2 cents of the average dollar spent for food used at home in a week in spring 1955 went for fishery products (table 9-B). This was much lower than the proportion spent for meats and for poultry products. It reflected mainly the smaller quantity of purchased fishery products consumed per person. The average price of fishery products per pound exceeded that of poultry and eggs, but was lower than that of meat.

A greater proportion of the at-home food dollar was spent for fishery products by households in the Northeast than in any other region. Comparable outlays for this food group were relatively lowest in the North Central Region. For the country as a whole and for the Northeast and the North Central Region, urban households spent proportionately more of their at-home food dollar for fishery products than did rural households. In the South and West, similar expenditures by farm households were relatively higher than those by nonfarm households. In every region, expenditures for fish and shellfish used at home by farm households were proportionately greater than those by rural nonfarm households.

Consumption of Fishery Products by Urban Households in a Week in Spring 1942, 1948 and 1955

Urban households of two or more persons used more fishery products at home per person in a week in spring 1955 than such households did in a corresponding period in 1942 and 1948 (table 10). This resulted from heavier average use of fresh and frozen fish 17/ in 1955; consumption of canned fish was highest in 1942.

Per person use of fishery products at home tended to be slightly higher at higher levels of income in each of the three periods surveyed. In each period the overall pattern was shaped by the corresponding one for canned fish. Use of fresh and frozen fish both in a week in spring 1948 and in 1955 tended to be lower at higher levels of income. 18/

17/ Quantity consumed is "as reported." Data not converted to a uniform basis because details were not tabulated by income group. See footnote 8.

18/ Comparisons for the fresh and frozen fish group are made for the purpose of giving the full picture. Actually, comparison of these reported data over time or at a particular point in time among income groups is questionable because the commodity group is not homogeneous as to species or form of the product (i.e., the amount of marketing services embodied) when purchased. This is the situation for all commodity groups. However, for those which are more important than fishery products in the total foods consumed, details for major items within each group were tabulated from the survey data.

Table 10.- Consumption of fishery products at home per person in urban housekeeping households of 2 or more persons, grouped by income, in a week in spring 1942, 1948 and 1955

Income group 1/	1942 2/				1948 4/					1955 5/				
	Total fishery products 3/	Fresh and frozen fish	Canned fish: Total	Canned fish: Salmon	Total fishery products 3/	Fresh and frozen fish	Canned fish: Total	Canned fish: Salmon	Canned fish: Tuna	Total fishery products 3/	Fresh and frozen fish	Canned fish: Total	Canned fish: Salmon	Canned fish: Tuna
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
All	0.323	0.182	0.112	0.089	0.327	0.214	0.072	0.038	0.024	0.410	0.246	0.093	0.036	0.048
Under $1,000					.257	.163	.079	.049	.017	.398	.299	.072	.032	.016
Under $500	.203	.112	.067	.022										
$500-1,000	.351	.212	.102	.078										
$1,000-2,000					.307	.233	.062	.031	.011	.413	.271	.080	.045	.021
$1,000-1,500	.281	.139	.108	.095										
$1,500-2,000	.310	.177	.106	.080										
$2,000-3,000					.298	.195	.064	.024	.007	.423	.318	.075	.040	.028
$2,000-2,500	.325	.173	.139	.127										
$2,500-3,000	.391	.191	.166	.152										
$3,000-4,000	.350	.222	.100	.069	.318	.205	.072	.040	.023	.399	.246	.093	.034	.045
$4,000-5,000					.349	.221	.077	.034	.038	.351	.200	.089	.026	.054
$5,000-6,000	.217	.145	.058	.041	.338	.194	.072	.034	.032	.362	.201	.095	.037	.046
$6,000-8,000										.544	.347	.097	.032	.050
$6,000-7,500										---	---	---	---	---
$7,500-8,000					.323	.184	.093	.058	.027	---	---	---	---	---
$8,000-10,000										.296	.128	.122	.046	.064
$10,000 and over										.404	.183	.094	.028	.058

1/ Disposable money income per family in current dollars in 1942 (first quarter income at annual rate), 1947 and 1954.

2/ Derived from data in table 26 in Family Food Consumption in the United States, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Misc. Publication No. 550. Includes one-person households.

3/ Includes fresh and processed shellfish.

4/ Derived from data in tables 36 and 47 in Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 132, as well as from unpublished tables.

5/ Derived from data in table 10 in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Report No. 1.

Consumption of canned fish at home per person was higher, on the average and at almost every income level, in a week in spring 1942 than in the periods surveyed later. Heavier use of canned salmon made the difference. Average consumption of salmon per person by urban households in a week in spring 1948 and 1955 was fairly close, but less than half as large as in comparable week in 1942. Data from the spring 1948 and 1955 urban surveys revealed no clear-cut pattern in variations in consumption of canned salmon per person from one income level to the next higher. In 1942 the consumption rate tended to be greater at each successive level up to the high middle income group, and beyond that declined.

Urban households used more canned tuna at home per person in a week in spring 1955 than they did in a similar period in 1948. (Separate data for canned tuna are not available from reports on the 1942 survey.) This difference was in line with the change indicated by estimates of annual civilian per capita consumption of canned tuna at home and away from home, derived from supply and distribution data. 19/ Canned tuna consumption has been increasing in recent years. The consumption rate for canned salmon has been declining because of lower production and higher prices in relation to other canned fish species.

Future Prospects for Consumption of Fishery Products

Some conclusions as to future trends in the consumption of fishery products may be drawn from relationships among income, urbanization and consumption in a week in spring 1955. Under certain assumptions as to the level and distribution of the population in 1975 by income and urbanization, 20/ it appears that per person consumption of fresh and frozen fish obtained from all sources would be somewhat smaller in 1975 than in 1955. A considerable increase in the use of purchased supplies is probable. The influence of the shift in urbanization is somewhat more important than that of income.

19/ The latest data are presented in table 29 of the Supplements for 1956 and 1957 to: Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook No. 62.

20/ The first assumption is that real incomes may average 50 percent higher in 1975 than in 1955. [Source: Daly, Rex F. "Projections of United States Demand for Food and Fiber in 1975." Paper submitted for hearings on Policy for Commercial Agriculture, Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, November 22, 1957.]

The second assumption is that the trend in the population shift toward a greater proportion of households in the urban category may increase because, with increased population, many places now considered rural nonfarm will become populous enough to be included in the urban category, in addition to families moving to cities from the other urbanization categories. [Source: "The Farm Population and the Agricultural Labor Force in 1975," Applications of Demography: The Population Situation in the United States in 1975. Edited by Donald J. Bogue. Published by Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems (Miami University) and Population Research and Training Center (University of Chicago). 1957]

Similar projections point to much greater use of canned fish and of fresh and processed shellfish in 1975 than in 1955. For canned fish the shift in income is likely to be a more important factor than urbanization changes.

But historical changes in annual consumption of commercially-caught fishery products (presented in Agriculture Handbook No. 62, 21/) must also be considered in projections of future consumption of these products. Since 1930 annual consumption of commercial fresh and frozen fishery products 22/ has trended upward slightly, while the rate for the canned fishery products has trended downward. If adequate supplies are available, the uptrend in consumption of commercial fresh and frozen fishery products will likely continue. This is consistent with the above mentioned projections of data on consumption of purchased fresh and frozen fish from the spring 1955 survey.

For canned fishery products prospects are for consumption per person to level off and possibly even turn upward slightly over the next few decades. Until recently the trend has been dominated by decreasing supplies of canned salmon. Since the 1930's the annual per capita consumption of canned tuna has risen sharply and since 1953 has exceeded the rate for salmon. The relatively optimistic long-range outlook for canned fishery products is based on the likelihood that the use of tuna per person will continue to trend up somewhat, and that eventually the downtrend for salmon will at least be terminated

Such projections assume that factors other than distribution of the population by income and urbanization -- for example, relative supplies of meat and other foods -- will be the same in the future as in the base period (a week in spring 1955 or the trend of consumption in the past). But other important factors may come into the picture, such as new products and further advances in marketing methods for fishery products.

21/ The latest data are presented in table 29 of Supplements for 1956 and 1957 to: Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 62.

22/ Including fresh and frozen fish and shellfish.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT IN SPRING 1955 1/

This is the last in the series of articles in this periodical summarizing for major food groups the marketing aspects of data obtained in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. 2/ Some general findings on the household market for fruits in spring 1955 are:

1. Nearly all households reported the use at home of fruit in some form during a 7-day period, but fruits accounted for a relatively small part of the household food dollar -- about 8 percent.

2. Regional differences in the use of purchased fruit were not pronounced, other than the lower level of use by southern households.

3. The regional differences that existed in the consumption of purchased fruit were mostly a reflection of differences in degree of urbanization, income level, and availability of fruits.

4. On the average, urban households purchased the most fruit and farm households the least, but the farm households more than made up for that difference by the use of home-grown fruit.

5. There was relatively little difference in total fresh fruit consumption by region and urbanization group at the same money income level.

6. Considerable variation in use of commercially processed fruits among the urbanization groupings of households was in evidence even at the same income level.

7. Consumption of purchased fruit was higher among households with successively higher incomes in spring 1955 -- much more so in the case of fruit than for most other major food groups. Consumption of processed fruits increased even more with income than did fresh fruit consumption.

8. Fruits played an important role in the household food diet, supplying almost half of the vitamin C (ascorbic acid) and about 6 percent each of the vitamin A, thiamine and iron.

1/ By Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr. Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Starting with the October 1956 issue (NFS-78) of The National Food Situation.

Consumption Patterns in Spring 1955

Most of the fruit used by households in the spring of 1955 was purchased, but fruit obtained without direct expense to households was also important. 3/ These nonpurchased fruits were principally in the fresh noncitrus fruit group, made up of items more likely to be home grown. About a fourth of all the fresh noncitrus fruit used, by value, was obtained without direct expense. 4/ A little more than a half of farm households' fresh noncitrus fruit was obtained without direct expense, most of it home produced. Consequently, from a marketing standpoint this "competition" with sales of fruit to farm households is rather significant, even in the spring, probably a period of relatively low consumption of home-grown fruit.

Most of the discussion of household fruit consumption in this article is devoted to purchased fruit. Our discussion is so limited for two reasons: First, the consumption of purchased fruit is of more direct significance to commercial marketing, the main interest of most readers of this periodical. Second, the use of the data on fruit consumption from all sources, including fruit home produced, received as gift or pay, and purchased, complicates the analysis because of the manner in which home-processed foods were classified by form for this survey, that is combined with fresh foods. A large proportion of the nonpurchased "fresh" noncitrus fruit used in spring 1955 was actually home-canned or home-frozen fruits brought into the households in a fresh form from the household's own trees and vines in an earlier period. This was especially true for farm households. Consequently, in the spring that part of the "fresh" fruit used was actually more like the commercially processed fruits than the other fresh fruits with which it was grouped. 5/

Variations in consumption of purchased fruit per person will now be described in terms of patterns revealed for households grouped by region, urbanization group and income level, the three basic controls used in the tabulation of the household survey data.

Region.- Households in each of the regions other than the South used on the average about the same quantities of total purchased fruits per person

---

3/ Melons, olives, and fruits used in other foods (e.g. in cakes, pies, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream) are not included in any of the totals for fruit used in this article.

4/ Food obtained through home production or as gift or pay was valued in the survey at the average prices paid for purchased fruits by households in the same region and urbanization group.

5/ See the discussion of this classification problem in "Classification by Form" in the Technical Notes of this article.

(table 11). 6/ Southern households consumed considerably less than those in the other regions. The use of commercially processed fruits (frozen, canned, etc.) was highest in the Northeast, while fresh use was highest in the North Central Region and in the West. The two regions which included the citrus-growing States, the West (California and Arizona) and the South (Florida and Texas), were below the other two regions in use per person of all citrus fruits combined. The West, which produced citrus fruit mainly for fresh use, had a relatively high consumption rate for purchased fresh citrus, but averaged low for the processed forms. The South was lowest in rank among the regions in the consumption of each of the forms of citrus. The West led in the use of purchased noncitrus fruit.

Urbanization Group.- Much of the regional variation found in the consumption of purchased fruits resulted from the urbanization group makeup of the regions. For example, in each of the regions urban households used the most purchased fruits, while farm households used the least. The region with the lowest consumption rate for purchased fruits, the South, is made up of a large proportion of rural households and much of its urban household population is in small places. Rural, and especially rural farm, households tended to have less money income and also grew a great deal of their own fruit, much of which was consumed in the spring in a home-canned or home-frozen form.

In the spring there are considerable variations in market availability of fruits by area. This probably affords another reason for regional and urbanization differences in fruit purchases, as the survey was conducted in the spring of the year. Other AMS data indicate that fewer food stores in the South and in the small cities and towns stocked fresh oranges than did food stores in other regions and in larger places. Similarly, fewer had freezer cabinets for merchandising frozen foods in early 1955. 7/

When supplies from all sources are considered -- that is, when the fruits home-produced or received as gift or pay are counted as well as those purchased -- farm households on the average consumed more fresh fruit than did households in the other urbanization groups (table 11). 8/ This was true

---

6/ All data on quantity of fruit used in this article have been converted to a farm-weight equivalent basis, the estimated amount of the items needed at the farm level to supply the item in the form used by the household. This makes it more feasible to total items which have different amounts of losses in marketing due to trimming, spoilage, processing, etc. The conversion factors used were obtained from Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, USDA, PMA, May 1952 and unpublished sources within the Department.

7/ Fruit and Juices Available in Retail Food Stores, February 1957, USDA, AMS, CPFJ 42, p. 12, 16.

8/ Part of the farm households' lead is due to the way the home-processed fruit was tabulated in the survey -- combined with fruits consumed in a fresh state. See "Classification by Form" in Technical Notes of this article for more details.

Table 11.- Fruit, purchased and from all sources, (farm-weight equivalent) used at home per person, all housekeeping households by urbanization group and region, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Urbanization group and region	Fruits other than melons 2/									Melons
	Total			Fresh 3/			Processed 4/			
	Total	Citrus	Non-citrus	Total	Citrus	Non-citrus	Total	Citrus	Non-citrus	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
					Purchased					
All urbanization groups	4.61	2.47	2.14	2.30	1.17	1.13	2.31	1.30	1.01	0.35
Northeast	5.25	2.86	2.39	2.48	1.27	1.21	2.77	1.59	1.18	.38
North Central	5.26	2.91	2.35	2.67	1.37	1.30	2.59	1.54	1.05	.33
South	3.28	1.70	1.58	1.69	.87	.82	1.59	.83	.76	.36
West	5.29	2.64	2.65	2.64	1.28	1.36	2.65	1.36	1.29	.33
Urban	5.26	2.84	2.42	2.51	1.29	1.22	2.75	1.55	1.20	.42
Northeast	5.46	2.94	2.52	2.45	1.24	1.21	3.01	1.70	1.31	.43
North Central	5.88	3.29	2.59	2.89	1.51	1.38	2.99	1.78	1.21	.36
South	3.69	2.16	1.53	1.63	1.04	.59	2.06	1.12	.94	.50
West	5.65	2.85	2.80	2.82	1.39	1.43	2.83	1.46	1.37	.34
Rural nonfarm	4.01	2.13	1.88	2.10	1.06	1.04	1.91	1.07	.84	.29
Northeast	4.79	2.72	2.07	2.55	1.37	1.18	2.24	1.35	.89	.23
North Central	4.56	2.51	2.05	2.34	1.14	1.20	2.22	1.37	.85	.38
South	3.06	1.50	1.56	1.66	.82	.84	1.40	.68	.72	.26
West	4.53	2.19	2.34	2.21	1.04	1.17	2.32	1.15	1.17	.37
Farm	3.16	1.61	1.55	1.82	.89	.93	1.34	.72	.62	.21
Northeast	4.42	2.27	2.15	2.59	1.14	1.45	1.83	1.13	.70	.41
North Central	4.08	2.18	1.90	2.40	1.23	1.17	1.68	.95	.73	.15
South	2.02	.99	1.03	1.14	.56	.58	.88	.43	.45	.23
West	4.49	2.16	2.33	2.33	.99	1.34	2.16	1.17	.99	.15
					All sources 5/					
All urbanization groups	5.06	2.53	2.53	2.72	1.22	1.50	2.34	1.31	1.03	.39
Northeast	5.60	2.89	2.71	2.80	1.30	1.50	2.80	1.59	1.21	.38
North Central	5.84	2.95	2.89	3.21	1.40	1.81	2.63	1.55	1.08	.33
South	3.73	1.84	1.89	2.07	.95	1.12	1.66	.89	.77	.47
West	5.84	2.74	3.10	3.10	1.37	1.73	2.74	1.37	1.37	.35
Urban	5.50	2.92	2.58	2.72	1.35	1.37	2.78	1.57	1.21	.46
Northeast	5.62	2.98	2.64	2.58	1.27	1.31	3.04	1.71	1.33	.43
North Central	6.13	2.34	2.79	3.13	1.56	1.57	3.00	1.78	1.22	.36
South	4.33	2.37	1.96	2.18	1.17	1.01	2.15	1.20	.95	.64
West	6.03	2.92	3.11	3.18	1.45	1.73	2.85	1.47	1.38	.37
Rural nonfarm	4.63	2.18	2.45	2.69	1.11	1.58	1.94	1.07	.87	.31
Northeast	5.49	2.76	2.73	3.21	1.40	1.81	2.28	1.36	.92	.23
North Central	5.42	2.54	2.88	3.12	1.16	1.96	2.30	1.38	.92	.37
South	3.50	1.56	1.94	2.09	.88	1.21	1.41	.68	.73	.30
West	5.13	2.35	2.78	2.77	1.19	1.58	2.36	1.16	1.20	.37
Farm	4.19	1.67	2.52	2.79	.93	1.86	1.40	.74	.66	.29
Northeast	5.91	2.33	3.58	3.91	1.18	2.73	2.00	1.15	.85	.44
North Central	5.42	2.21	3.21	3.70	1.24	2.46	1.72	.97	.75	.17
South	2.68	1.03	1.65	1.78	.60	1.18	.90	.43	.47	.38
West	5.48	2.30	3.18	3.27	1.11	2.16	2.21	1.19	1.02	.17

1/ Derived from data of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

2/ Excludes olives and fruits in other foods, e.g. in bakery products, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream.

3/ Includes fruits used in a home-canned or home-frozen form, but which were originally brought into the household in a fresh form.

4/ Commercially frozen, canned or dried fruits, and fruit juices.

5/ Includes fruits obtained through home production or as gift or pay as well as those purchased.

for households across the income scale. It has been estimated that about 8 percent of the value of fruit used in spring 1955 by all households was from home production. Available household survey data indicate that home production of fruit by rural households had decreased significantly from prewar levels. 9/

Income Level.- Family money income level appears to be one of the important factors influencing the consumption of purchased fruit, even more so than for other food groups. In the spring of 1955 consumption of most kinds of purchased fruits per person increased rapidly in households with successively higher income levels (table 12). The rates of increase varied somewhat, but fruit purchases by high-income households were significantly larger than those by middle- or low-income households. The lowest levels of average consumption of purchased fruit were found in the southern region and the farm urbanization group, which included a large proportion of low-income households.

Increases in the average quantity of purchased fruit used in spring 1955 by households at successively higher levels of family income reflect changes in two general factors. One was the increases, by income level, in the average amounts of each kind of fruit used by the households using the item. The other factor was the increases in the proportion of households using the item with each successively higher income level. In the case of purchased fruits, most of the increases in the average amounts used per household (users and nonusers) was due to the second factor. Of course, there was considerable variation in the effect of these factors by kind and form of fruit.

For example, most of the greater amounts of canned fruit, frozen concentrated juices and canned noncitrus juices used by middle- and high-income urban households, as compared to the averages for the lower income households, was due mostly to a greater proportion of households using the items with each higher income level. On the other hand, the increase in the quantity of canned citrus juice and fresh grapefruit associated with successively higher income levels was due about equally to both factors.

There was relatively little difference in the consumption of purchased fresh fruit per person among the urbanization groups for households with about the same money income, although urban use tended to be highest. 10/ Most of the difference shows up for fresh citrus fruit.

9/ "Home Food Production: How and Where Important," The National Food Situation, Apr. 1958, NFS-84, p. 47.

10/ In the 1955 survey the income level of households was measured by the 1954 money income for the family after income taxes. The use of money income tends to underestimate somewhat the total income level of rural households because of the significant amounts of their nonmoney income. See "Use of 1955 Food Survey Data for Research in Agricultural Economics," Agricultural Economics Research, July 1958, Vol. 10, No. 3, p. 92.

Table 12.- Purchased fruit used at home per person (farm-weight equivalent), housekeeping households of 2 or more persons by urbanization group and income, in a week, spring 1955 1/

Item and urbanization group	1954 money income after income taxes									
	Total 2/	Under $1,000	$1-2,000	$2-3,000	$3-4,000	$4-5,000	$5-6,000	$6-8,000	$8-10,000	$10,000 and over
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Fruit other than melons 3/										
Urban	5.22	3.77	3.53	3.83	4.43	5.12	5.47	5.97	6.89	7.50
Rural nonfarm	4.00	1.92	2.71	3.66	3.65	4.16	5.39	5.44	6.03	5.87
Farm	3.15	1.74	2.72	3.45	3.41	3.80	4.03	3.72	4.72	5.45
Citrus fruits										
Urban	2.81	2.07	1.90	1.98	2.26	2.73	3.00	3.16	3.88	4.47
Rural nonfarm	2.13	.93	1.42	1.89	1.82	2.07	3.22	2.91	3.67	3.46
Farm	1.61	.91	1.38	1.72	1.84	1.96	1.95	2.14	2.34	3.08
Noncitrus fruits										
Urban	2.41	1.70	1.63	1.85	2.17	2.39	2.47	2.81	3.01	3.03
Rural nonfarm	1.87	.99	1.29	1.77	1.83	2.09	2.17	2.53	2.36	2.41
Farm	1.54	.83	1.34	1.73	1.57	1.84	2.08	1.58	2.38	2.37
Fresh fruit 4/										
Urban	2.48	1.67	1.90	1.96	2.20	2.39	2.56	2.65	2.98	3.70
Rural nonfarm	2.10	1.14	1.58	1.88	2.02	2.23	2.47	2.99	2.44	3.09
Farm	1.81	1.01	1.49	1.96	2.02	2.20	2.42	2.06	2.49	2.84
Citrus fruit										
Urban	1.27	.75	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.17	1.32	1.33	1.43	2.01
Rural nonfarm	1.06	.52	.75	.95	1.00	1.07	1.26	1.67	1.03	1.86
Farm	.88	.51	.74	.91	1.01	1.10	1.16	1.09	1.06	1.61
Noncitrus fruit										
Urban	1.21	.92	.87	.87	1.09	1.22	1.24	1.32	1.55	1.69
Rural nonfarm	1.04	.62	.83	.93	1.02	1.16	1.21	1.32	1.41	1.23
Farm	.93	.50	.75	1.05	1.01	1.10	1.26	.97	1.43	1.23
Processed fruit 5/										
Urban	2.74	2.10	1.63	1.87	2.23	2.73	2.91	3.32	3.91	3.80
Rural nonfarm	1.90	.78	1.13	1.78	1.63	1.93	2.92	2.45	3.59	2.78
Farm	1.34	.73	1.23	1.49	1.39	1.60	1.61	1.66	2.23	2.61
Citrus fruit										
Urban	1.54	1.32	.87	.89	1.15	1.56	1.68	1.83	2.45	2.46
Rural nonfarm	1.07	.41	.67	.94	.82	1.00	1.96	1.24	2.64	1.60
Farm	.73	.40	.64	.81	.83	.86	.79	1.05	1.28	1.47
Noncitrus fruit										
Urban	1.20	.78	.76	.98	1.08	1.17	1.23	1.49	1.46	1.34
Rural nonfarm	.83	.37	.46	.84	.81	.93	.96	1.21	.95	1.18
Farm	.61	.33	.59	.68	.56	.74	.82	.61	.95	1.14
Melons										
Urban	.41	.11	.57	.30	.38	.36	.33	.57	.28	.52
Rural nonfarm	.28	.00	.14	.47	.33	.24	.11	.21	.45	.16
Farm	.21	.02	.29	.15	.41	.27	.30	.26	.13	.34
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Percentage distribution of household population 6/										
Urban	100.0	1.9	6.1	11.0	19.2	21.9	13.4	14.7	5.2	6.6
Rural nonfarm	100.0	7.2	11.8	15.3	21.4	18.6	11.8	9.2	2.5	2.2
Farm	100.0	21.8	19.4	15.9	13.7	11.7	6.6	6.8	2.7	1.4

1/ Derived from data of the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey.

2/ Includes data for households not reporting on their income.

3/ Excludes olives and fruits in other foods, e.g. in bakery products, jams and jellies, fruit ades and ice cream.

4/ Includes fruits used in a home-canned or home-frozen form, but which were originally brought into the household in a fresh form.

5/ Commercially frozen, canned or dried fruits, and fruit juices.

6/ Based on persons in households reporting on their 1954 income (21 meals at home equivalent to one person).

Variations were wider among the urbanization groups at the same money income levels in the household use of commercially processed fruit than for fresh fruit. In general, urban households consumed more purchased processed fruit per person than the rural households across the income scale. These differences were greatest at the lower income levels. These situations are probably another indication of less availability of certain processed fruits, especially frozen fruits and fruit juices, in rural areas and lower income places. A rather large proportion of the rural low-income household population of the country is in the South where the percentage of food stores that have freezer cabinets is relatively low. Also, there are indications that lower income rural households use relatively more home-processed home-grown fruits in the spring, which this survey combined with "fresh."

It is likely that some low-income farm households had poorer transportation facilities for reaching the better-stocked retail food stores. The expansion of marketing facilities, construction of more super markets outside large cities, and the building of better roads have helped make processed and fresh fruits more readily available to all. Apparently, these changes still have a way to go in some areas, and especially in the South.

Lower income rural households home produced a relatively larger share of the fruit they used than did the upper income rural households. Most of the home-grown fruits used in the spring was probably home canned or home frozen. Some of these home-grown and home-processed fruits undoubtedly took the place of commercially processed fruits.

Comparison of Citrus and Noncitrus Fruit Consumption.- From the mid-1930's to 1955 civilian per capita consumption of citrus fruit (farm-weight equivalent basis) increased steadily year by year until the postwar years, when it leveled off. In the same period, consumption of noncitrus fruit took a slight downward trend. 11/

In the spring of 1955 households used on the average about 15 percent more purchased citrus than purchased noncitrus. Citrus fruit led in each of the regions, except in the West. Use of the two categories of fruit in the West was about the same (table 11). Most of this margin in favor of citrus fruit showed up as processed fruit -- in this form citrus was quite important, especially in the North Central Region and the Northeast. The West was the only region with a higher rate of fresh use of noncitrus than of citrus fruit. In other regions the average quantities of the fresh forms of the two categories of fruit used were about the same.

For urban households there were no large differences in level between average use of purchased fresh citrus and noncitrus fruit by households across the income scale (table 12). But purchases of processed citrus increased with successively higher incomes much more than those for the processed noncitrus fruit above the $3,000 annual income level. This was due mainly to larger purchases of frozen concentrated orange juice by the higher income urban households.

11/ Time series data from The Fruit Situation, Aug. 1958, TFS-128, p. 24.

When supplies from all sources are considered, the overall relationships between the citrus and noncitrus fruit totals vary a great deal. Since the noncitrus fruits are home produced to a greater extent in more areas of the country, a considerable proportion of the supply of those fruits are obtained by households without direct expense, especially by rural households. While the quantities of purchased fresh citrus and noncitrus fruits consumed per person in rural households averaged about the same, the data on consumption of these fruits from all sources gave a different picture. Here, the average quantity of fresh noncitrus fruit used was considerably larger than for citrus (table 11).

Analyses of Changes Over Time

For some of the other food groups, the data from the 1955 household survey have been used in conjunction with earlier survey data to evaluate changes in the various parts of the structure of the household consumption pattern. 12/

Such analysis of survey data on household fruit consumption is limited by some special problems. 13/ The generally known changes in overall fruit consumption over time do show up in comparisons of data from the various surveys. Detailed analysis of changes in household fruit consumption patterns would require considerable elaboration of technical details, and this would be beyond the scope of this article. Consequently, time-to-time comparisons of changes in household fruit consumption patterns are limited to oranges. The consumption of this widely used item in the spring appears to run close to the normal annual average rate. Since home canning or home freezing and the home production of oranges is not important, there is no classification problem between the 1955 survey data and those from earlier surveys.

Long-term Trends in Orange Consumption.- During the last 20 years, civilian per capita consumption of oranges(combined on a farm-weight equivalent basis) increased rather steadily -- although at a somewhat slower rate in postwar years. Until the postwar period, most oranges were bought in fresh form. Then processed forms of oranges became increasingly important, while consumption of fresh oranges decreased. First, canned orange juice, and then in the late 1940's frozen concentrated orange juice, showed very large annual increases until the total for processed oranges surpassed the fresh form in importance in the early 1950's. What changes in the household consumption patterns for oranges brought about these rather abrupt changes in total civilian consumption of oranges?

12/ See for example, The National Food Situation, "Household Use of Fats and Oils in the United States," Oct. 1957, NFS-82, pp. 42-48 and "The Household Market for Grain Products," July 1958, NFS-85, pp. 28-31.

13/ See Technical Notes of this article for a discussion of these problems in the use of the fruit data.

Changes in Consumption Patterns for Oranges.- Among households, the average quantity of all oranges combined (farm-weight equivalent basis) consumed per person increased between spring 1942 and spring 1955. 14/ This increase was concentrated among rural households. Urban households showed only a relatively small overall increase in the use of all oranges per person. Rural consumption of processed oranges showed a large percentage increase. Urban households showed the largest proportional decrease in the use of fresh oranges.

At the same equivalent money income level for the two surveys there was not much difference in the consumption of total oranges until about the $3,000 income level was reached. 15/ Above that point, spring 1942 consumption rates were somewhat higher. In both surveys consumption of oranges increased rather rapidly with successively higher income levels. At the same real income level, the spring 1955 consumption rate for all urbanization groups combined was either the same as, or somewhat lower than, the spring 1942 consumption rate. But the shift of households up the income scale, and off farms, between the two survey dates pushed up the average use of oranges for all households (i.e., all income classes combined) in spring 1955 over the spring 1942 use.

Between the two surveys, changes were considerable in consumption per person of the fresh and the processed forms of oranges in relation to income level. The level of fresh orange consumption was much lower in 1955 than in 1942 across the income range, especially for the urban households. Increased consumption of canned orange juice through the early postwar period, and the advent of frozen concentrated orange juice in the late 1940's, led to greater use of the fruit in processed forms, especially among the middle- and upper-income households. Moreover, those households were more numerous in 1955 than in 1942.

A comparison between survey data for urban households in 1948 and in 1955 is also of interest. 16/ By 1948 canned orange juice had reached its peak in consumption per capita and frozen concentrated orange juice was just appearing in volume on the retail market. By 1955 the frozen form had become very important, while the canned form had dropped somewhat in use. These changes were most pronounced among households with incomes above $3,000 (in 1954 dollars). Consumption of the processed forms of oranges, led by frozen concentrated juice, increased much more with successively higher incomes in 1955 than in 1948, while the average use of the fresh form did not increase as fast with higher income levels as in 1948.

14/ Spring 1942 data from Family Food Consumption in the United States, Spring 1942, USDA Misc. Pub. 550, 1944.

15/ Average incomes of households in each money income class in spring 1942 survey adjusted to 1954 dollars, taking into consideration average changes in consumer prices between the periods.

16/ Spring 1948 data from Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States (1948-49), USDA Agr. Inform. Bull. 132, Oct. 1954.

Some Implications for the Future

Review of the available data on changes in food consumption from both spring household surveys and annual time series 17/ provides some leads to factors likely to be important in determining the future markets for particular groups of food. Of course, the problems of using the household fruit consumption data for such purposes do place some serious limitations on the generalizations developed. 18/ In the spring of 1955 some rather striking differences in the structure of household consumption patterns for purchased fruit showed up. The differences by urbanization group, income, form, and food source all have implications for the future deserving close scrutiny by market researchers.

The household survey data indicate that the quantity of fruit used is generally closely related to the level of family income, but there are some indications of changes in this relationship over time (between 1942 and 1955). By 1955 the household use of fresh fruit per person appeared to increase less with successively higher family incomes than in 1942. Processed fruit, more important in 1955, seemed to increase considerably faster in quantities used with sucessively higher incomes than in 1942. Expected continued increases in income levels appear likely to lead to even greater demand for processed fruits by the household market.

As the household population continues to shift to nonfarm areas and activities and also up the money income scale, the household consumption of commercially produced and marketed fruits should increase. Farm households shifting to urban areas and/or to nonfarm activities tend to grow less of their own fruits, and, probably with more money income, they buy more.

Improvements in facilities for marketing fresh and frozen fruits are likely to lead to increased consumption of these items by households, particularly in the South and in rural areas. Some of this gain in the commercial market is likely to replace home-produced and home-processed fruits, but some is likely to be a net gain in fruit consumption per person.

Other Factors to be Considered.- The rather optimistic outlook for fruit consumption at home contained in the foregoing discussion is based on past household fruit consumption relationships, some of which might not hold to the same degree in the future, because of the interaction of other factors. Some examples of those factors are (1) changes in the age makeup of the population, (2) further expansion of school hot-lunch programs at the expense

---

17/ Such as the data on civilian per capita food consumption in Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52, USDA Agr. Handb. 62, Sept. 1953 and its Supplement for 1956, Sept. 1957 and Supplement for 1957, Aug. 1958.

18/ See "General Problems in Using Household Fruit Data" and other sections of the Technical Notes of this article for some details on these problems.

of home-packed lunches, (3) possible continued increases in the extent of eating meals away from home, (4) advances in fruit-processing technology, and (5) competition from other foods for the food dollar.

Changes in technology for processing fruits and the introduction of new forms of some fruits may have major effects on the household fruit market. Some of these changes might result only in shifts in consumption among different fruits or different forms of the same fruit, but improvements in quality of product, for example, might well lead to increased use of fruits. Except for concentrated citrus juices and some berries, frozen fruits are not very important in the household market. Most of the other frozen fruits produced now are used mainly by food manufacturers. Changes in freezing techniques which might result in obtaining and maintaining a higher quality product might well have a major impact on the whole household fruit market. 19/

The possible changes in household use of fruits in indirect forms, such as in bakery products, ice cream, prepared desserts, jams and jellies, fruit ades and drinks also should be given consideration. This analysis of household fruit consumption has not included the use of fruit in these forms, because of the difficulties of measurement.

Technical Notes

General Problems in Using Household Fruit Data.- There are some analytical problems peculiar to the use of the fruit data and other problems which are more troublesome for fruits than for other foods. Fruit production is apparently more subject to variations in weather from year to year than the other food groups, so it tends to vary more in output. Also, there appears to be more variation in fruit consumption by season and even within seasons, especially for noncitrus fruits, and these put more limitations on the use of the spring survey data. Fruits accounted for only 8 percent of the food-at-home food dollar. But there are many different fruit items and forms of the items, and the items are available in different degrees in the spring for each region. Consequently, these factors tend to make the data more variable and generalizations based on them more uncertain. Some additional problems are discussed below.

Fruit Supply Situation in Spring 1955.- It is difficult to measure how nearly "normal" fruit consumption in a particular period might be because of (1) variations in weather conditions, (2) steps taken by growers and processors to meet those weather conditions, and (3) the existing marketing facilities. But the spring 1955 fruit supply situation, except for peaches,

---

19/ See "The Outlook for Frozen Foods," The Marketing and Transportation Situation, Oct. 1956, MTS-123, pp. 19-22, 33, 35-41 (also as a reprint, AMS-154) for a more detailed discussion.

appeared to be "normal" in the light of the situations in the springs of other nearby years. Most shortages were localized and of rather short duration, except for the light supply of peaches in June as a result of late winter and spring freeze damage. 20/

Seasonality of Fruit Consumption.- Compared to most major food groups, fruits are quite seasonal in availability. The survey period, April-June, is probably a period with somewhat above average supplies (compared to annual rates) for fresh citrus, some berries, pineapple, rhubarb, some melons, and some minor fruits, but other important fresh noncitrus fruits such as apples, grapes, peaches, and pears are not widely available in the spring. An additional complication is the fact that much of some fruits available in the spring -- for instance, cherries, apricots, some berries, and most melons -- is available mostly in June of the April-June survey period. This complicates comparisons with the spring 1942 survey data which covered mainly the months of April and May. 21/ Relatively few detailed data are available on seasonal variations in household fruit consumption, especially by regions and urbanization groups. 22/

Classification by Form.- In the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey foods were classified as "fresh," "canned," frozen," etc., according to the form of the foods when first brought into the household, regardless of the form at the time of consumption. For example, a fresh fruit brought into the household and canned at home was counted as "fresh," while a commercially canned fruit was tabulated as "canned." Consequently, the so-called "fresh" fruits in the 1955 survey reports include the use of some home-processed fruits which had been brought into the household in a fresh form in an earlier period and subsequently canned or frozen at home. In earlier USDA household food consumption surveys (e.g., 1942 and 1948) all home-canned and home-frozen foods were combined with the commercially processed forms as "canned." This classification was changed for the 1955 survey in order to obtain separate data for marketing analyses of the commercially processed foods.

The change complicates comparisons with the earlier survey results. Also, it complicates comparisons among urbanization groups for the 1955 survey, because the home-processed fruits are considerably more important

---

20/ See following issues of The National Food Situation: Feb. 1955, NFS-71, pp. 13-14; Apr. 1955, NFS-72, pp. 9-10; July 1955, NFS-73, pp. 9-10; Oct. 1955, NFS-74, pp. 13-15; and Feb. 1956, NFS-75, pp. 14-15.

21/ USDA Misc. Pub. 550, op. cit., p. 140.

22/ See USDA Agr. Inform. Bull. 132, op. cit., pp. 9-10, 102-103, and Guide to Average Monthly Availability of 98 Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 1958, pp. 1-4.

in rural than in urban households. The published data of the earlier surveys must be adjusted to make them comparable with the 1955 data. The problem is significant for fruits only in the rural urbanization groups where home canning and home freezing is important.

In spring 1955 about 13 percent of the value of all "fresh" noncitrus fruit used in all households combined was actually home canned or home frozen. But in farm households, the home-processed fruits accounted for about 31 percent of the value. When the 1955 survey tabulations for purchased fruits alone (instead of supplies from all sources) are used, these problems are minimized since at least for rural households a great deal of the home-processed fruits used were probably frozen or canned from fruits home produced in the previous summer.

The proportion of the "fresh" fruits which were actually used in a home-processed form varies a great deal from item to item. Peaches were not generally available during most of the spring survey period, but 11 percent of the households reported the use of some "fresh" peaches. Closer examination of the data indicated that about 90 percent of the value of the "fresh" peaches used was actually consumed in a home-canned or home-frozen form. Rhubarb and strawberries were in season most of the survey period and only 4 and 7 percent, respectively, of the "fresh" forms were consumed as home-canned or -frozen.

RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES BASED ON THE 1955 HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEY 1/

"An Economic Appraisal of Changes in Rural Food Consumption" by Marguerite C. Burk, *Journal of Farm Economics*, Vol. 40, No. 3, August 1958, pp. 572-590.

"Family Meals Away From Home" by Ennis C. Blake, *Family Economics Review*, October 1958, pp. 4-9. 2/

"Commercial Flour Mixes and Home Baking Practices" by William R. Askew, *The Wheat Situation*, August 1958, pp. 27-29. 3/

"Family Incomes and the Market for Meat" by Harold F. Breimyer and Charlotte A. Kause, *Agricultural Marketing*, August 1958, pp. 8-9. 3/

"A Searchlight for Fats and Oils," speech by Omer W. Herrmann in a research symposium sponsored by National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois, October 17, 1958, 14 pp. 3/

1/ See the last six issues of *The National Food Situation* for lists of earlier articles, reports, and speeches. Excludes those published in *The National Food Situation*.

2/ Available from the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

3/ Available from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 13.- Disposable personal income, total and per capita, 1909-57 1/

Year	Total income			Per capita income				Total population July 1 3/	Consumer price index (1947-49 =100) 4/
	Actual 2/	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by: $183,022 million)	Index divided by: consumer price index (1947-49 =100)	Actual	Actual divided by: consumer price index	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $1,248)	Index divided by: consumer price index (1947-49: =100)		
	Mil.dol.			Dol.	Dol.			Mil.	
1909	28,500	15.6	41.8	315	845	25.2	67.6	90.5	37.3
1910	30,200	16.5	41.9	327	830	26.2	66.5	92.4	39.4
1911	30,800	16.8	41.3	328	806	26.3	64.6	93.9	40.7
1912	33,000	18.0	43.7	346	840	27.7	64.8	95.3	41.2
1913	34,800	19.0	44.9	358	846	28.7	67.8	97.2	42.3
1914	34,700	19.0	44.3	350	816	28.0	65.3	99.1	42.9
1915	37,000	20.2	46.5	368	848	29.5	68.0	100.5	43.4
1916	43,400	23.7	50.9	425	912	34.1	73.2	102.0	46.6
1917	52,200	28.5	52.0	505	922	40.5	73.9	103.4	54.8
1918	58,300	31.9	49.6	557	866	44.6	69.4	104.6	64.3
1919	66,300	36.2	48.9	631	853	50.6	68.4	105.1	74.0
1920	69,700	38.1	44.5	654	763	52.4	61.1	106.5	85.7
1921	55,100	30.1	39.4	508	665	40.7	53.3	108.5	76.4
1922	59,600	32.6	45.5	541	756	43.3	60.5	110.1	71.6
1923	69,000	37.7	51.7	616	845	49.4	67.8	112.0	72.9
1924	69,600	38.0	52.0	610	834	48.9	66.9	114.1	73.1
1925	73,700	40.3	53.7	636	848	51.0	68.0	115.8	75.0
1926	76,400	41.7	55.2	651	861	52.2	69.0	117.4	75.6
1927	76,700	41.9	56.5	645	869	51.7	69.7	119.0	74.2
1928	78,700	43.0	58.7	653	891	52.3	71.4	120.5	73.3
1929	83,120	45.4	61.9	682	930	54.6	74.5	121.8	73.3
1930	74,374	40.6	56.9	604	846	48.4	67.8	123.1	71.4
1931	63,840	34.9	53.7	515	792	41.3	63.5	124.0	65.0
1932	48,660	26.6	45.5	390	668	31.2	53.4	124.8	58.4
1933	45,744	25.0	45.2	364	658	29.2	52.8	125.6	55.3
1934	51,980	28.4	49.7	411	719	32.9	57.5	126.4	57.2
1935	58,322	31.9	54.3	459	782	36.8	62.7	127.2	58.7
1936	66,222	36.2	61.0	517	872	41.4	69.8	128.1	59.3
1937	71,000	38.8	63.2	551	897	44.2	72.0	128.8	61.4
1938	65,692	35.9	59.5	506	839	40.5	67.2	129.8	60.3
1939	70,444	38.5	64.8	538	906	43.1	72.6	130.9	59.4
1940	76,076	41.6	69.4	576	962	46.2	77.1	132.1	59.9
1941	92,982	50.8	80.8	697	1,108	55.8	88.7	133.4	62.9
1942	117,516	64.2	92.1	871	1,250	69.8	100.1	134.9	69.7
1943	133,547	73.0	98.6	977	1,320	78.3	105.8	136.7	74.0
1944	146,761	80.2	106.6	1,060	1,410	84.9	112.9	138.4	75.2
1945	150,355	82.2	106.9	1,075	1,398	86.1	112.0	139.9	76.9
1946	160,569	87.7	105.2	1,136	1,362	91.0	109.1	141.4	83.4
1947	170,113	93.0	97.4	1,181	1,237	94.6	99.2	144.1	95.5
1948	189,300	103.4	100.7	1,291	1,256	103.5	100.7	146.6	102.8
1949	189,654	103.6	101.9	1,271	1,249	101.9	100.1	149.2	101.8
1950	207,655	113.5	110.4	1,369	1,332	109.7	106.7	151.7	102.8
1951	227,481	124.3	112.0	1,473	1,327	118.0	106.3	154.4	111.0
1952	238,714	130.4	114.9	1,520	1,339	121.8	107.3	157.0	113.5
1953	252,474	137.9	120.5	1,582	1,383	126.8	110.8	159.6	114.4
1954	256,885	140.4	122.3	1,582	1,378	126.8	110.5	162.4	114.8
1955	274,448	150.0	131.0	1,660	1,450	133.0	116.2	165.3	114.5
1956	290,454	158.7	136.6	1,727	1,486	138.4	119.1	168.2	116.2
1957	305,149	166.7	138.7	1,782	1,483	142.8	118.8	171.2	120.2

1/ See text of Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, for definitions. (This revises table 49, page 55, of the Supplement for 1956 to that handbook). 2/ Estimates for 1909-28 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1929 to date by the Department of Commerce. 3/ Bureau of Census data. Includes Armed Forces overseas. 4/ Estimates for 1909-12 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1913 to date by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14.- Personal consumption expenditures, total and per capita, 1909-57 1/

Year	Total expenditures: Actual 2/	Total expenditures: Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by: $174,960 million)	Total expenditures: Index divided by consumer price index	Per capita expenditures: Actual	Per capita expenditures: Actual divided by consumer price index	Per capita expenditures: Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $1,193)	Per capita expenditures: Index divided by consumer price index	Total population July 1 3/	BLS consumer price index (1947-49 =100) 4/
	Mil.dol.			Dol.	Dol.			Mil.	
1909	28,500	16.3	43.7	315	845	26.4	70.8	90.5	37.3
1910	30,200	17.3	43.9	327	830	27.4	69.5	92.4	39.4
1911	30,200	17.3	42.5	322	791	27.0	66.3	93.9	40.7
1912	32,400	18.5	44.9	340	825	28.5	69.2	95.3	41.2
1913	34,000	19.4	45.9	350	827	29.3	69.3	97.2	42.3
1914	33,300	19.0	44.3	336	783	28.2	65.7	99.1	42.9
1915	31,800	18.2	41.9	316	728	26.5	61.1	100.5	43.4
1916	38,800	22.2	47.6	380	815	31.9	68.5	102.0	46.6
1917	45,100	25.8	47.1	436	796	36.5	66.6	103.4	54.8
1918	49,500	28.3	44.0	473	736	39.6	61.6	104.6	64.3
1919	58,800	33.6	45.4	559	755	46.9	63.4	105.1	74.0
1920	64,500	36.9	43.1	606	707	50.8	59.3	106.5	85.7
1921	56,300	32.2	42.1	519	679	43.5	56.9	108.5	76.4
1922	58,000	33.2	46.4	527	736	44.2	61.7	110.1	71.6
1923	64,500	36.9	50.6	576	790	48.3	66.3	112.0	72.9
1924	68,000	38.9	53.2	596	815	50.0	68.4	114.1	73.1
1925	70,300	40.2	53.6	607	809	50.9	67.9	115.8	75.0
1926	74,000	42.3	56.0	630	833	52.8	69.8	117.4	75.6
1927	73,700	42.1	56.7	619	834	51.9	69.9	119.0	74.2
1928	76,800	43.9	59.9	637	869	53.4	72.9	120.5	73.3
1929	78,952	45.1	61.5	648	884	54.3	74.1	121.8	73.3
1930	70,968	40.6	56.9	577	808	48.4	67.8	123.1	71.4
1931	61,333	35.1	54.0	495	762	41.5	63.8	124.0	65.0
1932	49,306	28.2	48.3	395	676	33.1	56.7	124.8	58.4
1933	46,392	26.5	47.9	369	667	30.9	55.9	125.6	55.3
1934	51,894	29.7	51.9	411	719	34.5	60.3	126.4	57.2
1935	56,289	32.2	54.9	443	755	37.1	63.2	127.2	58.7
1936	62,616	35.8	60.4	489	825	41.0	69.1	128.1	59.3
1937	67,259	38.4	62.5	522	850	43.8	71.3	128.8	61.4
1938	64,641	36.9	61.2	498	826	41.7	69.2	129.8	60.3
1939	67,578	38.6	65.0	516	869	43.3	72.9	130.9	59.4
1940	71,881	41.1	68.6	544	908	45.6	76.1	132.1	59.9
1941	81,875	46.8	74.4	614	976	51.5	81.9	133.4	62.9
1942	89,748	51.3	73.6	665	954	55.7	79.9	134.9	69.7
1943	100,541	57.5	77.7	735	993	61.6	83.2	136.7	74.0
1944	109,833	62.8	83.5	794	1,056	66.6	88.6	138.4	75.2
1945	121,699	69.6	90.5	870	1,131	72.9	94.8	139.9	76.9
1946	147,109	84.1	100.8	1,040	1,247	87.2	104.6	141.4	83.4
1947	165,409	94.5	99.0	1,148	1,202	96.3	100.8	144.1	95.5
1948	178,313	101.9	99.2	1,216	1,183	102.0	99.2	146.6	102.8
1949	181,158	103.5	101.8	1,214	1,193	101.8	100.0	149.2	101.8
1950	195,013	111.5	108.5	1,286	1,251	107.8	104.9	151.7	102.8
1951	209,805	119.9	108.0	1,359	1,224	113.9	102.6	154.4	111.0
1952	219,774	125.6	110.7	1,400	1,233	117.4	103.4	157.0	113.5
1953	232,649	133.0	116.3	1,458	1,274	122.2	106.8	159.6	114.4
1954	238,025	136.0	118.5	1,466	1,277	122.9	107.1	162.4	114.8
1955	256,940	146.9	128.3	1,554	1,357	130.3	113.8	165.3	114.5
1956	269,400	154.0	132.5	1,602	1,379	134.3	115.6	168.2	116.2
1957	284,442	162.6	135.3	1,661	1,382	139.2	115.8	171.2	120.2

1/ See text of Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, for definitions. (This revises table 50, page 56, of the Supplement for 1956 to that handbook). 2/ Estimates for 1909-28 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1929 to date by the Department of Commerce. 3/ Bureau of Census data. Includes Armed Forces overseas. 4/ Estimates for 1909-12 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, for 1913 to date by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 15.- Food expenditures, total and per capita, 1929-57 1/

Year	Total food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages			Per capita food expenditures excluding alcoholic beverages				Total population July 1 3/	Retail food price index (1947-49 =100) 4/
	Actual 2/	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $46,793 million)	Index divided by retail food price index (1947-49 =100)	Actual	Actual divided by retail food price index	Index (1947-49 =100) (actual divided by $319)	Index divided by retail food price index (1947-49 =100)		
	Million dollars			Dollars	Dollars			Million	
1929	19,535	41.7	63.6	160	244	50.2	76.5	121.8	65.6
1930	17,964	38.4	61.5	146	234	45.8	73.4	123.1	62.4
1931	14,731	31.5	61.3	119	232	37.3	72.6	124.0	51.4
1932	11,382	24.3	56.8	91	213	28.5	66.6	124.8	42.8
1933	10,859	23.2	55.8	86	207	27.0	64.9	125.6	41.6
1934	12,182	26.0	56.0	96	207	30.1	64.9	126.4	46.4
1935	13,632	29.1	8.6	107	215	33.5	67.4	127.2	49.7
1936	15,245	32.6	65.1	119	238	37.3	74.5	128.1	50.1
1937	16,414	35.1	67.4	127	244	39.8	76.4	128.8	52.1
1938	15,618	33.4	69.0	120	248	37.6	77.7	129.8	48.4
1939	15,744	33.6	71.3	120	255	37.6	79.8	130.9	47.1
1940	16,740	35.8	74.9	127	266	39.8	83.3	132.1	47.8
1941	19,448	41.6	79.7	146	280	45.8	87.7	133.4	52.2
1942	23,707	50.7	82.7	176	287	55.2	90.0	134.9	61.3
1943	27,836	59.5	87.1	204	299	63.9	93.6	136.7	68.3
1944	30,641	65.5	97.2	221	328	69.3	102.8	138.4	67.4
1945	34,116	72.9	105.8	244	354	76.5	111.0	139.9	68.9
1946	40,658	86.9	110.0	288	365	90.3	114.3	141.4	79.0
1947	45,785	97.8	102.0	318	332	99.6	103.9	144.1	95.9
1948	48,161	102.9	98.8	329	316	103.0	98.9	146.6	104.1
1949	46,432	99.2	99.2	311	311	97.4	97.4	149.2	100.0
1950	47,448	101.4	100.2	313	309	98.1	96.9	151.7	101.2
1951	53,447	114.2	101.4	346	307	108.5	96.4	154.4	112.6
1952	55,839	119.3	104.1	356	311	111.6	97.4	157.0	114.6
1953	56,631	121.0	107.3	355	315	111.3	98.7	159.6	112.8
1954	57,713	123.3	109.5	355	315	111.3	98.8	162.4	112.6
1955	59,242	126.6	114.2	358	323	112.2	101.2	165.3	110.9
1956	62,247	133.0	119.1	370	331	116.0	103.8	168.2	111.7
1957	66,427	142.0	123.1	388	336	121.6	105.4	171.2	115.4

1/ See text of Agriculture Handbook No. 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, for definitions. (This revises table 51, page 57, of the Supplement for 1956 to that handbook).

2/ Estimated by the Department of Commerce.

3/ Bureau of Census data; includes Armed Forces overseas.

4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 16.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1955-57 and estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average: 1935-39	Average: 1947-49	1955	1956	1957	1958 preliminary 2/	1958 as a percentage of 1935-39	1958 as a percentage of 1947-49	1958 as a percentage of 1957
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	13,569	14,462	14,211	13,400	193	139	94
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,578	1,632	1,528	1,215	117	84	80
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	758	741	707	685	79	96	97
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	10,991	11,218	10,482	10,500	143	102	100
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	26,896	28,053	26,928	25,800	159	117	96
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	711	690	660	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil.lb.	337	484	410	441	443	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	67	66	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,188	1,197	1,163	1,100	107	87	95
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 5/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,404	5,479	5,390	5,330	160	105	99
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 5/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	3,583	4,241	4,413	5,000	289	182	113
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 5/	Mil.lb.	288	492	817	956	1,045	1,000	347	203	96
Dairy products										
Total milk 6/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	123.2	125.5	126.4	126.1	119	108	100
Cheese 7/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,367	1,387	1,404	1,400	208	121	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,922	2,949	2,880	2,737	123	78	95
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,017	3,078	3,119	3,115	244	113	100
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,549	1,562	1,549	1,515	69	94	98
Lard 8/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,660	2,761	2,560	2,450	150	101	96
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,333	1,369	1,461	1,575	423	188	108
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,975	1,842	1,808	1,950	128	136	108
Other edible fats and oils 9/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	5,961	6,474	6,728	6,900	320	176	103
Total fats and oils (fat content) 10/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	9,868	10,492	10,535	10,570	190	139	100
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,838	7,672	7,404	6,082	88	69	82
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,448	3,239	3,909	4,100	94	108	105
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,444	3,946	4,008	4,000	86	89	100
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,459	3,610	3,443	3,368	197	130	98
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	1,917	2,014	2,121	1,880	565	84	89
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,499	1,592	1,608	1,390	1,311	334	86
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	790	823	717	585	52	61	82
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 11/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	24,169	25,216	23,927	24,600	133	109	103
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	19,117	20,531	19,559	19,275	129	104	99
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	5,052	4,685	4,368	5,325	149	131	122
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	7,116	8,821	7,846	8,250	205	136	105
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,136	1,523	1,357	1,300	1,688	290	96
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	227	244	240	258	121	104	108
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	21	17	18	18	49	72	100
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,665	1,722	1,577	1,870	138	101	119
Dry field peas 13/	Mil.lb.	229	401	253	464	327	235	103	59	72
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,386	2,510	2,561	2,750	141	133	107
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	935	1,004	947	1,449	191	116	153
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	29.1	21.2	26.5	34.1	76	148	129
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	4,018	3,518	3,020	2,681	200	115	89
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	2,884	3,090	3,060	3,320	162	119	108
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,503	1,163	1,308	1,419	136	110	108
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	401	377	436	466	195	167	107
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,548	1,608	1,445	1,849	150	87	128

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1958, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 7/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 8/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 9/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 10/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 11/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis.

Table 17.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-55 and 1956-58 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
Jan.	93	97	107	80	124	113	109	183	108	115
Feb.	94	85	107	80	124	113	109	183	107	115
Mar.	93	85	107	80	124	115	109	188	107	115
Apr.	94	84	106	82	124	117	109	189	108	115
May	96	82	108	84	125	122	109	189	110	115
June	98	81	108	85	125	131	109	192	112	116
July	99	83	109	84	126	135	110	197	114	117
Aug.	100	86	109	84	126	121	110	198	112	117
Sept.	101	90	110	84	127	115	110	202	112	117
Oct.	101	91	111	84	127	114	110	203	112	118
Nov.	99	88	111	85	127	116	111	203	111	118
Dec.	98	84	111	85	127	117	111	202	111	118
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958										
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124
July	119	82	112	86	133	132	120	180	120	124
Aug.	118	87	113	86	133	125	120	178	119	124
Sept.	116	98	114	86	134	121	120	175	119	124

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LIST OF TABLES

Table Page

1 Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and per capita food consumption 2

2 Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities 2

3 Apparent per capita consumption of major food commodities 4

4 Nutrients available per person per day 5

5 Percentage of households using fishery products, by source, urbanization and region 21

6 Consumption of fishery products at home, by region and urbanization 23

7 Consumption of canned fish at home per person, by region, urbanization, and income 25

8 Value of fishery products consumed at home per person, by region and income 28

9 Regional and urbanization shares in the U. S. household market for fishery products and the proportion of the food dollar spent for these products 31

10 Consumption of fishery products at home per person in urban households in a week in spring 1942, 1948 and 1955 33

11 Fruit, purchased and from all sources, (farm-weight equivalent) used at home per person, by urbanization and region 39

12 Purchased fruit used at home per person (farm-weight equivalent), by urbanization and income 41

13 Disposable personal income, total and per capita, 1909-57 50

14 Personal consumption expenditures, total and per capita, 1909-57 . 51

15 Food expenditures, total and per capita, 1929-57 52

16 Production of major food commodities 53

17 Retail food price and total consumer price indexes 54

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.